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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1997

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BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED FOURTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

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NOTE: Under Committee Rules, Mr. Livingston, as Chairman of the Full Committee, and Mr. Obey, as Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee, are authorized to sit as Members of all Subcommittees.

DEBORAH WEATHERLY, LORETTA BEAUMONT, JOEL KAPLAN, and CHRISTOPHER TOPIK,
Staff Assistants

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Institute of American Indian Art	**731**
Office of Insular Affairs	**759**
United States Forest Service	**829**

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1997

HEARINGS

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COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

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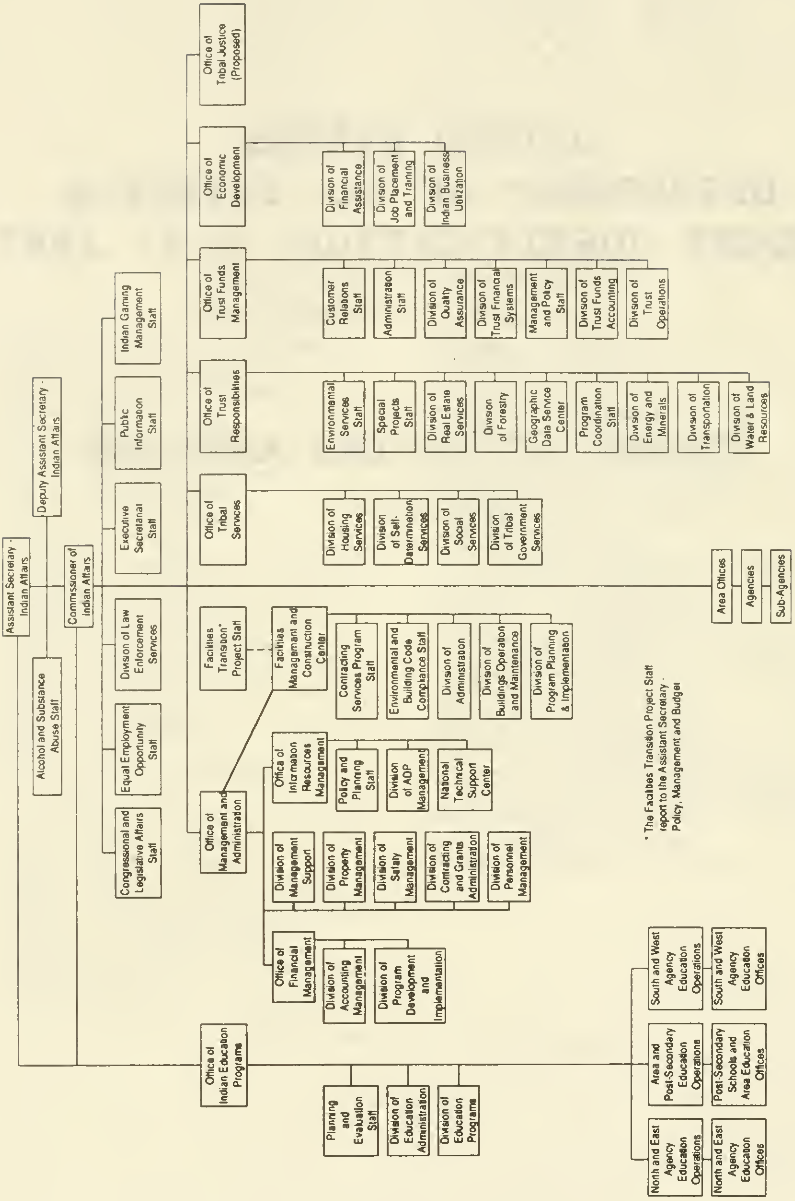
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUDGET JUSTIFICATION, F.Y. 1997

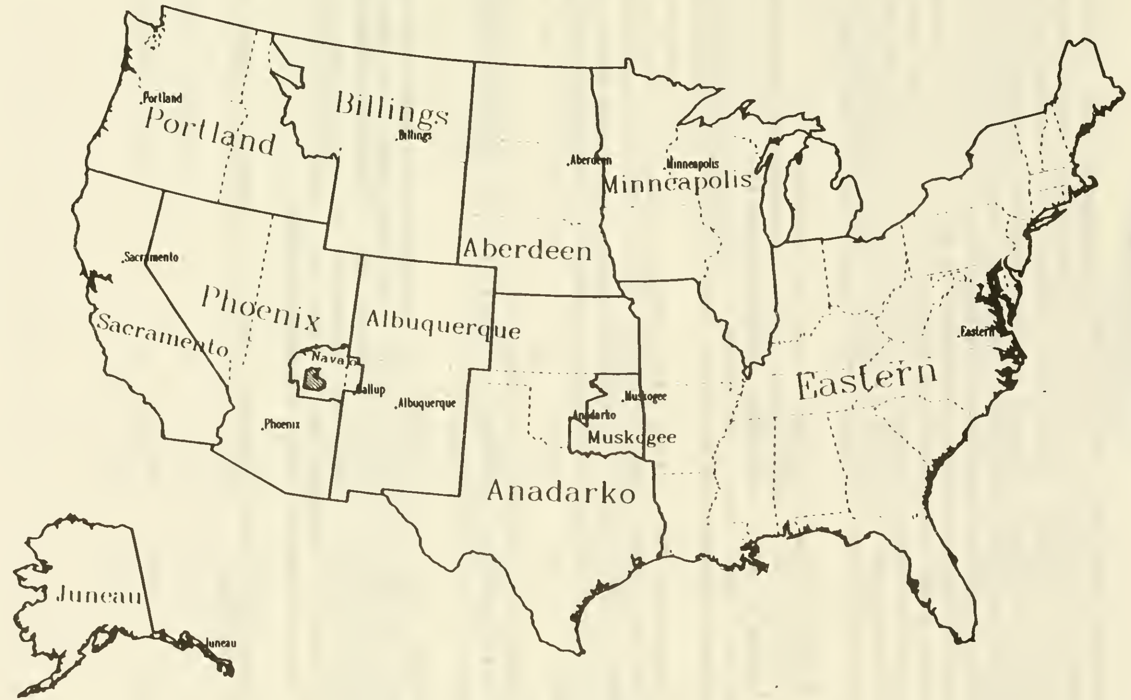
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Bureau of Indian Affairs


Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs
Deputy Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs
Alcohol and Substance Abuse Staff
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Congressional and Legislative Affairs Staff
Equal Employment Opportunity Staff
Division of Law Enforcement Services
Executive Secretariat Staff
Public Information Staff
Indian Gaming Management Staff
Office of Indian Education Programs
Planning and Evaluation Staff
Division of Education Administration
Division of Education Programs
North and East Agency Education Operations
Area and Post-Secondary Education Operations
South and West Agency Education Operations
North and East Agency Education Offices
Post-Secondary Schools and Area Education Offices
South and West Agency Education Offices
Office of Management and Administration
Office of Financial Management
Division of Accounting Management
Division of Program Development and Implementation
Division of Management Support
Division of Property Management
Division of Safety Management
Division of Contracting and Grants Administration
Division of Personnel Management
Office of Information Resources Management
Policy and Planning Staff
Division of ADP Management
National Technical Support Center
Facilities Transition* Project Staff
Facilities Management and Construction Center
Contracting Services Program Staff
Environmental and Building Code Compliance Staff
Division of Administration
Division of Buildings Operation and Maintenance
Division of Program Planning & Implementation
Office of Tribal Services
Division of Housing Services
Division of Self-Determination Services
Division of Social Services
Division of Tribal Government Services
Area Offices
Agencies
Sub-Agencies
Office of Trust Responsibilities
Environmental Services Staff
Special Projects Staff
Division of Real Estate Services
Division of Forestry
Geographic Data Service Center
Program Coordination Staff
Division of Energy and Minerals
Division of Transportation
Division of Water & Land Resources
Office of Trust Funds Management
Customer Relations Staff
Administration Staff
Division of Quality Assurance
Division of Trust Financial Systems
Management and Policy Staff
Division of Trust Funds Accounting
Division of Trust Operations
Office of Economic Development
Division of Financial Assistance
Division of Job Placement and Training
Division of Indian Business Utilization
Office of Tribal Justice (Proposed)

* The Facilities Transition Project Staff report to the Assistant Secretary - Policy, Management and Budget

CURRENT REGIONS



GENERAL STATEMENT

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, created in the War Department in 1824, was transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1849. The history of the relationship between Indian tribes and the U. S. Government reveals that the mission of the BIA was founded on a government-to-government relationship and a trust responsibility emanating from treaties and other agreements with Native groups. The Bureau, therefore, as an agent of the U.S. Government, recognizes a fundamental responsibility to American Indians and Alaska Natives, and the tribal form of government. The mission of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is to enhance the quality of life, to promote economic opportunity, and to carry out the responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets of American Indians, Indian tribes and Alaska Natives. The Bureau accomplishes this mission through the delivery of quality services, maintaining government-to-government relationships within the spirit of Indian self-determination.

The Bureau is a bifurcated organization headed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Director of the Office of Indian Education Programs. Both of these officials report directly to the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs. The Commissioner has line authority over 12 area offices and 83 agency offices. Staff support is provided through Directors for Economic Development, Management and Administration, Tribal Services, and Trust Responsibilities.

The Director of the Office of Indian Education Programs directs 24 Education Line Officers stationed throughout the country. During the 1995-96 school year, Education programs supported the operation of 118 day schools, 48 on-reservation boarding schools, seven off-reservation boarding schools, and 14 dormitories which house Indian children attending public schools.

The Bureau's headquarters is located in Washington, D.C., but the majority of its central office staff work in Albuquerque, New Mexico. At the end of FY 1995, total employment was 13,351 positions and 11,973 full-time equivalents.

The Bureau provides services directly, or through contract, to over one million Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts who reside in 31 states. The Bureau carries out the government-to-government functions for the Federal Government with 333 Indian tribes in the continental United States and with 223 Alaskan Native organizations. The Bureau administers more than 46 million acres of tribally-owned land, 10 million acres of individually-owned land which is held in trust status, and 440,000 acres of federally-owned land.

The following pages provide a comparison between the Committee estimates for FY 1996 and the FY 1997 request.

SUMMARY TABLE
(Dollars in Thousands)

Direct Appropriations:		FY 1996 Estimate	FY 1997 Request	(+/-) From 1996
Operation of Indian Programs	$	1,384,434	1,579,423	+194,989
	FTE	*9,658*	*9,388*	*-270*
Construction	$	100,833	122,824	+21,991
	FTE	*680*	*716*	*+36*
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	$	80,645	75,241	-5,404
	FTE	*19*	*19*	*0*
Indian Direct Loan Program Account	$	0	0	0
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	$	5,000	5,002	+2
	FTE	*5*	*5*	--
Technical Assistance of Indian Enterprises	$	500	0	-500
Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund	$	0	0	0
Subtotal, Direct Appropriations	**$**	**1,571,412**	**1,782,490**	**+211,078**
	FTE	***10,362***	***10,128***	***-234***
Permanent and Trust Funds:				
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	$	69,493	70,419	+926
	FTE	*438*	*438*	--
White Earth Settlement Fund	$	7,000	7,000	--
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	$	326,425	313,438	-12,987
Payment to Tribal Economic Recovery Funds	$	13,000	--	-13,600
Tribal Economic Recovery Fund	$	25,062	12,776	-12,286
Cooperative Fund (Papago)	$	1,307	1,046	-261
Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund	$	11,000	11,000	--
Quarters Operation & Maintenance	$	6,000	6,000	--
	FTE	*91*	*91*	--
Equipment Capitalization Fund	*FTE*	*37*	*37*	
Budget Authority, Total BIA	**$**	**2,031,299**	**2,204,169**	**+172,870**
	FTE	***10,928***	***10,694***	***-234***

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

OVERVIEW OF FY 1997 BUDGET REQUEST

The FY 1997 President's Budget request for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) totals $2,204,169,000 which consists of $1,782,490,000 for direct appropriations and $421,679,000 in permanent and trust appropriations. The FY 1997 request for direct appropriations is $211,078,000 more than Conference Report Level for FY 1996.

Budget Authority	1996 Conference Level ($000)	1997 President's Request ($000)	1997 Request Change from 1996 Amount ($000)	Percent (%)
Direct	1,571,412	1,782,490	+211,078	+13.4
Permanent	459,887	421,679	-38,208	-8.3
Total	2,031,299	2,204,169	+172,870	+8.5
Full-Time Equivalents	10,928	10,694	-234	-2.1

Mission and Objectives

The BIA's mission is to enhance the quality of life, promote economic opportunity, and carry out the responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets of American Indians, Indian tribes and Alaska Natives. The mission is accomplished through the delivery of quality services and maintaining government-to-government relationships within the spirit of Indian self-determination. The BIA provides services directly, or through contracts, grants or compacts, to more than one million Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts who are members of 556 federally-recognized tribes in 31 states. The BIA is trustee over 46 million acres of tribally-owned land, 10 million acres of individually-owned land, and 440,000 acres of federally-owned land. The BIA's organization consists of headquarters offices in Washington, D.C. and Albuquerque, N.M., 12 area offices and 83 agency offices. At the end of FY 1995, the BIA's total employment was 12,060 full-time equivalents.

Implications of FY 1996 Reductions

In FY 1996, the Bureau's appropriation was reduced by 9 percent, which included the funds used for programs and operations. The reductions were taken primarily in funding for Tribal Priority Allocations, Central Office Operations and Area Office Operations. During the debate on these reductions, BIA attempted to relay to Congress the implications of such reductions. Given the varying levels of funding under a dozen continuing resolutions and two Federal shutdowns, complete knowledge of the implications is still not known. However, anecdotal evidence supports difficulties in several areas.

Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) funding is the largest source of funding in the BIA budget for tribal self-determination (*Public Law 93-638, as amended*) contracts. TPA funds support such essential governmental programs as law enforcement, tribal courts, community fire protection, higher education scholarships, adult vocational training, social services, Indian Child Welfare Act grants, housing improvement, and road maintenance. TPA also funds trust resource management programs such as forestry and woodlands, water resources, wildlife and parks, minerals and mining, real estate services and environmental quality services

The reduction in TPA makes it difficult for tribes to contract for programs unless they can subsidize the cost of federal responsibilities with tribal funds The reduction makes it more difficult for tribes to operate self-determination contracts with current funds, especially for such programs as law enforcement that have inflationary costs associated with high vehicle maintenance, premium and overtime salary costs. Because of the flexibility tribes having in determining priorities and the confusion caused by the continuing resolutions, it has been difficult to accurately predict the specific programmatic impacts of the proposed general reduction. Each tribe prioritizes programs differently.

However, fewer funds are available for contract support and that reduces the incentive to assume responsibility for tribal program management.

The reductions expose the Federal Government to significant liability, including: breach of trust responsibilities, failure to provide service at an appropriate level, and providing services in a disparate manner from reservation to reservation. In Social Services, the reduction combined with the anticipation of welfare reform by states will have a devastating effect on Indian families In FY 1994 alone, 26,000 child abuse or neglect cases were handled by the Bureau. For the Indian Child Welfare program, a reduction forces social workers to reduce and/or terminate placement of children and in certain instances return them to potentially harmful environments, resulting in some Indian children being injured emotionally as well as physically and increasing family dysfunction.

In Law Enforcement, the shutdowns lead to the closure of some detention facilities and funding levels have lead to discussions on retroceding law enforcement programs, many Indian communities are already faced with crime and substance abuse-related incidents far above the national average. A reduction in police forces, be they tribal or Bureau, will exacerbate an already severe problem. Tribes prioritize funds for Community Fire Protection because they are not supported by state or local governments.

In Education, the Bureau awards about 15,000 scholarships annually, with many more applications that would be granted scholarships if additional funding were available. A reduction to this Scholarships program and the lack of full year funding under many continuing resolutions has resulted in 5,000 fewer scholarships being provided to Indian students at a time when the average dropout rate for Indian students far exceeds the national average. A college education is one of the few opportunities Indian youth have to prepare fur a future that will result in meaningful employment and the ability to provide a decent, adequate life for their future families. In 1996, School Year 1996-97 funding was held basically at the 1995 level despite a projected 5 percent increase in student enrollment. There is a real concern that in the upcoming 1996-97 school year, schools will lack the necessary funds to operate in accordance with state and regional accreditation standards.

The Housing Improvement Program provided only three percent of the actual housing need of

Indian families, which is estimated at $642 million ($376 million for repairs and $266 million for new home construction) The reduction has decreased the level of funding to about two percent of the total documented need. Housing improvements will be significantly reduced in many areas where many of the homes for Indian families are already below standard. There is also an increasing number of homeless people on Indian reservations The Navajo nation reports 20,000 homeless families reside on the reservation. Though there are no statistics on the homeless families on other reservations, the number nationwide is significant. The overall effect of this general reduction will be to increase these numbers.

The reduction in the road maintenance program results in fewer miles of roads maintained The severe winter has contributed to roads becoming nearly unusable on some large reservations

Trust programs include Indian rights protection, the management of real property and related services such as appraisals and leasing. These programs represent the most critical fundamental trust responsibility-managing trust lands. Trust land leasing activities are a major part of the real estate program and provide a major source of income to landowners. The reduction in these programs has a detrimental effect on the one source of income some tribes and individual landowners have.

It is still too early to tell if significant numbers of program contracts will be retroceded Using FY 1995 actual obligations as a basis, it is estimated that approximately 60 percent of the resources in the Operation of Indian Programs account will be operated by tribes through contracts and compacts in FY 1996. Before the reductions, the rate of contracting was assumed to grow Assuming that the same percent of TPA programs are contracted, the reduction may result in many tribes retroceding programs back to the Bureau due to inadequate resources With potential employee reductions and agency closures, the end result may be that no program services will be provided to many Indian reservations around the nation.

On February 2, 1996, the BIA executed a Reduction-in-Force (RIF) in order to live within the FY 1996 budget cuts. After having 864 people accept buy-outs and not filling those positions as required by law, BIA eliminated another one thousand vacant positions that were funded during FY 1995. BIA still either reassigned, downgraded or separated almost 700 people. Some Bureau employees require additional training before they can fully perform in their reassigned positions. Indian Country will experience the impact of this action for some time to come

The Senate Subcommittee report on the proposed 1996 appropriations bill defended the reduction of over one-fifth of the BIA budget request by implying that Tribes depend heavily on other (non-BIA) Federal programs. It is true that BIA provides only about 30 percent of all Federal funds for Indian programs. However, it is only through the BIA that the Tribes receive funds critical to the ongoing operation of tribal governments and a wide variety of basic programs not available from other Federal agencies. The Indian Health Service, comprising almost 40 percent of Federal funds for Indian programs, is limited to the provision of health and medical services. The Department of Education provides about eight percent of the federal funds for Indian programs, with almost all of these funds going to states for Indian children in public schools, not to the tribes. The remaining 22 percent of federal funds are for specific programs with narrow eligibility requirements, such as elderly meals programs and low income home energy assistance. Tribes cannot look to these programs to compensate for reductions to basic reservation programs such as law enforcement, trust resource protection, reservation infrastructure construction, Indian school operations, and fire protection. The bottom line is that Congress has placed the major responsibility for these critical Indian programs with the BIA and cuts such as those proposed by the Senate last year cannot be absorbed elsewhere

Progress on Administrative Reform

The Bureau is becoming more efficient in several ways. BIA has improved financial audit performance, reduced material weaknesses, been more responsive in providing Congressional directives in a timely fashion, and received its first audited annual financial statement.

It continues to be said that only 10 cents of each dollar of funding for Indian programs are distributed to the tribes. Based on our FY 1995 annual report, nearly one-half of each dollar from the funding Congress provides for operations goes directly to *Public Law 93-638* contracts, compacts and grants. Less than 25 cents goes for payroll and benefits, including the staff that work directly on Indian reservation programs. This does not include funds outside of the operating account such as land and water settlements, and loan programs which go in total to Indian programs. In FY 1996, BIA's Central Offices, Area Offices, and Pooled Overhead accounts make up a little more than nine cents of each dollar from the Appropriations Committee.

FY 1997 Budget Summary

The FY 1997 request was developed with tribal participation and emphasizes additional commitments to tribal self-determination, Indian education, critical infrastructure needs, and trust asset management. The major initiatives are highlighted below and in the following tables, with further details on appropriations and program changes provided in this budget document

Operation of Indian Programs

The FY 1997 budget request for the Operation of Indian Programs (OIP) appropriation totals $1,579,423,000, an increase of $194,989,000 over the FY 1996 conference level. Major program increases are in the areas of tribal priority allocations and Indian education.

The 1997 budget includes a significant investment in Indian education. For School Operations, a total of $452,337,000 is requested which will fund schools and dormitories serving approximately 51,800 elementary and secondary students in 23 states. The major program increases include $21,119,000 for Indian Student Equalization Program (ISEP) formula allocations, $5,815,000 for student transportation, $5,356,000 for operation and maintenance of the school and facilities, and $5,600,000 for administrative cost grants. These funding increases reflect annual growth in student enrollments, additional investments in modern educational equipment and textbooks, and an increased number of schools being operated by tribes under self-determination grants and contracts. An additional $700,000 will support enhanced ADP capabilities for reporting student and school statistics.

In 1997, School Operations is increased in order to restore the funds needed for schools to deliver quality education and provide safe and adequate transportation for an increased enrollment. BIA anticipates that between 1995 and 1997, school population will increase by an additional 4,000 children.

The FY 1997 budget request strengthens Indian self-determination through continued expansion of Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA). Tribes depend on the TPA budget for developing strong tribal governments, the basic organization needed if true self-determination is to be achieved, and for basic necessities and services such as law enforcement, child welfare, scholarships, natural resource management, and other programs critical to improving the quality of life and the economic potential of the reservations. Without adequate funds for these core programs, unemployment on reservations will increase, the economic investments of natural resources will not be realized, and Tribal governments will not achieve the level of self governance envisioned by the Indian Self Determination legislation.

Within TPA Tribes may prioritize program resources according to their unique needs and circumstances. The FY 1997 budget restores reductions made in 1996, providing $157,543,000 more than 1996. In order to provide the maximum TPA level, certain programs elsewhere in the budget were eliminated, such as the community and economic development grant program and the technical assistance appropriations. TPA funding in the 1997 request is slightly more than half of the total request for operating programs.

The budget includes trust investments crucial to saving additional costs in the out years. Additional funds in the amount of $2,406,000 are needed for water rights studies and negotiation activities, to avoid more costly legislated settlements. This modest increase returns the program to the 1995 enacted level of funding. The irrigation operations and maintenance program is increased by $1,000,000 in order to keep pace with court ordered repairs and maintenance and to prevent further deterioration of existing irrigation systems. As discussed above, an additional $2,500,000 is requested in Central Office Operations to continue ongoing automation of existing manual processes required for land title and records functions

Construction

The request for the BIA Construction appropriation is $122,824,000, more than one third of which ($44,016,000) is for Education Construction. The New School Construction program funds replacement of older, unsafe, and dilapidated schools on reservations following the New School Priority List, which is currently limited to 16 schools. In 1997, New School Construction is funded at $18,000,000 in order to provide $4,000,000 to complete construction of the Chief Leschi school complex in Washington state, the eighth school on the Priority List, and $14,000,000 for construction of the Many Farms High school in Arizona, the fourth school on the Priority List. The six remaining schools on the first half of the Priority List are either completed or under construction.

The Education Facilities Improvement and Repair (FI&R) Program will continue to address health and safety deficiencies in education facilities and is funded at $23,016,000, a level compatible with BIA's anticipated progress in obligating FI&R funds. In addition, $3,100,000 is requested to begin replacement of the obsolete facilities management information systems. Replacement is critical to ensuring that schools, dormitories, and other BIA facilities are managed efficiently and in conformance with health and safety codes.

The budget also requests $14,500,000, an increase of $8,500,000 above the 1996 Conference level, for Public Safety and Justice construction. Tribes cite law enforcement as a top priority; this activity funds detention centers on reservations and fire protection safeguards in schools and other facilities. The budget includes $9,100,000 for construction of court ordered Ute Mountain Ute Detention facility in Colorado and $1,000,000 to complete design of the Salt River facility in Arizona. Without adequate reservation detention facilities, offenders may be prematurely released into the community.

The budget includes $18,002,000 for the correction of structural deficiencies of high hazard dams on Indian lands. In 1997, the Bureau will begin correction of high risk problems on Weber Dam in Nevada and Dulce Dam in New Mexico. The budget also includes $29,000,000 for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project. Responsibility for the Southern Arizona Water Settlement project is transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation. Finally, the Construction resources management program is increased bv $4,500,000 to fulfill the Secretary's trust obligations in Federal Power Act requirements in the relicensing of hydroelectric facilities on or near Indian reservations.

Indian Land & Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians

The 1997 budget request includes $69,200,000 for settlements resolving long standing tribal claims to water and lands. The budget request represents a continuing commitment of several administrations to settle, rather than litigate Indian claims to water resources. Since 1980, there have been 14 Indian water rights settlements and the funds in this account provide payments for legislated settlements. An additional $6,000,000 is included as a legislative proposal for the settlement requirements related to claims of the Torres Martinez Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians. It is anticipated that during FY 1996, the Torres Martinez settlement agreement will be signed and legislation will be enacted authorizing the appropriation in FY 1997.

National Performance Review

The Bureau of Indian Affairs made substantial progress in meeting the goals of its Streamlining and Reinventing Government Phase II (REGO II) plans. In order to meet the constraints imposed by the FY 1996 Conference funding level, the number of Bureau employees had to be reduced. In the process, several streamlining plan objectives were accomplished. The Bureau-wide reduction-in-force reduced the number of positions associated with central control and oversight by targeting managers. This achieved the supervisor to employee ratio of 1:15. The reduction-in-force also abolished most management and program analyst positions that were associated with non-programmatic functions and reduced the number of positions with more than 50 percent administrative duties. The headquarters staff (Central Office East and West) was reduced from 861 in FY 1992 to 450 in FY 1996.

The Bureau's REGO II plan called for the acceleration of the transfer of Bureau program operations to Indian tribes under the authorities of the Self-Governance and Self-Determinations Act amendments which authorize tribes to take "tribal shares" of Bureau funds and operate the programs themselves. In preparation for the FY 1997 negotiations with tribes, the Bureau has completed identification of the core residual functions that the Bureau is required to perform by statute or treaty. All programs have been analyzed to determine the amount of resources required to maintain the core functions. The next step will be to present the Bureau's analysis at consultation sessions with all tribal governments and achieve consensus concerning the residual functions, where jobs are performed, and how much is available to tribes for tribal shares. The tribal meetings are scheduled to be completed during April 1996. Formal contract and compact negotiations will begin in May 1996, for FY 1997. As tribes choose to take their shares, the Bureau will continue to downsize, streamline and restructure to accommodate the decrease in funding.

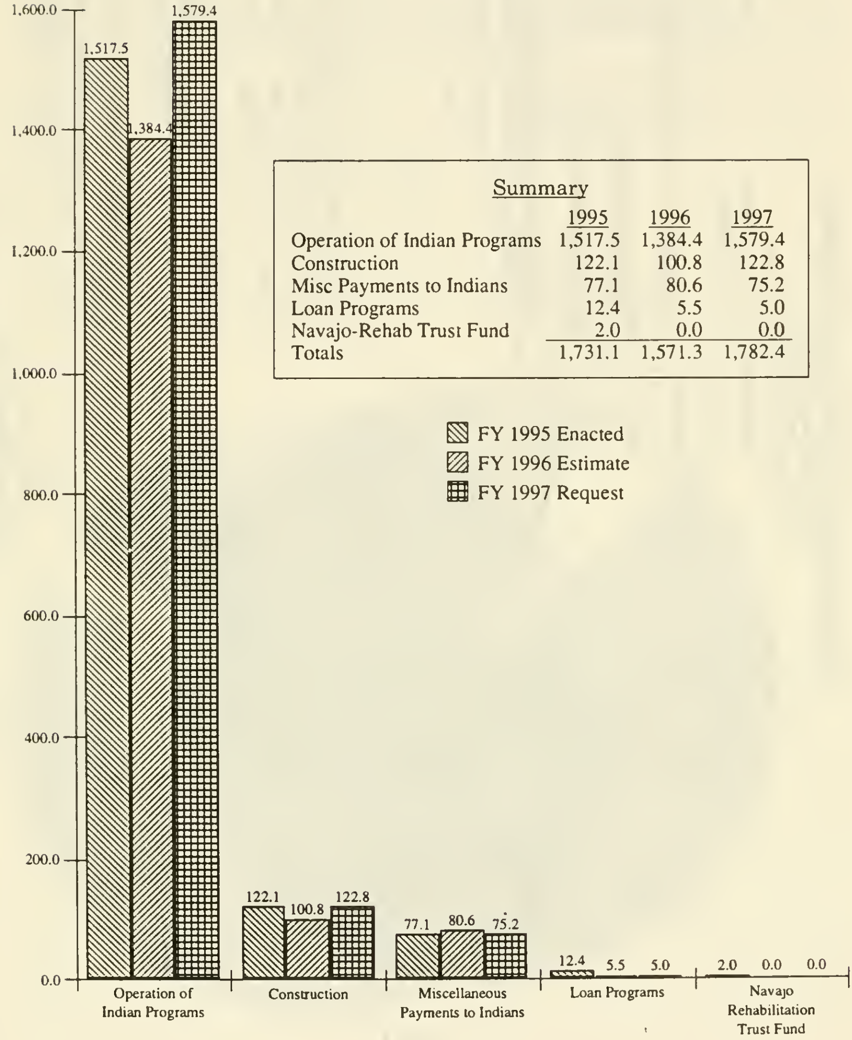
Government Performance and Results Act

The Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) of 1993 (*Public Law 103-62*) requires all federal agencies to establish a strategic plan for program activities by the end of FY 1997 and to begin issuing annual reports on program performance by March 31, 2000. The BIA provides all essential programs and services to Indian tribes that the entire Federal Government normally provides to state and local governments, except for health and defense programs. It also serves as trustee for Indian and Alaska Native lands held in trust by the United States.

The BIA has a GPRA pilot project to develop a performance measurement system for forestry and ecosystem restoration in the Pacific Northwest. In the FY 1995 annual financial statement, the BIA has made progress in developing and reporting performance measure. The funding reduction imposed on BIA in FY 1996 has slowed progress in implementing GPRA. The FY 1997 budget request includes resources to establish a strategic plan and meet the requirement of GPRA by the end of FY 1997.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FY 1997 Request Compared to FY 1995 Enacted and FY 1996 Estimate

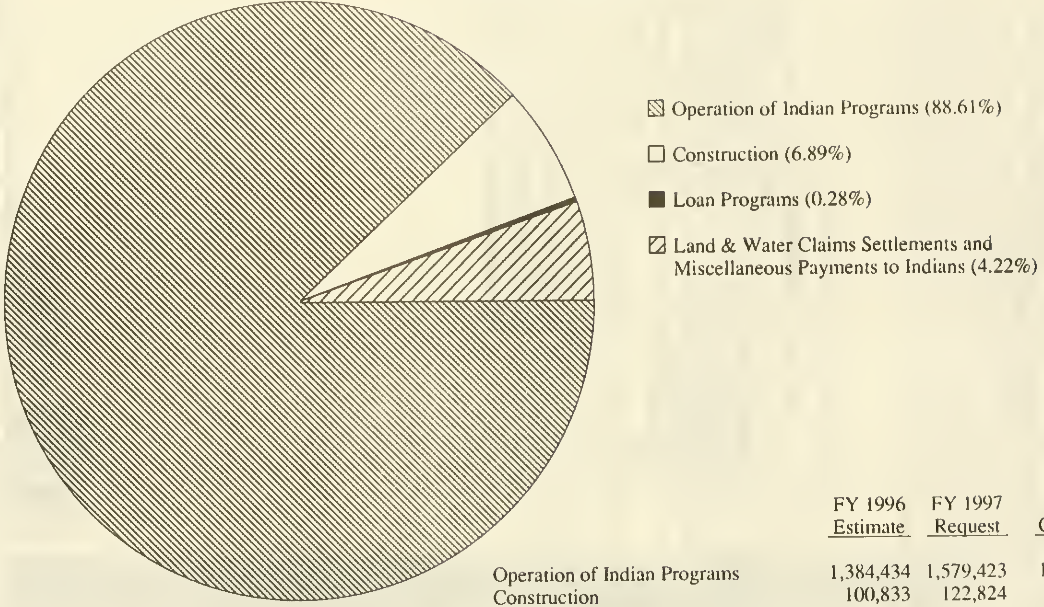
(Dollars in Millions)



Summary

	1995	1996	1997
Operation of Indian Programs	1,517.5	1,384.4	1,579.4
Construction	122.1	100.8	122.8
Misc Payments to Indians	77.1	80.6	75.2
Loan Programs	12.4	5.5	5.0
Navajo-Rehab Trust Fund	2.0	0.0	0.0
Totals	1,731.1	1,571.3	1,782.4

DISTRIBUTION OF FY 1997 BUDGET REQUEST
(Direct Appropriations)
(Dollars in Thousands)

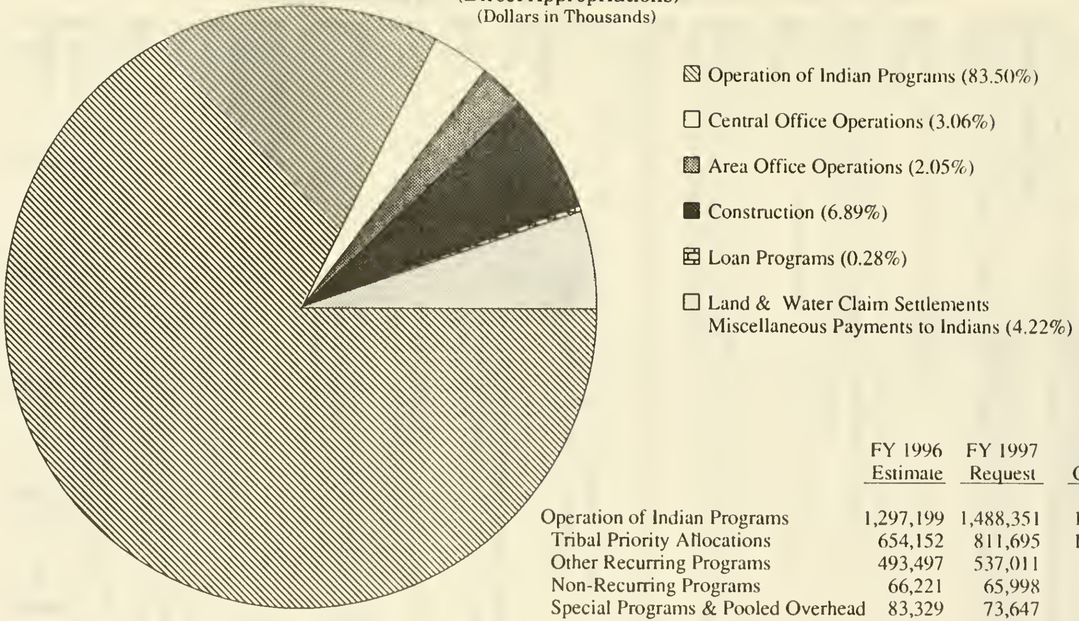


	FY 1996 Estimate	FY 1997 Request	Change
Operation of Indian Programs	1,384,434	1,579,423	194,989
Construction	100,833	122,824	21,991
Loan Programs	5,500	5,002	-498
Land & Water Claims Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	80,645	75,241	-5,404
Navajo Rehabilitation Trust	0	0	0
Total	1,571,412	1,782,490	211,078

DISTRIBUTION OF FY 1997 BUDGET REQUEST

(Direct Appropriations)

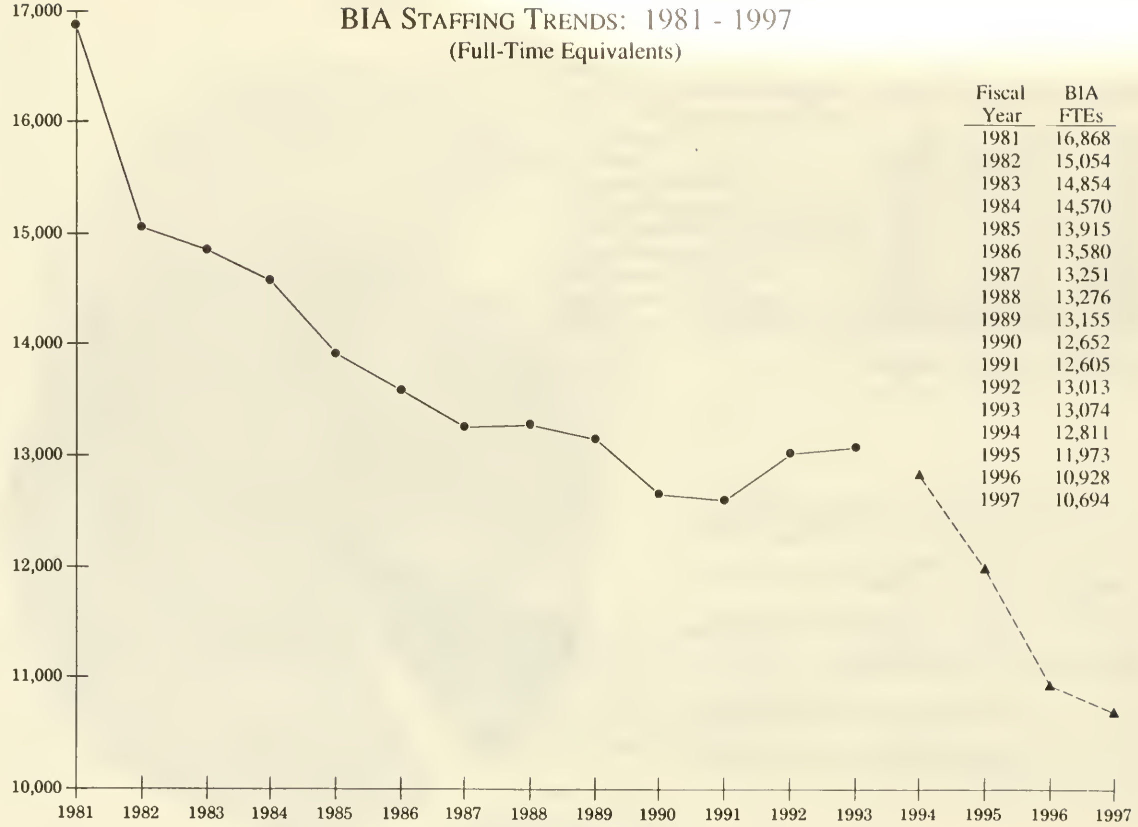
(Dollars in Thousands)



	FY 1996 Estimate	FY 1997 Request	Change
Operation of Indian Programs	1,297,199	1,488,351	191,152
Tribal Priority Allocations	654,152	811,695	157,543
Other Recurring Programs	493,497	537,011	43,514
Non-Recurring Programs	66,221	65,998	-223
Special Programs & Pooled Overhead	83,329	73,647	-9,682
Central Office Operations	50,521	54,511	3,990
Area Office Operations	36,714	36,561	-153
Construction	100,833	122,824	21,991
Loan Programs	5,500	5,002	-498
Land & Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	80,645	75,241	-5,404
Navajo Rehabilitation Trust	0	0	0
Total	1,571,412	1,782,490	211,078

BIA STAFFING TRENDS: 1981 - 1997

(Full-Time Equivalents)



Fiscal Year	BIA FTEs
1981	16,868
1982	15,054
1983	14,854
1984	14,570
1985	13,915
1986	13,580
1987	13,251
1988	13,276
1989	13,155
1990	12,652
1991	12,605
1992	13,013
1993	13,074
1994	12,811
1995	11,973
1996	10,928
1997	10,694

NOTE: FY 1994-97 excludes FTEs allocated by BIA to other federal agencies.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Authorizing Statutes

General Authorizations:

25 U.S.C. 13 (The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921), 42 Stat. 208, *P.L. 67-85*; 90 Stat. 2233, *P.L. 94-482*. Permanent.

25 U.S.C. 461 et seq. (The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934), 48 Stat. 984, *P.L. 73-383*; *P.L. 103-263*. No expiration.

25 U.S.C. 450 (The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act), 88 Stat. 2203, *P.L. 93-638*, *P.L. 100-472*; 102 Stat. 2285, *P.L. 103-413*. No expiration.

25 U.S.C. 452 (The Johnson-O'Malley Act of April 16, 1934), 48 Stat. 596, *P.L. 73-167*; *P.L. 103-332*. No expiration.

25 U.S.C. 2401 et seq., Part 4 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, Subtitle C (The Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986), 106 Stat. 4582, *P.L. 99-570*, as amended; 102 Stat. 4217, *P.L. 100-690*; *P.L. 102-573*. Appropriations authorized through 2000.

In addition to the general authorizations listed above, the following programs have specific authorizing legislation as shown below:

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Education

School Operations	25 U.S.C. 2001-2019 (The Education Amendments of 1978), 92 Stat. 2143, *P.L. 95-561*, as amended; *P.L. 103-382*. Certain appropriations authorized through 1999.
	25 U.S.C. 2008 (The Quarter Blood Amendment), 99 Stat. 1747, *P.L. 99-228; P.L. 101-301*. No expiration.
Continuing Education	25 U.S.C. 1810 et seq. (The Tribally Controlled College Assistance Act of 1978), 106 Stat. 797, *P.L. 95-471*, *P.L. 102-325*. Appropriations authorized through 1997.

Tribal Government

Aid to Tribal Government	25 U.S.C. 1721 et seq. (The Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980), *P.L. 96-420*; *P.L. 102-171*.
	25 U.S.C. 1401 et seq. (The Indian Judgment Fund Distribution Act of 1973); 87 Stat. 466, *P.L. 93-134*.
	25 U.S.C. 651 (Advisory Council on California Indian Policy Act of 1992), 106 Stat. 2131, *P.L. 102-416*.
New Tribes	25 U.S.C. 983 (Ponca Restoration Act), 104 Stat. 1167, *P.L. 101-484*

	25 U.S.C. 1721 (Aroostook Band of Micmacs Settlement Act), 105 Stat. 1143, *P.L. 102-171*
	California Rancheria Act of 1958, 72 Stat. 619, *P.L. 85-671*; Act of August 11, 1964, 78 Stat. 390, *P.L. 88-419*
	25 U.S.C. 941 (Catawba Indian Tribe of South Carolina Land Claims Settlement Act of 1993), 107 Stat. 1118, *P.L. 103-116*
	25 U.S.C. *** (Auburn Indian Restoration-Title II), 108 Stat. 4526, *P.L. 103-434*
	25 U.S.C. *** (Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians), 108 Stat. 2153, *P.L. 103-323*
	25 U.S.C. *** (Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians and the Little Band of Ottawa Indians Act), 108 Stat. 2156, *P.L. 103-324*
	25 U.S.C. 1300 (Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians), 108 Stat. 4793, *P.L. 103-454*, Title III.
Self Governance	25 U.S.C. 450 (Tribal Self-Governance); *P.L. 103-413*, Title IV.
Public Safety and Justice	
Tribal Courts	25 U.S.C. 1721 et seq. (The Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980), *P.L. 96-420*; *P.L. 102-171.*
	25 U.S.C. 3601 et seq. (Indian Tribal Justice Act), 107 Stat. 2004, *P.L. 103-176*; Appropriations authorized through 2000.
Law Enforcement	18 U.S.C. 3055 (Act of June 25, 1948), 62 Stat. 817, *P.L. 80-722*; *P.L. 103-322.*
	25 U.S.C. 2801 et seq. (Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act), 104 Stat. 473, *P.L. 101-379.*
	5 U.S.C. 5305 (Federal Law Enforcement Pay Reform), 104 Stat. 1465, *P.L. 101-509*, Title IV; *P.L. 103-322.*
Human Services	
Social Services	25 U.S.C. 1901 et seq. (Indian Child Welfare Act), 92 Stat. 3069, *P.L. 95-608* (Family Support Act), 102 Stat. 2343, *P.L. 100-485.* No expiration.
	25 U.S.C. 1300 (Texas Band of Kickapoo Act), 96 Stat. 2269, *P.L. 97-429.* No expiration.
Child Protection	18 U.S.C. 53 (Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act), 104 Stat. 4531, *P.L. 101-630*, Title IV. Authorization of appropriations for Sec. 410 and 411 expires in FY 1995.

Community Development

Employment Development	25 U.S.C. 309 (Vocational Training), 8/3/56, 70 Stat. 986, *P.L. 84-959*; 77 Stat. 471, *P.L. 88-230*; *P.L. 90-252*. No expiration.
	25 U.S.C. 3402 et seq. (Indian Employment Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992), 106 Stat. 2302, *P.L. 102-477*. No expiration.
Economic Development	25 U.S.C. 1523 (The Indian Financing Act of 1974), *P.L. 93-262*, as amended; 98 Stat. 1725, *P.L. 98-449*. No expiration.
	Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, Title V - The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, Section 13112, 104 Stat. 1388, *P.L. 101-508*. No expiration.
	25 U.S.C. 305 (The Act of August 27, 1935), 49 Stat. 891, *P.L. 74-355*; 104 Stat. 4662, *P.L. 101-644* (Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990). No expiration.
Road Maintenance	25 U.S.C. 318(a) (The Federal Highway Act of 1921), 45 Stat. 750, *P.L. 70-520.*

Resources Management

Irrigation O&M	25 U.S.C. 3701 (American Indian Agriculture Resource Management Act), 107 Stat. 2011, *P.L. 103-177*. No expiration.
Forestry	25 U.S.C. 406 & 407 (The Act of June 25, 1910), 36 Stat. 857; *61-313.*
	18 U.S.C. 1853, 1855, and 1856, 62 Stat. 787 and 788; *P.L. 100-690.*
	18 U.S.C. 1853, Rumsey Indian Rancheria Act, 104 Stat. 4531, *P.L. 101-630*, Sec. 304-320.
Wildlife and Parks	16 U.S.C. 3631 (The U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty Act of 1985), 99 Stat. 7, *P.L. 99-5*. No expiration.
	16 U.S.C. 3101 (The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980), 94 Stat. 2430, *P.L. 96-487*. No expiration.
	42 U.S.C. 1966 (The American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978), 92 Stat. 469, *P.L. 95-341*; 108 Stat. 3125, *P.L. 103-344.*
	Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake Water Settlement Act, 104 Stat. 3294, *P.L. 101-618*. No expiration.
	Fallon Paiute Shoshone Tribal Settlement Act, 104 Stat. 3289, *P.L. 101-618*. No expiration.
Minerals and Mining	16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq. (Umatilla Basin Project Act), *P.L. 100-557.*
Real Estate Services	25 U.S.C. 176 (Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946), 60 Stat. 1097. No expiration.
	25 U.S.C. 311 (The Act of March 3, 1901), 31 Stat. 1084, *P.L. 56-382*. No expiration.

	25 U.S.C. 393 (The Act of March 3, 1921), 41 Stat. 1232, *P.L. 66-359.* No expiration.
	25 U.S.C. 2201 et seq. (Indian Land Consolidation Act), 96 Stat. 2515, *P.L. 97-459*; 98 Stat. 3171, *P.L. 98-608*; *P.L. 102-238.* No expiration.

Trust Services

Indian Rights Protection	28 U.S.C. 2415 (Statute of Limitations; The Indian Claims Limitation Act of 1982), 96 Stat. 1976, *P.L. 97-394*; *P.L. 98-250.* No expiration.
	16 U.S.C. 3101 (The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act), 94 Stat. 2371, *P.L. 96-487.*
	43 U.S.C. 1601 (The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act), 106 Stat. 2112-2125, *P.L. 92-203.*
	Indian Lands Open Dump Cleanup Act of 1994, 108 Stat. 4164, *P.L. 103-399.* No expiration.
Financial Trust Services	25 U.S.C. 162a (The Act of June 24, 1938), 52 Stat. 1087, *P.L. 75-414.* No expiration.
	25 U.S.C. 161 (American Indian Trust Funds Management Reform Act of 1994), 108 Stat. 4239, *P.L. 103-412.*
Navajo-Hopi Settlement	25 U.S.C. 640 et seq. (The Navajo-Hopi Settlement Act of December 22, 1974), *P.L. 93-531*; *P.L. 102-180*, 105 Stat 1230. Expires when President determines that its functions have been fully discharged.

General Administration

Administration	Chief Financial Officers Act, 104 Stat. 2838, *P.L. 101-576.*
Indian Gaming	25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq. (Indian Gaming Regulatory Act), 102 Stat. 2467, *P.L. 100-497*; 105 Stat. 1908, *P.L. 102-238.* No expiration.

CONSTRUCTION

Facility Construction	25 U.S.C. 631(2)(12)(14) (The Act of April 19, 1950), 64 Stat. 44, *P.L. 81-474*, 72 Stat. 834, *P.L. 85-740.* No expiration.
	25 U.S.C. 465 (The Act of June 18, 1934), 48 Stat. 984, *P.L. 73-383.* No expiration.
	25 U.S.C. 318a (The Act of May 26, 1928), *P.L. 70-520*, 45 Stat. 750. No expiration.
Road Construction	25 U.S.C. 104(b)(5)(A) (The Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of April 2, 1987), 101 Stat. 145, *P.L. 100-17*, as amended by 101 Stat. 1919, *P.L. 102-240.* No expiration.
	25 U.S.C. 204(b) and (c) (The Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of April 2, 1987), as amended by 101 Stat. 1919, *P.L. 102-240.* No expiration.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

White Earth Reservation Claims Settlement Act	25 U.S.C. 331 (The Act of March 24, 1986), 100 Stat. 61, *P.L. 99-264*. No expiration.
Old Age Assistance Claims Settlement Act	25 U.S.C. 2301 (The Act of October 19, 1984), 98 Stat. 2317, *P.L. 98-500*. No expiration.
Hoopa-Yurok	25 U.S.C. 1300i (Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act) 102 Stat. 2924, *P.L. 100-580*, 25 U.S.C. 1721 et seq. (Settlement Act of 1980), 94 Stat. 1785, *P.L. 96-420*. No expiration.
Fallon Paiute Shoshone Tribes Water Rights Settlement	(Fallon Paiute Shoshone Indian Tribes Water Rights Settlement Act of 1990), 104 Stat. 3289, *P.L. 101-618*. Appropriations authorized through 1997.
Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement	(Truckee Carson Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement Act), 104 Stat. 3294, *P.L. 101-618*. Appropriations authorized through 1997.
Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	(Navajo Indian Irrigation Project: San Juan-Chama Project), 76 Stat. 96, *P.L. 87-483*. No expiration.
Jicarilla Apache Water Rights Settlement	(Jicarilla Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act), 106 Stat. 2237, *P.L. 102-441*. Appropriations authorized through 1996.
Ute Indian Rights Settlement	(Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992), 106 Stat. 4650, *P.L. 102-575*. Authorization for Bonneville Tribal Credit expires in 2043.
Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement	(Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act), 96 Stat. 1274, *P.L. 97-293*. No expiration.
San Carlos Apache	(San Carlos Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement, Arizona), 106 Stat. 4740, *P.L. 102-575*. No expiration.
Three Affiliated Tribes Settlement Fund	(Three Affiliated Tribes and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe Equitable Compensation Program, North Dakota), 106 Stat. 4731, *P.L. 102-575*. No expiration.
Yavapai-Prescott	(Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 1994), 108 Stat. 4526, *P.L. 103-434*. No expiration.
Northern Cheyenne	(Northern Cheyenne Indian Reserved Water Rights Settlement Act of 1992), 106 Stat. 1186, *P.L. 102-374*; 108 Stat. 707, *P.L. 103-263*. No expiration.
Catawba	(Catawba Indian Tribe of South Carolina Land Claims Settlement Act of 1993), 107 Stat. 1118, *P.L. 103-116*. Authorization for land acquisition expires in 2018.
Trust Fund Deficiencies	(American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994), 108 Stat. 4239, *P.L. 103-412*. No expiration.

NAVAJO REHABILITATION TRUST FUND

Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund	25 U.S.C. 640d et seq. (The Navajo-Hopi Settlement Act of December 22, 1974), *P.L. 93-531*; *P.L. 100-666*; *P.L. 101-121*. Appropriations authorized through 1995.

TRIBAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY FUND

Tribal Economic Recovery Fund	(Three Affiliated Tribes and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe Equitable Compensation Program, North Dakota), 106 Stat. 4731, *P.L. 102-575*, unspecified
Crow Settlement	(Crow Boundary Settlement Act of 1994), 108 Stat. 444, *P.L. 103-444*, indefinite

MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS & TRUST FUNDS

Claims and Treaty Obligations	Act of February 19, 1831 Treaty of November 11, 1794 Treaty of September 24, 1857 Acts of March 2, 1889; June 10, 1896; June 21, 1906 (Menominee Restoration Act), 87 Stat. 770, *P.L. 93-197*
O & M, Indian Irrigation Systems	25 U.S.C. 162a (The Act of November 4, 1983), 60 Stat. 895, *P.L. 98-146*
Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Projects	25 U.S.C. 162a (The Act of November 4, 1983), 60 Stat. 895, *P.L. 98-146*, 65 Stat. 254
Alaska Resupply Program	Act of February 20, 1942, 56 Stat. 95, *P.L. 77-457*. No expiration.
Cochiti Wet Field Station	(Implementation of Settlement Agreement between the Pueblo of Cochiti and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) 106 Stat. 960, *P.L. 102-358*.
Cooperative Fund, Papago	25 U.S.C. 386a (Section 313, Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act), 96 Stat. 1274-1285, *P.L. 97-293*
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	25 U.S.C. 123 et seq. (The Act of May 18, 1916), 39 Stat. 158, *P.L. 64-80*, (Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992) *P.L. 102-575*

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF QUARTERS

O & M, Quarters	5 U.S.C. 5911 (Federal Employees Quarters and Facilities Act of August 20, 1964), *P.L. 88-459*, *P.L. 98-473*; *P.L. 100-446*

INDIAN LOAN GUARANTY AND INSURANCE FUND

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

INDIAN LOAN GUARANTY AND INSURANCE GUARANTEED LOAN LIQUIDATING ACCOUNT

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OF INDIAN ENTERPRISES

REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

INDIAN DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS DIRECT LOAN FINANCING

The credit accounts listed above include those authorized under the Indian Financing Act or newly authorized under the Credit Reform Act of 1990. These statutes are:

25 U.S.C. 1451 et seq. (The Indian Financing Act of April 12, 1974), *P.L. 93-262*, as amended by *P.L. 98-449* and *P.L. 100-442*. Ceiling on Guaranteed Loans of $500 million.

2 U.S.C. 661 (Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, Title V - The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990), *P.L. 101-508, Section 1320*. No expiration.

Appropriation Summary Statement

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Appropriation: Operation of Indian Programs

The Operation of Indian Programs appropriation consists of a wide range of services and benefits provided to Indian tribes, Alaskan Native groups, and individual Native Americans.

1. Tribal Priority Allocations - This activity includes the majority of the funds used to support on-going programs at the local tribal level. Funding priorities for all of the programs included in Tribal Priority Allocations are determined in consultation with tribal officials. Although budget estimates include specific amounts for individual programs, funds may be shifted among programs within the total available for a tribe or a Bureau of Indian Affairs agency at the time of budget execution.

2. Other Recurring Programs - This activity includes those programs for which funds are (1) distributed by formula, such as school operations and tribal community colleges; (2) based upon need, such as facilities operation and maintenance and special law enforcement; and (3) resource management activities that carry out specific laws or court-ordered settlements.

3. Non-Recurring Programs - This activity includes programs that support Indian reservation and tribal projects of limited duration, such as economic development grants, noxious weed eradication, cadastral surveys, and forest development.

4. Central Office Operations - This activity supports the executive, program, and administrative management costs of the Central Office organizations most of which are located in Washington, DC, and Albuquerque, NM.

5. Area Office Operations - The Bureau of Indian Affairs has 11 area offices located throughout the country. Area Directors have line authority over agency superintendents. Virtually all of the staff and related administrative support costs for area offices are included within this activity. Area Directors have flexibility in aligning their staff and resources to best meet the program requirements of the tribes within their area.

6. Special Programs and Pooled Overhead - Most of the funds in this activity support bureau-wide expenses for items such as unemployment compensation, workers compensation, facilities rentals, telecommunications, and data processing. In addition, funds that are contracted by tribes in urban areas or private organizations providing services to Indians are included. This activity also includes the Bureau's two post-secondary schools.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

FOREST PLAN FOR A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT

	1995 Actual	1996 Est.	1997 Est.
Timber harvest			
Volume of backlogged timber cut (Million Board feet)	40	40	40
Ecosystem restoration:			
Restoration work on streams (miles)	280	280	280

Appropriation Language

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Operation of Indian Programs

For operation of Indian programs by direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants including expenses necessary to provide education and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations, including payment of care, tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, or institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order; management, development, improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; development of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by law; for the general administration of the Bureau, including such expenses in field offices; maintaining of Indian reservation roads as defined in 23 U.S.C.101; and construction, repair, and improvement of Indian housing, $1,579,423,000, of which not to exceed $110,608,000 shall be for payments to tribes and tribal organizations for contract support costs associated with ongoing contracts or grants or compacts entered into with the Bureau prior to fiscal year 1997, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, as amended, and $5,000,000 shall be for the Indian Self-Determination Fund, which shall be available for the transitional cost of initial or expanded tribal contracts, grants, compacts, or cooperative agreements with the Bureau under such Act; and of which not to exceed $367,243,000 for school operations costs of Bureau-funded schools and other education programs shall become available on July 1, 1997, and shall remain available until September 30, 1998; and of which not to exceed $65,178.000 for higher education scholarships, adult vocational training, and assistance to public schools under 25 U.S.C. 452 et seq., shall remain available until September 30, 1998; and of which not to exceed $64,215,000 shall remain available until expended for housing improvement, road maintenance, attorney fees, litigation support, self-governance grants, Indian Self-Determination Fund, and the Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program: *Provided*, That tribes and tribal contractors may use their tribal priority allocations for unmet indirect costs of ongoing contracts, grants or compact agreements: *Provided further*, That funds made available to tribes and tribal organizations through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year 1997, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 or grants authorized by the Indian Education Amendments of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2001 and 2008A) shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee: *Provided further*, That to provide funding uniformity within a Self-Governance Compact, any funds provided in this Act with availability for more than one year may be reprogrammed to one year availability but shall remain available within the Compact until expended: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, Indian tribal governments may, by appropriate changes in eligibility criteria or by other means, change eligibility for general assistance or change the amount of general assistance payments for individuals within the service area of such tribe who are otherwise deemed eligible for general assistance payments so long as such changes are applied in a consistent manner to individuals similarly situated: *Provided further*, That any savings realized by such changes shall be available for use in meeting other priorities of the tribes: *Provided further*, That any net increase in costs to the Federal government which result solely from tribally increased payment levels for general assistance shall be met exclusively from funds available to the tribe from within its tribal priority allocation: *Provided further*, That any forestry funds allocated to a tribe which remain unobligated as of September 30, 1997, may be transferred during fiscal year 1998 to an Indian forest land assistance account established for the benefit of such tribe within the tribe's trust fund account: *Provided further*, That any such unobligated balances not so transferred shall expire on September 30, 1998: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau, other than the amounts provided herein for assistance to public schools under 25 U.S.C. 452 et seq., shall be available to support the operation of any elementary or secondary school in the State of Alaska in fiscal year 1997: *Provided further*, That funds made available in this or any other Act for expenditure through September 30, 1998 for schools funded by the Bureau shall be available only to the schools in the Bureau school system as of September 1, 1995: *Provided further*, That no funds available to the Bureau shall be used to support expanded grades for any school beyond the grade structure in place at each school in the Bureau school system as of October 1, 1996: *Provided further*, That for school year 1997-98 and thereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of 25 U.S.C. 2012(h)(1)(B) and (C), upon the recommendation of a local school board for a Bureau-operated school, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish rates of basic compensation or annual salary rates for the positions of teachers and counselors (including dormitory and homeliving counselors) at the school at a level not less than that for comparable positions in public school districts in the same geographic area: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding 25 U.S.C. 2012(h)(1)(B), when the rates of basic compensation for teachers and counselors at Bureau-operated schools are established at the rates of basic compensation applicable to comparable positions in overseas schools under the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act, such rates shall become effective with the start of the next academic year following the issuance of the Department of Defense salary schedule and shall not be effective retroactively.

Justification of Proposed Language Changes
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Operation of Indian Programs

1. Addition: "*Provided further*, That no funds available to the Bureau shall be used to support expanded grades for any school beyond the grade structure in place at each school in the Bureau school system as of October 1, 1996"

Congress included this provision in the proposed FY 1996 Appropriations Bill to preclude expansions of grades for school in the Bureau's system such as when a school currently enrolling students in the primary grades (K through grade 6) expands its grade structure by adding a junior high (grades 7 and 8) or high school (grades 9 through 12).

2. Addition: "*Provided further*, That for school year 1997-98 and thereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of 25 U.S.C. 2012(h)(1)(B) and (C), upon the recommendation of a local school board for a Bureau-operated school, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish rates of basic compensation or annual salary rates for the positions of teachers and counselors (including dormitory and homeliving counselors) at the school at a level not less than that for comparable positions in public school districts in the same geographic area:"

Congress included this provision in the proposed FY 1996 Appropriations Bill to permit Bureau operated schools the flexibility to set teacher salary rates in the same manner as contract and grant schools. Currently, Bureau-operated schools are required to pay teacher salaries according to the Department of Defense (DOD) salary schedule. This requirement results in an additional burden on Bureau operated schools not shared by the contract and grant school.

3. Addition: "*Provided further,*That, notwithstanding 25 U.S.C. 2012(h)(1)(B), when the rates of basic compensation for teachers and counselors at Bureau-operated schools are established at the rates of basic compensation applicable to comparable positions in overseas schools under the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act, such rates shall become effective with the start of the next academic year following the issuance of the Department of Defense salary schedule and shall not be effective retroactively.:"

DOD publishes annual adjustments to the DOD salary schedule in the spring of each year. The above language clarifies that the BIA will implement the DOD salary schedule prospectively, beginning with the start of the contract year following the schedule publication, and shall not adjust Bureau employee's salaries retroactively.

Appropriation Language Citations

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Appropriation: Operation of Indian Programs

1. For operation of Indian programs by direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants

25 U.S.C. 13
25 U.S.C. 450f(a) and 450h(a)
31 U.S.C. Chapter 63
108 Stat. 4250

25 U.S.C. 13 provides for direct operation of various federal programs for Indians throughout the United States.

25 U.S.C. 450f(a) and 450h(a) directs the Secretary, upon the request of any Indian tribe, to enter into a contract or contracts/ grant or grants to plan, conduct, and administer programs which the Secretary is otherwise authorized to administer.

31 U.S.C. Chapter 63 provides procedures to be followed in the preparation of federal contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements.

108 Stat. 4250, Public Law 103-413 provides procedures to be followed to establish and implement tribal self-governance compacts

2. including expenses necessary to provide education and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations, including payment of care, tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, or institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indians

25 U.S.C. 309 and 309a
25 U.S.C. 406b
25 U.S.C. 452-457
25 U.S.C. 1801-1815
25 U.S.C. 2001-2020
25 U.S.C. 2401-2416
25 U.S.C. 2431-2434

25 U.S.C. 309 and 309(a) authorizes vocational training and counseling programs and appropriations therefor.

25 U.S.C. 406(b) authorizes grants to the Navajo Community College.

25 U.S.C. 452-457 authorizes contracts for welfare and educational services.

25 U.S.C. 1801-1815 authorizes grants to Tribally Controlled Community Colleges.

25 U.S.C. 2001-2020 provides for the operation of elementary and secondary schools, either directly or by contract.

25 U.S.C. 2401-2416 authorizes coordinated efforts to address alcohol and substance abuse problems.

25 U.S.C. 2431-2434 authorizes special alcohol and substance abuse programs targeted for Indian youth.

3. maintenance of law and order

25 U.S.C. 13
25 U.S.C. 2441-2442
25 U.S.C. 2451-2455

25 U.S.C. 13 authorizes the employment of Indian police and judges for the suppression of trafficking in intoxicating liquor and deleterious drugs.

25 U.S.C. 2441-2442 authorizes the control of illegal narcotics traffic on the Tohono O'odham and St. Regis Reservations and authorizes the eradication of marijuana plants on Indian Lands.

25 U.S.C. 2451-2455 authorizes law enforcement training, the operation of juvenile detention centers, and the development of a model Indian juvenile code.

4. management, development, improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs

7 U.S.C. 1651-1656
16 U.S.C. 583, 590a, 590f, and 594
25 U.S.C. 13
25 U.S.C. 372
25 U.S.C. 500
25 U.S.C. 3701

7 U.S.C. 1651-1656 provides for the protection of the livestock industry from losses caused by the poisonous weed Halogeton Glomeratus.

16 U.S.C. 583, 590(a), 590(f), and 594 provides for forest management, soil and moisture conservation, and for the protection of lands from fire, disease or insects.

25 U.S.C. 13 provides for the management, development, improvement, and protection of Indian lands and resources.

25 U.S.C. 372 provides for determination of heirs, sale and disposition of allotments of deceased Indians, and for leasing of allotments.

25 U.S.C. 500 provides for acquisition and organization of a reindeer industry for Alaskan Natives.

25 U.S.C. 3701 provides for the management of Indian agricultural lands and related renewable resources in a manner consistent with identified tribal goals and priorities for conservation, multiple use, and sustained yield.

5. including payment of irrigation assessments and charges; acquisition of water rights

25 U.S.C. 13, 381, 385
49 Stat. 887
52 Stat. 80
54 Stat. 707

25 U.S.C. 13 provides for the extension, improvement, operation, and maintenance of existing Indian irrigation systems and for the development of water supplies.

25 U.S.C. 381 provides for the use of water and distribution thereof.

25 U.S.C. 385 provides for the establishment of maintenance charges and further provides that federal expenditures shall be reimbursable where Indians have adequate funds to repay the government.

49 Stat. 887 authorizes the Secretary to enter into an agreement with Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District for maintenance and operation costs on reclaimed Pueblo Indian lands.

52 Stat. 80 amends the rate of payments of irrigation construction costs of the Wahpeto Irrigation Project.

54 Stat. 707 provides for payment of costs of providing additional water for the Wahpeto Irrigation Project.

6. advances for Indian industrial and business enterprises

25 U.S.C. 13
25 U.S.C. 1451-1543

25 U.S.C. 13 authorizes industrial assistance and advancement to be provided by the Bureau.

25 U.S.C. 1451-1543 authorizes technical assistance, direct loans, interest subsidies, guaranteed loans, and grants to Indian tribes and individuals.

7. operation of Indian arts and craft shops and museums; development of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by law

25 U.S.C. 305-305c

25 U.S.C. 305-305c established the Indian Arts and Crafts Board to promote the economic welfare of Indian tribes and individuals through the development of arts and crafts and through the expansion of the market for such products.

8. for the general administration of the Bureau, including such expenses in field offices

25 U.S.C. 13

25 U.S.C. 13 authorizes general and incidental expenses in connection with the administration of Indian affairs.

9. maintaining of Indian reservation roads as defined in 23 U.S.C. 101,

25 U.S.C. 318a
23 U.S.C. 101

25 U.S.C. 318(a) authorizes material, equipment, supervision, and engineering in the survey, improvement construction, and maintenance of Indian reservation roads.

23 U.S.C. 101 defines Indian reservation roads as "public roads, including roads on the Federal-aid systems, that are located within or provide access to an Indian reservation or Indian trust land or restricted Indian land which is not subject to fee title alienation without the approval of the Federal Government, or Indian and Alaska Native villages, groups or communities in which Indians and Alaskan Natives reside, whom the Secretary of the Interior has determined are eligible for services generally available to Indians under Federal laws specifically applicable to Indians."

10. and construction, repair, and improvements of Indian housing

25 U.S.C. 13

25 U.S.C. 13 authorizes expenditures for the relief of distress and the conservation of health.

11. of which not to exceed $110,608,000 shall be for payments to tribes and tribal organizations for contract support costs associated with ongoing contracts or grants or compacts entered into with the Bureau prior to fiscal year 1997, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, as amended

108 Stat. 2499

108 Stat. 2499, Public Law 103-332, the FY 1995 Appropriations Act limited the amount of funds available for payments to cover the eligible contract support costs of tribes and tribal organizations that operate non-education federal programs under *P.L. 93-638* authority.

12. and $5,000,000 shall be for the Indian Self-Determination Fund, which shall be available for the transitional cost of initial or expanded tribal contracts, grants, compacts, or cooperative agreements with the Bureau under such Act;

108 Stat. 2511

108 Stat. 2511, Public Law 103-332, establishes the Indian Self-Determination Fund for the transitional cost of initial or expanded tribal contracts, grants, compacts, or cooperative agreements with the Bureau.

13. and of which not to exceed $367,243,000 for school operations costs of Bureau-funded schools and other education programs shall become available on July 1, 1997, and shall remain available until September 30, 1998

25 U.S.C. 2001a

25 U.S.C. 2001(a) authorizes the carryover of funds which were not obligated prior to the beginning of the fiscal year succeeding the fiscal year for which such sums were appropriated. The language provides for 15 month availability, beginning on July 1, 1997.

14. and of which not to exceed $65,178,000 for higher education scholarships, adult vocational training, and assistance to public schools under 25 U.S.C. 452 et seq., shall remain available until September 30, 1998

25 U.S.C. 13a

25 U.S.C. 13(a) authorizes the carryover of funds which were not obligated and expended prior to the beginning of the fiscal year succeeding the fiscal year for which such sums were appropriated.

15. and of which not to exceed $64,215,000 shall remain available until expended for

25 U.S.C. 13a

25 U.S.C. 13(a) authorizes the carryover of funds which were not obligated and expended prior to the beginning of the fiscal year succeeding the fiscal year for which such sums were appropriated.

16. housing improvement

106 Stat. 1388-90

106 Stat. 1388-90, Public Law 102-381, appropriated funds for housing improvement programs.

17. road maintenance

106 Stat. 1388-90

106 Stat. 1388-90, Public Law 102-381, appropriated funds for road maintenance programs.

18. attorney fees

25 U.S.C. 13

25 U.S.C. 13 authorizes expenditures for the general administration of Indian property.

19. litigation support

25 U.S.C. 13

25 U.S.C. 13 authorizes expenditures for the general administration of Indian property.

20. self-governance grants

25 U.S.C. 450

25 U.S.C. 450 authorizes the continuation of mature contracts thus these funds will continue to be available to the contractor for the purpose described in the original contracts.

21. Indian Self-Determination Fund

108 Stat 2499

108 Stat. 2499, Public Law 103-332, the FY 1995 Appropriations Act established the Indian Self-Determination Fund for the transitional costs of initial or expanded tribal contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements with the Bureau.

22. and the Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program

25 U.S.C. 640d-24

25 U.S.C. 640(d)-24 authorizes the appropriations of fund to remain available until expended to carry out sections 640d-13,14, 18(a),(b),.

23. *Provided*, That tribes and tribal contractors may use their tribal priority allocations for unmet indirect costs of on-going contracts, grants or compact agreements

108 Stat. 4250

108 Stat. 4250, Public Law 103-413 provide tribes and tribal organizations the authority to reprogram to meet contract requirement

24. *Provided further*, That funds made available to tribes and tribal organizations through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year 1997, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, or grants authorized by the Indian Education Amendments of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2001 and 2008A) shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee

25 U.S.C. 450

25 U.S.C. 450 authorizes the continuation of mature contracts thus these funds will continue to be available to the contractor for the purpose described in the original contracts.

25. *Provided further*, That to provide funding uniformity within a Self-Governance Compact, any funds provided in this Act with availability for more than one year may be reprogrammed to one year availability but shall remain available within the Compact until expended

108 Stat. 4250
25 U.S.C. 450

108 Stat. 4250, Public Law 103-413 provide tribes and tribal organizations the authority to reprogram to meet contract requirement

25 U.S.C. 450 authorizes the continuation of mature contracts thus these funds will continue to be available to the contractor for the purpose described in the original contracts.

26. *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, Indian tribal governments may, by appropriate changes in eligibility criteria or by other means, change eligibility for general assistance or change the amount of general assistance payments for individuals within the service area of such tribe who are otherwise deemed eligible for general assistance payments so long as such changes are applied in a consistent manner to individuals similarly situated

25 U.S.C. 452

25 U.S.C.452 authorizes contracts for education, medical attention, relief and social welfare for Indians.

27. *Provided further*, That any savings realized by such changes shall be available for use in meeting other priorities of the tribes

25 U.S.C. 450j(h)

25 U.S.C. 450j(h) provides that any savings in operation under such contracts shall be utilized to provide additional services or benefits under the contract.

28. *Provided further*, That any net increase in costs to the Federal government which result solely from tribally increased payment levels for general assistance shall be met exclusively from funds available to the tribe from within its tribal priority allocation

25 U.S.C. 450-457

25 U.S.C. 450-457 authorizes contracts for welfare assistance.

29. *Provided further*, That any forestry funds allocated to a tribe which remain unobligated as of September 30, 1997, may be transferred during fiscal year 1998 to an Indian forest land assistance account established for the benefit of such tribe within the tribe's trust fund account: *Provided further*, That any such unobligated balances not so transferred shall expire on September 30, 1998

104 Stat. 4531
25 U.S.C.13a

104 Stat. 4531, Public Law 101-630 authorizes the establishment of forest land assistance accounts and authorizes the transfer of unobligated forestry appropriations to such accounts.

25 U.S.C. 13(a) authorizes the carryover of funds which were not obligated and expended prior to the beginning of the fiscal year succeeding the fiscal year for which such sums were appropriated.

30. *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau, other than the amounts provided herein for assistance to public schools under 25 U.S.C. 452 et seq., shall be available to support the operation of any elementary or secondary school in the State of Alaska in fiscal year 1997

25 U.S.C. 452 et seq.
97 Stat. 326

25 U.S.C. 452 et seq. authorizes contracts with the States for education of Indian students.

97 Stat. 326, Public Law 98-63, the FY 1983 Supplemental Appropriations Act terminated direct Bureau funding of basic support for elementary and secondary schools in Alaska after June 30, 1985.

31. *Provided further*, That funds made available in this or any other Act for expenditure through September 30, 1998 for schools funded by the Bureau shall be available only to the schools which will be in the Bureau school system as of September 1, 1995.

25 U.S.C. 2505(a)(1)(C) and (D)

25 U.S.C. 2505(a)(1)(C) and (D) authorizes assistance to contract and grant schools which have submitted applications that have been approved by the Secretary and determined to be eligible to receive Bureau funding.

32. *Provided further*, That no funds available to the Bureau shall be used to support expanded grades for any school beyond the grade structure in place at each school in the Bureau school system as of October 1, 1996:

25 U.S.C. 2001-2019

25 U.S.C. 2001-2019 authorizes the Bureau to develop and implement academic and residential standards for the schools, develop and implement education policies, and provide for contracting of educations positions in the schools

33. *Provided further,* That for school year 1997-98 and thereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of 25 U.S.C. 2012(h)(1)(B) and (C), upon the recommendation of a local school board for a Bureau-operated school, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish rates of basic compensation or annual salary rates for the positions of teachers and counselors (including dormitory and homeliving counselors) at the school at a level not less than that for comparable positions in public school districts in the same geographic area

25 U.S.C. 2001-2019

25 U.S.C. 2001-2019 authorizes the Bureau to develop and implement education policies and provide for contracting of educations positions in the schools.

34. *Provided further,* That, notwithstanding 25 U.S.C. 2012(h)(1)(B), when the rates of basic compensation for teachers and counselors at Bureau-operated schools are established at the rates of basic compensation applicable to comparable positions in overseas schools under the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel

Practices Act, such rates shall become effective with the start of the next academic year following the issuance of the Department of Defense salary schedule and shall not be effective retroactively

U.S.C. 2001-2019

25 U.S.C. 2001-2 25 019 authorizes the Bureau to develop and implement education policies.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity/Subactivity	1995 Actual FTE	1995 Actual Amount	1996 Estimate To Date FTE	1996 Estimate To Date Amount	Uncontrollable and Related Changes FTE	Uncontrollable and Related Changes Amount	Program Changes FTE	Program Changes Amount	1997 Budget Request FTE	1997 Budget Request Amount	Increase/Decrease from 1996 FTE	Increase/Decrease from 1996 Amount
Operation of Indian Programs												
Tribal Priority Allocations												
Tribal Government	*123*	117,827	*92*	239,800	*3*	8,840		56,339	*95*	304,979	*3*	65,179
Human Services	*201*	53,931	*148*	126,660	*4*	−311		26,330	*152*	152,679	*4*	26,019
Education	*13*	58,475	*11*	50,505		−1,724		10,683	*11*	59,464	*0*	8,959
Public Safety and Justice	*587*	96,529	*474*	81,511	*2*	555		18,034	*476*	100,100	*2*	18,589
Community Development	*444*	70,942	*338*	54,593	*1*	53		11,781	*339*	66,427	*1*	11,834
Resources Management	*773*	67,700	*722*	53,489	*6*	−183		10,522	*728*	63,828	*6*	10,339
Trust Services	*499*	29,403	*435*	25,960	*13*	−18		5,314	*448*	31,256	*13*	5,296
General Administration	*458*	26,039	*375*	21,634	*88*	3,019		3,309	*463*	27,962	*88*	6,328
Small and Needy Tribes Distribution								5,000	*0*	5,000	*0*	5,000
Subtotal, Tribal Priority Allocations	*3,098*	520,846	*2,595*	654,152	*117*	10,231	*0*	147,312	*2,712*	811,695	*117*	157,543
Other Recurring Programs												
Tribal Government		101,126		5,000					*0*	5,000	*0*	0
Human Services		105,442							*0*	0	*0*	0
Education	*3,778*	433,903	*3,696*	436,297		4,561	*54*	38,890	*3,750*	479,748	*54*	43,451
Community Development	*212*	17,049	*198*	16,235		137			*198*	16,372	*0*	137
Resources Management	*22*	40,232	*18*	35,965		−1,074		1,000	*18*	35,891	*0*	−74
Trust Services	*87*	3,047							*0*	0	*0*	0
Subtotal, Other Recurring Programs	*4,099*	700,799	*3,912*	493,497	*0*	3,624	*54*	39,890	*3,966*	537,011	*54*	43,514
Non-Recurring Programs												
Tribal Government		4,925		3,765		−834			*0*	2,931	*0*	−834
Public Safety and Justice		2,546		584					*0*	584	*0*	0
Community Development		8,607		1,750				−1,750	*0*	0	*0*	−1,750
Resources Management	*93*	32,708	*89*	31,395		97		−427	*89*	31,065	*0*	−330
Trust Services	*118*	30,741	*114*	28,727		285		2,406	*114*	31,418	*0*	2,691
Subtotal, Non-Recurring Programs	*211*	79,527	*203*	66,221	*0*	−452	*0*	229	*203*	65,998	*0*	−223
Central Office Operations												
Tribal Government	*38*	3,392	*26*	2,653		13			*26*	2,666	*0*	13
Human Services	*8*	1,265	*5*	720		2			*5*	722	*0*	2
Public Safety and Justice	*27*	2,884	*27*	3,154		9			*27*	3,163	*0*	9
Community Development	*12*	1,104	*10*	1,005		5			*10*	1,010	*0*	5
Resources Management	*48*	3,943	*28*	3,142		18			*28*	3,160	*0*	18
Trust Services	*138*	20,822	*23*	3,392		20		2,500	*23*	5,912	*0*	2,520
General Administration	*483*	45,709	*331*	36,455	*2*	593		830	*333*	37,878	*2*	1,423
Subtotal, Central Office Operations	*754*	79,119	*450*	50,521	*2*	660	*0*	3,330	*452*	54,511	*2*	3,990

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity/Subactivity	1995 Actual FTE	1995 Actual Amount	1996 Estimate To Date FTE	1996 Estimate To Date Amount	Uncontrollable and Related Changes FTE	Uncontrollable and Related Changes Amount	Program Changes FTE	Program Changes Amount	1997 Budget Request FTE	1997 Budget Request Amount	Increase/Decrease from 1996 FTE	Increase/Decrease from 1996 Amount
Area Office Operations												
Tribal Government	24	1,981	19	1,181	(3)	(80)			16	1,101	(3)	(80)
Human Services	21	1,462	17	888	(4)	(206)			13	682	(4)	(206)
Public Safety and Justice	12	838	9	588	(2)	(89)			7	499	(2)	(89)
Community Development	71	4,492	55	3,106	(1)	(92)			54	3,014	(1)	(92)
Resources Management	48	4,048	42	3,165	(6)	(485)			36	2,680	(6)	(485)
Trust Services	226	11,811	130	7,343	(13)	(430)			117	6,913	(13)	(430)
General Administration	453	28,590	362	20,443	(25)	1,229			337	21,672	(25)	1,229
Subtotal, Area Office Operations	855	53,222	634	36,714	(54)	(153)	0	0	580	36,561	(54)	(153)
Special Programs and Pooled Overhead												
Human Services		1,732		866				(866)	0	0	0	(866)
Education	220	14,406	220	13,069		151		500	220	13,720	0	851
Public Safety and Justice	16	2,144	16	2,644		12			16	2,856	0	12
Community Development	13	3,507	12	3,403		8		(12)	12	3,399	0	(4)
Resources Management		1,690		1,470				(150)	0	1,320	0	(150)
General Administration	200	60,483	112	81,877	(112)	(8,325)		(1,000)	0	52,552	(112)	(9,325)
Subtotal, Special Programs	449	83,962	360	83,329	(112)	(8,154)	0	(1,528)	248	73,847	(112)	(9,882)
Subtotal, Direct Programs	9,466	1,517,475	8,154	1,384,434	(47)	5,758	54	189,233	8,161	1,579,423	7	194,989
Reimbursable Programs	756		1,038				(284)		754		(284)	
Allocations From Other Agencies	366		466				7		473		7	
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	10,588	1,517,475	9,658	1,384,434	(47)	5,758	(223)	189,233	9,388	1,579,423	(270)	194,989

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation: Operation of Indian Programs (OIP)

	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
1996 Estimate to Date			*8,154*	1,384,434
Uncontrollable Cost Changes				
Additional Cost in 1997 of the January 1996 Pay Raise		3,598		
DOD Teachers Pay Increase		2,746		
Additional Cost in 1997 of the January 1997 Pay Raise - absorbed		[13,367]		
Workers Compensation Payments		-83		
Unemployment Compensation Payments		377		
CSRS/FERS Retirement Costs		1,971		
Health Benefits		670		
Internal Transfers	*-47*	-3,523		
Total, Uncontrollable Changes			*-47*	5,756
Program Changes			*54*	189,233
Total Requirements (1997 Request)			*8,161*	1,579,423

Justification of Uncontrollable Changes:	1996 Estimate	1997 Change
Additional Cost in 1997 of the January 1996 pay raise............		+3,598
The adjustment is for an additional amount of $3,598 needed in 1997 to annualize the nationwide pay increase effective in January 1996. Under *Public Law 93-638*, Federal programs operated by tribes and tribal organizations under contracts, grants or compacts are subject to comparable federal pay and benefit adjustments. Of this amount, $1,658 is for tribal contractors and $1,9405 is for federal employees.		
Pay Adjustment for DOD Comparability Pay Raise................		+2,746
This adjustment is for an estimated 3.0 percent raise in teacher salaries for the 1997-98 school year. Pursuant to *25 U.S.C. 2011*, Bureau teacher salaries are based on rates paid by the Department of Defense. The total amount includes an adjustment for Bureau-funded schools operated under contracts and grants, in accordance with *Public Law 93-638*, as amended.		
Additional Cost in 1997 of the January 1997 Pay Raise.-absorbed...		[+13,367]
The amount in brackets represents the additional amount of $13,367 needed in 1997 to fund a nationwide pay increase effective in January 1997. Of this amount, $6,114 is for tribal contractors and $7,253 is for federal employees.		
Workers Compensation Payments......................................	9,190	-83
The adjustment is for changes in the costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffered accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for 1997 are for the 12 months ending in June 1995 and are paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to *5 U.S.C. 8147(b)* as amended by *Public Law 94-273*.		
Unemployment Compensation Payments..............................	7,626	+377
The adjustment is for changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid by the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to *Public Law 96-499*.		
CSRS/FERS Retirement Costs...		+1,971
The adjustment is for changes in estimated retirement costs paid by the Bureau. It results from changes in the relative proportion of FERS employees in the work force and from changes in the percentage of employee salaries paid to retirement funds.		

Health Benefits		+670

The adjustment is for changes in estimated health benefits costs paid by the Bureau. It results from changes in the health plan options elected by employees and increases in the cost of the plans.

Internal Transfers:

Each year, the Bureau includes a number of internal transfers in the budget for a variety of reasons, including changes recommended or requested in the continuing refinements of the Tribal Budget System developed by the Joint Tribal/DOI/BIA Reorganization Task Force. Transfers are also reflected as additional tribes enter into Self Governance Compacts pursuant to the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act Amendments *(Public Law 103-413)*. These transfers do not imply a change in program activity. They are merely a rearrangement of where activities are reflected in the Bureau's budget. Detail on these transfers are provided below.

Transfer funds from various programs to Tribal Priority Allocations for Self-Governance Compacts, pursuant to Title III of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (*Public Law 103-413*).		±2,469
Transfer funds and staffing from various Area Office Operations programs to Tribal Priority Allocations programs. Consistent with Tribal Resolution CF-8-95, the Navajo Nation is proposing to transfer the Navajo Area Office resources to Tribal Priority Allocations.	*±117*	±4,526
Transfer to Tribal Priority Allocations, Resources Management from Other Recurring Programs, Resources Management funds for the Penobscot Indian Nation's share of the Tribal Management and Development Program ($81), and the Eastern Band of Cherokee's share of Fish Hatchery Operations ($75).		±156
Transfer funds to Aid to Tribal Government from New Tribes for the Catawba ($1,407), and Tillie Hardwick Tribes ($1,543), to establish their Tribal Priority Allocations accounts following the third year of funding under the New Tribes program.		±2,950
Transfer Welfare Assistance funds to Services to Children, Elderly, and Families in Tribal Priority Allocations in order to enable the Sacramento Area Office and Agencies to operate the welfare assistance program in the State of California.		±515
Transfer funds from Tribal Management and Development Programs to Columbia River Fisheries Management in Other Recurring Programs, Resources Management to assist member tribes participate in the construction planning for the Columbia River Gorge.		±198
Transfer funds from Tribal Management and Development Programs to Great Lakes Area Resources Management in Other Recurring Programs, Resources Management in order to provide fisheries assessments and data analysis in the Great Lakes area ceded to the		±174

United States in the Indian treaties of 1837 and 1842.

Transfer funds from Fish Hatchery Operations ($119) and Tribal Management and Development Programs ($44) to Fish Hatchery Maintenance in Other Recurring Programs, Resources Management to draft regulations and implement the Indian Fish and Wildlife Management Act.		±163
Transfer Other Recurring Programs, Resources Management funds to Non-Recurring Programs, Trust Services in order to properly reflect placement of the 1996 Congressional add-on.		±204
Within Non-Recurring Programs, transfer Mineral Assessments program funds to Special Projects to provide additional funds for greater tribal participation in the National Indian Energy and Mineral Resources and National Indian Oil and Gas Evaluation and Management System projects.		±187
Transfer to Central Office Operations, General Administration, Personnel Services ($1,509, 13 FTE), and Education Personnel Services ($2,416, 36 FTE) from Special Programs and Pooled Overhead funds and staff that were transferred in FY 1995 for the Department's Human Resources Management consolidation initiative, which was rescinded in favor of streamlining by each agency. The transfer reflects the Bureau's personnel management downsizing and realignment. The remaining personnel management resources are being transferred to Area Office Operations.	*±49*	±3,925
Transfer from Central Office Operations, General Administration, Construction Program Management funds and staff to the Construction appropriation to align the administration of facilities construction with the facilities projects.	*-47*	-3,523
Transfer to Area Office Operations, General Administration, Personnel Services from Special Programs and Pooled Overhead, funds and staff that were transferred in FY 1995 for the Department's Human Resources Management consolidation initiative, which was rescinded in favor of streamlining by each agency. The transfer reflects the Bureau's personnel management downsizing and realignment.	*±63*	±4,770

Activity Summary

(Dollar Amounts in thousands)

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Tribal Government	$(000)	239,800	8,840	56,339	304,979	65,179
	FTE	*92*	*3*	*0*	*95*	*3*
Human Services	$(000)	126,660	-311	26,330	152,679	26,019
	FTE	*148*	*4*	*0*	*152*	*4*
Education	$(000)	50,505	-1,724	10,683	59,464	8,959
	FTE	*11*	*0*	*0*	*11*	*0*
Public Safety and Justice	$(000)	81,511	555	18,034	100,100	18,589
	FTE	*474*	*2*	*0*	*476*	*2*
Community Development	$(000)	54,593	53	11,781	66,427	11,834
	FTE	*338*	*1*	*0*	*339*	*1*
Resources Management	$(000)	53,489	-183	10,522	63,828	10,339
	FTE	*722*	*6*	*0*	*728*	*6*
Trust Services	$(000)	25,960	-18	5,314	31,256	5,296
	FTE	*435*	*13*	*0*	*448*	*13*
General Administration	$(000)	21,634	3,019	3,309	27,962	6,328
	FTE	*375*	*88*	*0*	*463*	*88*
Small/Needy Tribes Distribution	$(000)	0	0	5,000	5,000	5,000
	FTE	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	654,152	10,231	147,312	811,695	157,543
	FTE	*2,595*	*117*	*0*	*2,712*	*117*

Objectives:

- To provide funds to tribes and agencies in support of on-going programs at the local level.
- To provide tribes with the opportunity to be directly involved in establishing tribal priorities and related funding levels on an annual basis.
- To provide tribes with flexibility in reallocating program funds consistent with local priorities.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
Subactivity: Tribal Government

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Community Services, General	$(000)	2,483	-251	700	2,932	449
	FTE	9	*0*	*0*	9	*0*
Other Aid to Tribal Government	$(000)	16,968	2,986	5,550	25,504	8,536
	FTE	*72*	*3*	*0*	*75*	*3*
Consolidated Tribal Government Program	$(000)	37,201	86	9,222	46,509	9,308
Self Governance Compacts	$(000)	84,265	8,936	18,583	111,784	27,519
New Tribes	$(000)	7,390	-2,922	2,178	6,646	-744
	FTE	*7*	*0*	*0*	*7*	*0*
Contract Support	$(000)	90,829	0	19,779	110,608	19,779
Other - Tribal Government	$(000)	664	5	327	996	332
	FTE	*4*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	239,800	8,840	56,339	304,979	65,179
	FTE	*92*	*3*	*0*	*95*	*3*

Congressional action on the Department of Interior and related agencies appropriations bill included a general reduction of $92,136,000 in the Tribal Priority Allocations budget activity. In October 1995, the Bureau held consultation meetings with the tribes and allowed them to re-prioritize their 1996 TPA funds at the Conference level. The tribes re-prioritized programs in Tribal Government at $239,800,000, a nine percent reduction from their FY 1996 request level of $262,428,000. Appropriations provided through the Bureau in TPA represent the only resource tribes have to support basic tribal governmental support and contract support costs, both of which are critical to the tribes in achieving their goal of self determination and self governance. The following FY 1996 program descriptions for individual Tribal Government programs reflect the activities accomplished at the reduced level.

Community Services, General

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,483,000; FTE 9): This program sustained a 24 percent reduction from the FY 1996 request level. The remaining funds will allow agency staff to monitor, evaluate and provide technical assistance to Tribal Government programs at only 76 percent of total assistance needed. Community Services staff also advise agency superintendents and tribes on matters related to Tribal Government and Human Services programs.

Other Aid to Tribal Government

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($16,968,000; FTE 72): The Other Aid to Tribal Government program was reduced by 30 percent from the FY 1996 request level. Of the remaining funds, most are contracted to about 125 tribes and Alaska native villages for improvements in their tribal government operations and capabilities. Agency comprehensive planning programs assist tribal governments in setting priorities for the development of the community or reservation. The tribal enrollment program enables tribes to maintain up-to-date tribal membership records in order to make dividend distributions, conduct secretarial and tribal elections, receive tribal and federal benefits, and exercise off-reservation treaty rights. Secretarial election functions include the printing of ballots and referenda, distribution of voter registration applications to eligible members, and distribution of new or amended tribal documents to voters for their consideration prior to elections. The general tribal administration program assists tribes to develop and update tribal government policy, legislation, and regulations for administrative support. The work/learn program provides community employment opportunities to Indian youth who are enrolled in high school and between 13 and 20 years old. Workload data, summarized in the following table, reflect the reduced funding level for FY 1996:

Category	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Estimate	FY 1997 Estimate
Judgement Fund Distribution Plans/Legislation	30	15	20
Payment Rolls	32	15	20
Tribal Rolls	171	150	175
Certificates of Degree of Indian Blood	49,122	40,000	55,000
Appeals	269	190	200
Total Constitutions	97	85	120
Constitutional Dev. Training (# of Trainees)	256	200	250

Consolidated Tribal Government Program

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($37,201,000): Tribes may combine contracted programs under this single, consolidated program, which allows tribal contractors greater flexibility in planning their programs.

Self-Governance Compacts

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($84,265,000): The Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994 (*Public Law 103-413*) establishes tribal self-governance as a permanent option for tribal governments and allows up to 20 additional tribes to participate each year. The FY 1996 funds support 53 annual compact agreements negotiated by the Bureau. The apparent funding increase in this program is due to an increase in the number of tribes participating in the program, and the subsequent transfer of funds to their self-governance TPA bases. These tribes were subject to the same general reduction of base funding as non-compacting tribes. Additionally, the amounts they received as transfers from agencies and area offices were also affected by the general reduction.

The table in the Appendix displays the distribution of the total FY 1997 request for each self-governance tribe\consortium. The FY 1997 request includes the TPA general increase and FY 1996 funds transferred from within Tribal Priority Allocations, from Other Recurring Programs, Area Office Operations, and self-governance shortfalls to the tribes' bases.

New Tribes

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($7,390,000); FTE 7): The program provides newly acknowledged tribes with assistance in initiating federally-funded operations. Budgets are submitted by new tribes to implement proposed operational programs to meet tribal needs. New tribes receive assistance under the New Tribes program for three years; then funding for these tribes is transferred to the Other Aid to Tribal Government program so that the tribes may establish funding priorities. Tribes participating in the program in FY 1996 include the following:

Tribe/Area	Program Year	($000)
Catawba	3rd	1,407
Tillie Hardwick Tribes	3rd	1,543
Paskenta	1st	128
Auburn	1st	159
Little River	1st	330
Pokagon	1st	1,492
Little Traverse	1st	1,166
Ione Miwuk	1st	159
Mohegan	1st	482
Jena Choctaw	1st	127
Samish	1st	280
Eastern Area Office		47
Sacramento Area Office		23
Michigan Agency		47
	Total	7,390

Contract Support

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($90,829,000): Contract support funds, authorized in Section 106 (a)(2) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (as amended), are used to reimburse tribal contractors for direct program expenses and any additional overhead expenses incurred in connection with the operation of a federal program. Contract support funds were decreased by 17 percent from the FY 1996 request level. The reduction makes it more difficult for tribes to continue operating self-determination contracts at lower funding levels especially for such programs as law enforcement, which incurs high inflationary cost increases associated with vehicle maintenance, and premium pay and overtime salary costs. Based on FY 1995 actual obligations, it is estimated that approximately 60 percent of the resources in the Operation of Indian Programs account will be used to support tribal contracts in FY 1996. Assuming that the same percentage of TPA programs are contracted at the reduced level, the magnitude of the reduction may result in tribes retroceding programs back to the Secretary due to inadequate contract support funding. With potential employee reductions and agency closures, the end result may be that no program services will be provided to many Indian reservations around the nation.

In FY 1996, contract support funds are being distributed in the same manner as in FY 1995, that is, only those contractors who have current 1996 indirect cost rates or whose rate proposals are pending with the Office of the Inspector General by June 1, 1996, are eligible to receive full pro rata shares of the indirect rates. Contractors who have a 1995 rate are eligible for 50 percent of that rate. In FY 1995 many tribes received only 75 to 80 percent of contract support funds need. The problem is magnified in FY 1996 not only by the 17 percent reduction in funding, but also by the shortfalls from FY 1995. The final distribution of funds will be made in July after an analysis of FY 1996 contract support requirements is completed, in order to ensure that tribal contractors are treated equally in the funding shortfall.

Other - Tribal Government

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($664,000; FTE 4): Tribes have the flexibility to prioritize funds for any other tribal government program which does not fall into the programs described above. This program was decreased by 13 percent from the FY 1996 requested amount.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Community Services, General	$(000)	2,932	+700
	FTE	*9*	*0*
Other Aid to Tribal Government	$(000)	25,504	+5,550
	FTE	*75*	*0*
Consolidated Tribal Government Program	$(000)	46,509	+9,222
Self-Governance Compacts	$(000)	111,784	+18,583
New Tribes	$(000)	6,646	+2,178
	FTE	*7*	*0*
Contract Support	$(000)	110,608	+19,779
Other - Tribal Government	$(000)	996	+327
	FTE	*4*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	304,979	+56,339
	FTE	*95*	*0*

New Tribes (+$2,178,000): In FY 1997, the Bureau will change the methodology used to determine funding levels for newly recognized tribes by providing an initial $160,000 for those located in the 48 contiguous states and $200,000 for those in Alaska. The FY 1997 request will provide $1,874,000 in first year funding for the Huron Potawatomi ($160,000) and other tribes expected to be recognized, and additional resources for the Portland Area Office. The increase also includes $304,000 from the general increase of $140,438,000 requested for Tribal Priority Allocations. The $304,000 will be distributed to the Huron Potawatomi and to tribes receiving second year funding in 1997. The following table reflects the distribution of the requested increase:

Tribe/Area	Program Year	($000)
Huron Potawatomi	1st	170
Pending Recognition	1st	1,639
Paskenta	2nd	9
Auburn	2nd	11
Little River	2nd	22
Pokagon	2nd	101
Little Traverse	2nd	79
Ione Miwuk	2nd	11
Mohegan	2nd	33
Jena Choctaw	2nd	9
Samish	2nd	19
Portland Area Office		75
	Total	2,178

Tribal Government (+54,161,000): In FY 1997, the Bureau is requesting a TPA general increase of $140.4 million. This increase reflects the program priorities and distribution of the requested general increase for this subactivity as established by tribes and agencies.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
Subactivity: Human Services

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Services to Children, Elderly and	$(000)	25,469	142	5,585	31,196	5,727
Families	*FTE*	*148*	*4*	*0*	*152*	*4*
Indian Child Welfare Act	$(000)	13,609	39	1,698	15,346	1,737
Welfare Assistance	$(000)	87,035	-501	18,953	105,487	18,452
Other - Human Services	$(000)	547	9	94	650	103
Total Requirements	$(000)	126,660	-311	26,330	152,679	26,019
	FTE	*148*	*4*	*0*	*152*	*4*

Congressional action on the Department of Interior and related agencies appropriations bill included a general reduction of $92,136,000 in the Tribal Priority Allocations budget activity. In October 1995, the Bureau held consultation meetings with the tribes and allowed them to re-prioritize their 1996 TPA funds at the Conference level. The tribes re-prioritized programs in Human Services programs at $126,660,000, a 16 percent reduction from their FY 1996 request level of $150,766,000. In Social Services, the reduction of 16 percent combined with the anticipated welfare reform by states will have a devastating effect on Indian families.

Services to Children, Elderly and Families

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($25,469,000; FTE 148): This program was decreased by 23 percent from the FY 1996 request level. These funds support the administration of Bureau-operated and tribally contracted programs. The reduction will impact about 130 tribes contracting social services programs. Bureau and tribal staff process applications, determine eligibility, provide counseling, review and follow-up casework. Clientele with specific needs may also be referred by the staff to non-Bureau programs. Counseling, other social casework services, and technical assistance to tribal social services programs are administered under this program. Alcohol and Substance Abuse staff are responsible for implementation of the provisions of *Public Law 99-570*, The Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986. Coordination of policy, planning, technical assistance, oversight and evaluation of Bureau prevention activities are provided. The staff formulate and operate the alcohol and substance abuse prevention program within the Bureau and ensure that programs or activities undertaken by the various components of the Bureau structure are compatible with, and fully support, the anti-drug abuse polices of the Act and the Administration. Liaison between the Bureau and other federal agencies and with related State and tribal governmental programs is accomplished through teleconferences, on site meetings, e-mail messages, correspondence, and technical programmatic exchanges. The reduction in funds will also negatively impact the support staffing and operating costs of 31 tribally-operated emergency shelters.

Indian Child Welfare Act

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($13,609,000): These funds reflect a 21 percent reduction from the FY 1996 request level. The remaining funds will be used to protect Indian children and prevent the separation of Indian families, as authorized under *Public Law 95-608*, the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (ICWA). In FY 1994 alone, 26,000 child abuse or neglect cases were handled by the Bureau. For the Indian Child Welfare program, a reduction of 21 percent would force social workers to reduce and or terminate placement of children, and in certain instances return them to potentially harmful environments. This would result in some Indian children being injured emotionally as well as physically and increase family dysfunction. The reduction will negatively impact tribes as they endeavor to administer ICWA programs that include:

- Systems to license and regulate Indian foster homes and adoptive homes;
- Facilities for counseling and treating Indian families and providing temporary custody of Indian children;
- Programs to train parents on how to care for children in danger of neglect or abuse, and provide respite for parents in stressful situations;
- Day care facilities;
- After-school care programs for high-risk children which emphasize cultural, academic, and social needs of children;
- Recreational programs;
- Programs to provide training for tribal court personnel in the implementation of the Act, and in provision of quality, court-related, child welfare services;
- Adoption subsidies which provide financial assistance to families for the maintenance or special care of an adopted child, or for the completion of the adoption process; and
- Legal representation which provides counseling to families and consultation with tribes.

Welfare Assistance

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($87,035,000): Welfare assistance sustained a 13 percent reduction from the amount requested in FY 1996. The average unemployment rate across Indian country continues to be alarmingly high at 46 percent, and the average family income remains significantly below the national poverty level. Many Indian reservations are in remote locations and many Indian people continue to suffer inadequate or substandard housing. The reduced funding level will result in further deterioration of already deplorable living conditions on many Indian reservations. This adversely effects all five types of assistance available to tribes and tribal members under the welfare assistance grants program.

Welfare assistance funds for the compact tribes are included in the self-governance compact program line item and are also severely impacted by the reduced level of funding. The five types of assistance are:

General Assistance: This program provides direct financial assistance to pay basic living expenses monthly for an estimated 53,000 (at a lower level than previous years due to reduced funding) Indian individuals and families whose incomes are below current state standards. The Bureau provides services only in those states not having a general assistance program available to meet the needs of Indians as defined in *25 CFR 20.21*.

Non-Medical Institutional or Custodial Care of Adults: This assistance is provided monthly to about 1,000 disabled adults who are not eligible for care from Indian Health Services, Title XIX, SSI, or any other county, state, or federal program.

Tribal Work Experience Program (TWEP): Approximately 2,000 tribal members who receive general assistance and also work on tribal projects under TWEP receive an extra monthly benefit in addition to their general assistance payments for work-related costs.

Miscellaneous Assistance: Monthly, this program pays the burial expenses of about 260 deceased indigent Indians whose estates do not have sufficient resources to meet funeral expenses. Emergency assistance to prevent hardship caused by fire, flood or acts of nature is also provided to approximately 100 tribal members or families per month.

Child Welfare Assistance: This program provides for the care of abandoned or neglected children placed in foster homes, private or tribal group day care homes, or in residential settings designed to provide special care. These payments are made directly or through contracts to providers in states where the Bureau has authorization under *25 CFR 20.22* to administer a program. Assistance is provided to children who are not eligible for care under any other county, state, or federal program. This program serves an estimated 3,000 children on a monthly basis at a lower monthly rate due to reduced funding level.

Other - Human Services

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($547,000): Tribes have the flexibility to prioritize funds for any other human services program which does not fall into the categories described above.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Services to Children, Elderly and Families	$(000)	31,196	+5,585
	FTE	*152*	*0*
Indian Child Welfare Act	$(000)	15,346	+1,698
Welfare Assistance	$(000)	105,487	+18,953
Other - Human Services	$(000)	650	+94
Total Requirements	$(000)	152,679	+26,330
	FTE	*152*	*0*

Human Services (+$26,330,000): In FY 1997, the Bureau is requesting a TPA general increase of $140.4 million. This increase reflects the program priorities and distribution of the requested general increase for this subactivity as established by tribes and agencies. It is of paramount importance to restore welfare assistance funding, to provide critically needed programs for Indian children, elderly and families, to mitigate the high rise of child abuse and drug related incidents, and to continue the assistance to Indian individuals and families whose living conditions are below the poverty level.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
Subactivity: Education

Program Element		1996 Estimated To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Scholarships	$(000)	26,285	-408	5,523	31,400	5,115
Adult Education	$(000)	2,374	14	459	2,847	473
	FTE	*11*	*0*	*0*	*11*	*0*
TCCC's Supplement to Grants	$(000)	951	7	150	1,108	157
Johnson-O'Malley Assistance Grants	$(000)	19,634	-1,339	4,275	22,570	2,936
Other - Education	$(000)	1,261	2	276	1,539	278
Total Requirements	$(000)	50,505	-1,724	10,683	59,464	8,959
	FTE	*11*	*0*	*0*	*11*	*0*

Congressional action on the Department of Interior and related agencies appropriations bill included a general reduction of $92,136,000 in the Tribal Priority Allocations budget activity. In October 1995, the Bureau held consultation meetings with the tribes and allowed them to re-prioritize their 1996 TPA funds at the Conference level. The tribes re-prioritized programs in Education at $50,505,000, a 12 percent reduction from their FY 1996 request level of $57,161,000. The following FY 1996 program descriptions for individual Education programs reflect the activities accomplished at the reduced level.

Scholarships

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($26,285,000): The scholarship programs received a 10 percent reduction from the amount requested in FY 1996. The Bureau endeavors to award 15,000 scholarships annually, with many more applicants that would be granted scholarships if additional funding were available. Funds are used to provide financial aid to eligible Indian and Alaska Native students attending accredited post-secondary institutions. Scholarship grants are based on each student's certified financial aid requirements for Title IV federal assistance, such as the Pell Grant and the National Direct Student Loan Program. The Bureau's scholarship program provides about 25 percent of the student's total financial aid.

With the reduction of 10 percent to this program, 5,000 fewer scholarships were provided to Indian students this year at a time when the average drop out rate for Indian students far exceeds the national average. As a result, many bright and motivated students were denied an opportunity for a higher education. A college education is one of the few opportunities Indian youth have to prepare for a future that will result in meaningful employment and the ability to provide a decent, adequate life for their future families.

Higher Education Scholarships Program

Fiscal Year	Average Grant Amount Per Student	Number of Graduates
1990	1,678	1,400
1991	1,680	1,225
1992	2,180	2,080
1993	2,297	2,278
1994	2,412	2,346
1995	2,588	2,416
1996 (Est)	2,600	2,480

Adult Education

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,374,000; FTE 11): This program supports educational opportunities and learning experiences for adult Indians and Alaska Natives. Courses offered include Adult Basic Education (ABE); preparation for the General Educational Development Test (GED); life-coping skills such as budgeting, driver training, filing of federal and state tax returns; and continuing education courses, such as typing, shorthand, and computer literacy.

Tribally Controlled Community Colleges (TCCC) Supplements to Grants

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($951,000): The Bureau awards grants to 24 tribally controlled community colleges under the authority of the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act (*Public Law 95-471*, as amended). In FY 1996 the following tribally controlled community colleges received grants, as prioritized by the tribes:

Area/Agency	Community Colleges	$(000)
Aberdeen Area:		
Rosebud Agency	Sinte Gleska	163
Pine Ridge Agency	Oglala Lakota	301
Turtle Mountain Agency	Turtle Mountain	75
Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold	68
Billings Area:		
Northern Cheyenne Agency	Dull Knife Memorial	344

Johnson-O'Malley Assistance Grants

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($19,634,000): The Johnson-O'Malley Education Assistance program provides funding for supplemental education programs for Indian students attending public schools and for pre-school children. These assistance grants were decreased by 14 percent from the amount requested in FY 1996. The program covers nearly 272,000 students in 33 states and at the reduced level provides only about $72 per student, when Johnson-O'Malley funds transferred to self-governance compacts are considered, instead of $85 per student the FY 1996 request level provided. The reduced funding cuts the level of support of certified teachers, teacher's aides, counselors for academic tutorial assistance, and home/school coordinators who work with students and parents on an individual basis to encourage and motivate students to remain in school. The program also assists parents in meeting some school-related expenses.

Other - Education (Tribal Design)

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,261,000): Funds are being used by certain tribes to enhance employees skills in contracting and software applications in budget and accounting systems.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Scholarships	$(000)	31,400	+5,523
Adult Education	$(000)	2,847	+459
	FTE	*11*	*0*
TCCC's Supplement to Grants	$(000)	1,108	+150
Johnson O'Malley Assistance Grants	$(000)	22,570	+4,275
Other - Education	$(000)	1,539	+276
Total Requirements	$(000)	59,464	+10,683
	FTE	*11*	*0*

Education (+$10,683,000): In FY 1997, the Bureau is requesting a TPA general increase of $140.4 million. This increase reflects the program priorities and distribution of the requested general increase for this subactivity as established by tribes and agencies.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
Subactivity: Public Safety and Justice

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Tribal Courts	$(000)	10,443	-38	2,197	12,602	2,159
	FTE	*16*	*0*	*0*	*16*	*0*
Law Enforcement	$(000)	67,731	580	15,326	83,637	15,906
	FTE	*458*	*2*	*0*	*460*	*2*
Community Fire Protection	$(000)	1,141	6	192	1,339	198
Other - Public Safety and Justice	$(000)	2,196	7	319	2,522	326
Total Requirements	$(000)	81,511	555	18,034	100,100	18,589
	FTE	*474*	*2*	*0*	*476*	*2*

Congressional action on the Department of Interior and related agencies appropriations bill included a general reduction of $92,136,000 in the Tribal Priority Allocations budget activity. In October 1995, the Bureau held consultation meetings with the tribes and allowed them to re-prioritize their 1996 TPA funds at the Conference level. The tribes re-prioritized programs in Public Safety and Justice at $81,511,000, a 17 percent reduction from their FY 1996 request level of $97,796,000. The following FY 1996 program descriptions for individual Tribal Government programs reflect the activities accomplished at the reduced level.

Tribal Courts

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($10,443,000; FTE 16): The tribes' priority of this program at the reduced funding level was 27 percent below the FY 1996 request amount. This 27 percent, or approximately $4 million reduction of requested funds, limits the support for salaries and related administrative costs of judges, prosecutors, defenders, clerks of court, probation officers, juvenile officers and other court-supported personnel in the operation of tribal courts and courts of Indian offenses. The reduction is exacerbating a serious backlog of cases in the 232 tribal judicial systems and 22 courts of Indian offenses. Tribal judicial systems exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in accordance with tribal customs and tradition and/or tribal law and order codes. Courts of Indian offenses enforce the criminal provisions found in *25 CFR Part 11*. Bureau staff provide support and technical assistance to Bureau and tribal judicial personnel on matters relating to the development, management, and administration of Indian judicial systems and courts of Indian offenses.

Law Enforcement

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($67,731,000; FTE 458): Law enforcement was reduced by 16 percent from the amount requested in FY 1996. In the Law Enforcement area, many Indian communities are faced with crime and substance abuse-related incidents far above the national average. Law Enforcement and detention services to more than 200 Indian reservations with a patrol area of more than 100,000 square miles are severely limited. Treaties, legislation, and court decisions have created a unique criminal justice requirement on Indian lands. Criminal justice systems are developed and operated by the Bureau and tribal governments for police, detention and judicial services because they are not provided by state, county, or city governments. Law enforcement and detention services are provided by the Bureau, tribal police, and in a few cases, through contracts or agreements with city and county governments. Some states have been granted jurisdiction by *Public Law 83-280* and similar statutes over crimes committed by or against Indians on reservations. A reduction in police forces, whether tribal or Bureau, will exacerbate the presently severe problem. At this lower level of funding, law enforcement services are stretched to a degree that crimes escalate placing the Indian community at risk.

The Bureau currently funds 67 detention facilities in Indian country, 35 operated by the Bureau and 32 by tribes. To develop and improve services, the Bureau has prioritized 17 new detention construction projects. The FY 1996 requested amount included $3,022,000 to support operational costs for six detention center projects in various stages of construction and operation. These funds were reduced by 16.5 percent to $2,523,400. The requested amount provided only "bare essentials" funding to these six projects. With the reduction of 16.5 percent, these facilities are in danger of running out of food and supplies; are not able to hire enough full-time detention officers; and will be unable to provide appropriate maintenance, thereby reducing the lifespan of the new facilities.

The Bureau and tribal governments employ staff, including criminal investigators, uniformed officers, detention officers, radio dispatchers, and clerical support, to operate law enforcement and detention programs. Bureau criminal investigators investigate federal offenses; the uniformed police component enforce federal laws and tribal codes. Tribal police primarily enforce tribal codes and may serve as Bureau deputy special officers. Most Bureau and tribal police officers are also commissioned by state and county governments to enforce state laws, as applicable, on Indian lands. About 55 police departments participate in the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program. Many police departments will participate with the Indian Health Service in the *None for the Road* program to combat drunken driving. Additionally, law enforcement personnel respond to natural disasters including hurricanes and floods, and other civil disturbances which require a large police response. About 80 percent of the operating costs support law enforcement and detention staff. The remaining 20 percent provides related support such as automotive operations and maintenance, detention services, training, communications, equipment, and supplies.

The estimated number of calls, types of cases and law enforcement responses by Bureau and tribal police during 1995 are summarized below.

Activity	1995
Non-enforcement calls	203,856
Crimes: FBI Part I Offenses (homicide, rape, robbery, burglary, arson, aggravated assault)	
- Reported	15,327
- Cleared	5,329
Crimes: Other than Part I Offenses (assault, stolen property, weapons, drugs, drunken disorderly)	156,948
Other Offenses (traffic and resource violations)	100,609

Community Fire Protection

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,141,000): Tribes' priority of Community Fire Protection at the lower funding level was 35 percent below the FY 1996 requested amount. This reduces the funds to provide fire protection services for tribes that are not supported by state or local governments. In FY 1996, over 40 tribes prioritized funding to support their fire protection programs. The reduced level of funding at the reservation level for those tribes that prioritized funds in this program may result in endangerment of lives and safety of the residents. The larger community fire protection programs support staff, train volunteer fire-fighters, repair existing fire-fighting equipment, and purchase additional equipment. Funds are also used to purchase smoke detectors, fire extinguishers, fire escapes, and emergency lights for public buildings.

Other - Public Safety and Justice

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,196,000): Tribes have the flexibility to prioritize funds for any other public safety and justice program which does not fall into the programs described above.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes
Tribal Courts	$(000)	12,602	+2,197
	FTE	*16*	*0*
Law Enforcement	$(000)	83,637	+15,326
	FTE	*460*	*0*
Community Fire Protection		1,339	+192
Other Public Safety and Justice		2,522	+319
Total Requirements	$(000)	100,100	+18,034
	FTE	*476*	*0*

Public Safety and Justice (+$18,034,000): In FY 1997, the Bureau is requesting a TPA general increase of $140.4 million. This increase reflects the program priorities and distribution of the requested general increase for this subactivity as established by tribes and agencies.

This increase will be used to reduce the backlog of cases in the 232 tribal judicial systems and 22 courts of Indian offenses, enhance law enforcement and detention services to more than 200 Indian reservations, provide a trained and efficient police force to not only patrol more than 100,000 square miles but also enforce federal laws and tribal codes, and provide fire protection services (reduced in FY 1996) for tribes not supported by state or local governments. The Public Safety and Justice programs have been seriously impacted and are in dire need of this increase. The lives and safety of tribal members as well as members of the law enforcement community are of paramount importance and should not be compromised.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
Subactivity: Community Development

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Direct Employment	$(000)	1,447	5	368	1,820	373
	FTE	*3*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*0*
Adult Vocational Training	$(000)	8,582	-192	1,481	9,871	1,289
	FTE	*23*	*0*	*0*	*23*	*0*
Economic Development	$(000)	3,192	9	855	4,056	864
	FTE	*34*	*1*	*0*	*35*	*1*
Housing Improvement Program	$(000)	15,760	28	3,432	19,220	3,460
Road Maintenance	$(000)	25,561	203	5,566	31,330	5,769
	FTE	*278*	*0*	*0*	*278*	*0*
Other - Economic Development Programs	$(000)	51	0	79	130	79
Total Requirements	$(000)	54,593	53	11,781	66,427	11,834
	FTE	*338*	*1*	*0*	*339*	*1*

Congressional action on the Department of Interior and related agencies appropriations bill included a general reduction of $92,136,000 in the Tribal Priority Allocations budget activity. In October 1995, the Bureau held consultation meetings with the tribes and allowed them to re-prioritize their 1996 TPA funds at the Conference level. The tribes re-prioritized programs in Community Development at $54,593,000, a 22 percent reduction from their FY 1996 request level of $69,608,000. The following FY 1996 program descriptions for individual Community Development programs reflect the activities accomplished at the reduced level.

Direct Employment

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,447,000; FTE 3): These funds, reduced 25 percent below the FY 1996 request level, are used to assist Indians with employable skills find and retain suitable employment. Applicant skills are identified by personal counseling with vocational development specialists who maintain contact with employers in the private sector through state and private employment offices and personal contacts. Applicants are screened in accordance with hiring policies of the prospective employers. The reduced funding will affect the level of service provided, resulting in fewer qualified Indians being placed in jobs and continued high unemployment rates.

Adult Vocational Training

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($8,582,000; FTE 23): The tribes' priority for this program at the reduced funding level is 43 percent below the FY 1996 request. The 43 percent decrease in funding restricts the Bureau's ability to provide counseling, guidance and training at about 400 institutions to meet the basic and special training needs of Indians. With the program's established success record of placing students in suitable employment upon graduation, reduced funding clouds the continued effectiveness of the program during FY 1996. Fewer highly motivated students will be afforded the opportunity to attend these vocational schools, which offer courses in the following areas: welding, auto mechanics, computer programming, secretarial skills, registered nursing, cosmetology, and x-ray technology. The training period may cover up to 24 months, except for the registered nurse training which lasts 36 months. The program is available to adult Indians, 18-35 years of age, who are members of a federally recognized tribe and reside on or near a reservation. Applicants are assisted in the selection of their training program by personal counseling and the results of aptitude skills tests. The FY 1997 average cost is estimated to be $5,148 per trainee. The cost fluctuates from area to area due to variations in the cost of living, tuition, and other training expenses.

Economic Development

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($3,192,000; FTE 34): This program assists Indian tribes, Indian organizations, Alaska Natives and individual Indians to develop resources to improve their economies. Economic development staff at the agencies administer financial assistance programs, monitor, and collect the loans made by re-lending programs and credit associations. The programs available include: guaranteed loans from the Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund, Direct Loans, and grants from the Indian Business Development Program and Community and Economic Development Program. The program also provides assistance in obtaining financing from other sources.

The agency credit officers review all loan and grant applications, assist clients with application preparation, and recommend approval of applications. Additionally, agency credit officers assist tribes and individual Indians in obtaining loans from banks and other private sector lending sources and work with other federal sources in developing economic enterprises on reservations. These sources include: the Small Business Administration, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Economic Development Administration, the Department of Defense, the Department of Transportation, and the Farmers Home Administration. Agency credit staff review the accounting records maintained by tribes and tribal organizations to ensure accepted business practices and procedures, sound credit policies, and regulations are followed.

Housing Improvement Program

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($15,760,000): The Bureau's Housing Improvement Program (HIP) was reduced by 14 percent of the FY 1996 requested amount. The FY 1995 enacted appropriations for HIP provided only 3 percent of the actual housing need of Indian families, which was estimated at $642 million ($376 million for repairs and $266 million for new home construction). The reduction decreases the level of funding 1.9 percent of the total documented need. Housing improvements are significantly reduced in areas where many of the homes for Indian families are below standard. There is also an increasing number of homeless people on Indian reservations. The Navajo Nation reports 20,000 homeless families reside on the reservation. Though there are no statistics on homeless families on other reservations, the number nationwide is significant. The overall effect of the 14 percent reduction will increase these numbers.

HIP provides assistance to individual Indians to repair existing Indian-owned houses within tribal service areas or construct replacement houses. The program provides the opportunity for needy Indians to improve their living environment through the following assistance categories:

> Category A - Temporary repairs to houses which are not economically repairable to protect the family until such time as standard housing is available.
>
> Category B - Permanent, basic and necessary repairs to bring economically repairable substandard houses up to standard condition.
>
> Category C - Down payment assistance for Indians purchasing standard houses.
>
> Category D - Construction of new units or replacement units.

The HIP program provides funds for renovations, repairs, or additions to existing homes. Two types of repair categories are used: (1) repairs to houses that will remain substandard but need repairs for the health or safety of the occupants; and (2) repairs to bring houses up to a standard condition. The tribal inventories for FY 1996 reflect the need to build about 89 new homes and repair 932 existing homes of which 20 percent are backlogged due to reduced funding.

Road Maintenance

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($25,561,000; FTE 278): The Road Maintenance funds were reduced 15 percent below the FY 1996 request level. These funds will provide limited routine maintenance on airstrips; bridges; paved, gravel, earth, and unimproved roads. Program activities normally required include smoothing surfaces, cleaning ditches, installing traffic control signs, marking and light repairs, repairing potholes and pavements, and assuring proper roadway drainage. In Conference Report 103-740 accompanying the 1995 appropriations, the Bureau was directed to develop a method, in consultation with the tribes, to allocate these funds to the tribes' TPA bases. The Bureau developed a preliminary proposal, which was provided to the area offices for comment. Based on that review, which contained some tribal comments, the Bureau has developed a new proposal for the allocation of these funds to tribal bases. A Federal Register notice addressing how priorities for the use of the funds will be maintained after distribution to the tribes will be published by June 15, 1996. The notice will include the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) and Federal Highway Trust Fund requirements. In the interim, the appropriations are being allocated under current formula procedures for the following project categories:

Routine Maintenance and Administration ($19,328,000; FTE 278): The reduction of 15 percent results in fewer of the 25,622 miles of public roads maintained. Because the receipt of Federal Highway Trust Funds from the Department of Transportation is dependent on adequately maintained roads, the reduction has the potential of reducing the Federal Highway funds by $65 million in FY 1996 alone. These reduced funds will be used to repair and maintain public roads serving Indian reservations, with particular emphasis on school bus routes and arterial highways needed to enhance economic development and tourism. Protection of the Federal Government's investment is ensured through preventive maintenance or repairing damage by rain and wind on 18,000 miles of roads within the Bureau system that were previously graded or surfaced under the road construction program. Maintenance repairs and services are performed to protect reservation environment, adjacent lands, and individual Indian lands, and to prevent premature failure of asphalt pavements. Guidelines are provided by Bureau offices to promote nationwide comparability and to assure that roads constructed with funds from the Department of Transportation's Highway Trust Fund (HTF) are properly maintained. Bureau staff give general policy direction, providing administrative and technical oversight and support. They assure that tribal priorities are met, following 58 BIAM guidelines and ensure that planning and scheduling of maintenance repairs and services conform with AASHTO standards.

Emergency Maintenance $3,836,000): These funds provide for snow removal, ice control, washout repair, and landslide removal. The amount planned in FY 1996 is based on an analysis of the average annual emergency maintenance cost over the last five years. About $2.6 million will be used for snow removal and ice control and $1.2 million will be used for washout repair and landslide removal.

Bridge Maintenance $1,725,000): The 745 bridges on Indian reservation roads maintained by the Bureau are inspected on a two-year cycle. The inspection report provides a recommendation of expenditure for replacement, rehabilitation, or maintenance to assure public safety. Adequate maintenance ensures minimal expenditures for the higher cost activities of rehabilitation and replacement, which are financed from the Highway Trust Fund.

Ferry Boat Operation and Maintenance ($332,000): These funds will be used for operation and maintenance of a ferry across Lake Roosevelt serving the Colville Indian Reservation in the State of Washington.

Airstrip Maintenance ($340,000): The Bureau provides maintenance for public airstrips located on Indian reservations, which are not maintained by other governmental entities. Airstrip maintenance includes snow removal, grading, and other work required due to the use of the airstrips during medical evacuation and fire fighting emergencies.

Other - Economic Development

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($51,000): Tribes have the flexibility to prioritize funds for any other economic development program which does not fall into the programs described above.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Direct Employment	$(000)	1820	+368
	FTE	*3*	*0*
Adult Vocational Training	$(000)	9871	+1,481
	FTE	*23*	*0*
Economic Development	$(000)	4056	+855
	FTE	*34*	*0*
Housing Improvement Program	$(000)	19220	+3,432
Road Maintenance	$(000)	31330	+5,566
	FTE	*279*	*0*
Other - Economic Development Programs	$(000)	130	+79
Total Requirements	$(000)	66,427	+11,781
	FTE	*60*	*0*

Community Development (+$11,781,000): In FY 1997, the Bureau is requesting a TPA general increase of $140.4 million. This increase reflects the program priorities and distribution for this subactivity of the requested general increase as established by tribes and agencies.

The increase requested for Community Development is required to sustain programs severely reduced in FY 1996 causing backlogs in Housing, Road Maintenance, and increased number of applicants unable to enter adult vocational training.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
Subactivity: Resources Management

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Natural Resources, General	$(000)	2,648	98	501	3,247	599
	FTE	*17*	*0*	*0*	*17*	*0*
Agriculture	$(000)	18,414	270	3,268	21,952	3,538
	FTE	*281*	*3*	*0*	*284*	*3*
Agriculture Extension Services	$(000)	447	3	161	611	164
Forestry	$(000)	20,513	-846	4,666	24,333	3,820
	FTE	*367*	*2*	*0*	*369*	*2*
Water Resources	$(000)	3,682	17	680	4,379	697
	FTE	*6*	*0*	*0*	*6*	*0*
Wildlife & Parks	$(000)	4,673	191	825	5,689	1,016
	FTE	*7*	*0*	*0*	*7*	*0*
Minerals and Mining	$(000)	1,975	75	126	2,176	201
	FTE	*44*	*1*	*0*	*45*	*1*
Other - Resources Management	$(000)	1,137	9	295	1,441	304
Total Requirements	$(000)	53,489	-183	10,522	63,828	10,339
	FTE	*722*	6	*0*	*728*	6

Congressional action on the Department of Interior and related agencies appropriations bill included a general reduction of $92,136,000 in the Tribal Priority Allocations budget activity. In October 1995, the Bureau held consultation meetings with the tribes and allowed them to re-prioritize their 1996 TPA funds at the Conference level. The tribes re-prioritized programs in Resources Management at $53,489,000, a 22 percent reduction from their FY 1996 request level of $68,377,000. The following FY 1996 program descriptions for individual Resources Management programs reflect the activities accomplished at the reduced level.

Natural Resources, General

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,648,000; FTE 17): These funds, reduced by 23 percent from the FY 1996 request level, support multi-discipline staff and activities not readily identified with one particular natural resource program. The field offices assist in developing policy, regulations, and procedures, budget and financial plans; provide advice and counsel to tribes; and support, direct and oversee matters affecting natural resources. Tribal contract activities include conservation studies and conducting inventories in the various natural resource disciplines.

Agriculture

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($18,414,000; FTE 281): The tribes prioritized Agriculture funding 16 percent below the amount requested in FY 1996. The funds support staff who provide technical assistance to tribes, landowners and land users in the use of agricultural and rangeland resources. Over 46 million acres of Indian land are used for farming and grazing by livestock and game animals. Staff provide technical assistance to tribes that contract this program under *Public Law 93-638*. The agriculture program includes the following activities at reduced levels of performance in proportion to percentage decrease in funds:

Inventory and Research: Surveys are conducted to determine soil and range inventories, land evaluations and range utilization. Soil surveys and investigations provide information about soil productivity, erosion, stability problems and other physical land factors needed for program development, conservation planning, and water rights claims settlements. Range inventories and range utilization surveys identify vegetative cover, range condition, precipitation zones, current forage utilization, and establish the season of use and recommended type of livestock to be grazed.

Farm and Range Planning: Land management planning responds to changes in the demands made upon the supply of renewable resources and the goals and objectives of the tribe and landowners. Staff provide technical assistance to Indian landowners, tribal governments and land users to update and amend land use plans under the principles of sustained-yield management to insure adequate resources will be available in the future.

Farmland Improvements: Technical assistance is provided in the following areas: preparing and designing land leveling, farm drainage, cropping patterns, crop varieties, application of irrigation water, farm pond specifications, wind and water erosion control recommendations, surveys for fencing, stock water engineering and design development, special measures for soil and water management necessary to prevent flooding, siltation and agricultural related pollutants, and agricultural pest control.

Rangeland Improvements: Technical assistance is provided for rangeland improvements, including grazing systems, livestock rotation recommendations, stock water development, feeding requirements, pest control management recommendations, brush and noxious weed control, fencing requirements, reseeding, range management and planning, wildlife and parks planning and environmental compliance actions.

Rangeland Protection: This activity supports the management of rangeland pest control, soil erosion, livestock control, modification of stocking rates, and pre-suppression work and maintenance of readiness conditions for fire suppression.

Leasing and Permitting Services: The staff support lease and permit preparations, modifications, stipulations (protective covenants), enforcement actions affecting farm and pasture leases. Farming operations are expected to evaluate compliance with lease requirements, performance, and use. The staff monitor rangeland uses, and changes in ranch operations or land ownership, and modify grazing permits to improve rangeland resources and their utilization.

Contract Monitoring: The staff review tribal self-determination contracts and grant proposals requested under *Public Law 93-638*. The following table summarizes FY 1995 Agriculture Program data:

Activity	Completed
Farmers and Landowners Assisted	14,500
Ranchers and Landowners Assisted	14,000
Soil Inventories (acres)	1,000
Conservation Mgmt and Development Measures ($000)	8,000
Farm and Ranch Mgmt Plans	7,000
Farm Lease Stipulations	3,500
Range Permits:	
Issued	26,000
Modified	10,000
Canceled	500
Range Unit Compliance Inspections	60,000
Range Inventories (acres)	1,500,000

Agriculture Extension Services

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($447,000): These funds, reflecting an 18 percent reduction from the requested level, are used to keep tribes abreast of state-of-the-art agricultural techniques in agronomy, soil restoration, and crop rotation through lectures, field demonstrations, and on-site visits.

Forestry

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($20,513,000; FTE 367): Forestry funding was reduced by 19 percent below the FY 1996 requested amount. A report prepared in compliance with the Indian Forest Resources management Act of 1990 (*Public Law 101-630*) stated that the Indian forestry program is funded at 35 percent of the total program need as compared to other federal agencies' funding levels with forest management responsibilities. The additional reduction of 19 percent further reduces the Bureau's capability to ensure that the Secretary's trust responsibilities in forestry are met.

The reduced funds will significantly impact support to forestry management services for 16 million acres of Indian forest land with a commercial timber volume of approximately 42 billion board feet and an annual allowable cut of 930 million board feet. The Bureau's trust responsibility in forestry encompasses 154 reservations or properties in 23 states. It includes 5.7 million acres of commercial timber land, plus 1.6 million acres withdrawn from the commercial base due to tribal constraints, accessibility, or administrative purposes, and 8.7 million acres of woodlands in multiple-use planning. Technical assistance services are provided to Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) corporations.

Forest management services include modern inventory and management planning systems, forest products marketing, timber sale management, forest productivity enhancement, and intensive forest development procedures. Assistance is also provided to tribes and individual Indians to develop and manage forest products industries. The forestry program components follow:

Forest Development: Includes all activities of reforestation and commercial forest stand improvement necessary to properly manage the commercial forest for a sustained yield of desired forest products. Annually, approximately 7,000 acres are scheduled for reforestation and 9,000 acres for timber stand improvement. In FY 1996, with reduced funding, the scheduled reforestation and timber stand improvement acres are decreased to 5,700 and 7,300 respectfully. At this level of activity, an estimated growth of 51 to 82 million board feet, down from 63 to 101 in FY 1995, will result in future tribal stumpage revenues of approximately $6 million and employment opportunities estimated at $20 million (down from $7 million and $25 million in FY 1995).

Activities are primarily conducted under *Public Law 93-638* contracts, and include site preparation, seed/cone collection, planting, greenhouse operations, protection of young stands, pre-commercial thinning, fertilization, weeding, species conversion, and scheduled periodic silvicultural treatments.

Timber Sales Management: The timber sales management program provides economic returns to Indian owners from the sale of their forest products. In FY 1996, tribes will offer for sale an estimated 700 million board feet of timber valued at approximately $169,000,000. This will create more than 10,500 man years of employment and generate an income of over $250,000,000 annually. An estimated 300 timber sale contracts and 6,000 permits will be issued and supervised.

Forestry staff maintain timber volume and value records, and provide resource accountability. Program funds support the resale and contract administrative work required to conduct the sale of forest products. Activities include oversight, timber scaling, timber sale contract administration and timber sale record-keeping. The major work elements are: sale preparation including reconnaissance, sale area design, final sale preparation, and sale award; and sale administration including timber marking, timber receipts, logging operations, scaling and contract closure. These activities are specified in approved forest management plans.

Forest Management Inventories and Plans: Implementation of the forestry program is dependent upon the reservation-specific tribal goals and objectives and management practices specified in approved forest management plans. In FY 1996, 69 forest management inventory and planning (FMI&P) segments are scheduled for completion.

Planning projects are scheduled at ten year intervals. Forest inventories measure stocking, growth and condition. Forest inventory analysis documents forest trends and updated allowable cuts. Forest mapping incorporates changes in stand boundaries, types, and updated acreage listings. Management plans establish tribally-approved management policies and direction. Environmental assessments determine impacts of proposed plans.

Forest Program Management: Forestry management and administrative activities, such as program audit review and follow up, program management, and oversight ensure that overall program integrity complies with the Department's management control program.

Forest Protection: Includes activities which protect the forest from insects, disease and trespass. The control of insects and disease encompasses: detection and evaluation; preparation of project proposals, including project descriptions, environmental assessments/statements, and cost/benefit analysis; field suppression operations; and reports. Timber and fire trespass activities involve: field examination and survey, damage appraisal, report preparation, conducting investigations.

Water Resources

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($3,682,000; FTE 6): Program funds have been reduced by 19 percent from the FY 1996 request. The funds are used primarily by tribes to collect and analyze baseline data for use in litigation and negotiation activities and manage and develop reservation water resources.

The Seminole and Miccosukee Tribes received an increase in FY 1995 of $399,000, which was added to their base funding in 1996 as part of the continuing effort to restore the South Florida ecosystem. The funds are for the Tribes to complete the design and cost estimates of stormwater areas on the Seminole and Big Cypress reservations, conduct research and studies on water quality and distribution systems, ecosystem development and management, and planning for compliance with the Endangered Species Act. The stormwater treatment areas will reduce the concentration of phosphorous and other nutrients in water leaving the reservations and contribute to the protection and restoration of the Everglades ecosystem. These funds however, were subject to the general reduction as well, which will cause delays in the completion of this most important project.

Wildlife and Parks

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($4,673,000; FTE 7): The Wildlife and Parks program was decreased by 51 percent below the FY 1996 request level; however, about one-half of the decrease is attributable to self-governance compact transfers. The reduction provides less resources to assist tribes in the conservation, development and utilization of fish, wildlife and recreational resources, and to promote their capabilities in resource management, enhancement, regulation and enforcement. Tribes develop and refine program goals, objectives and strategies, and increase and improve technical capabilities to assume greater responsibility for managing fish, wildlife and recreation resources. Tribes also collect baseline inventory data, assess resource development potential, implement fish and wildlife plans, promote the training of tribal members in fish and wildlife conservation, conduct special studies, support resource enhancement, protection, and management related activities, and administer programs previously funded by the Fish and Wildlife Service. For FY 1997, $156,000 is being transferred into the Wildlife and Parks programs from the Fish Hatchery Operations and Tribal Management/Development Programs under Other Recurring Programs.

Minerals and Mining

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,975,000; FTE 44): These funds, reduced eight percent from the FY 1996 requested amount, support the mineral leasing and accounting staff at Osage; feasibility studies and mining plans, exploration, and development; lease compliance on oil and gas contracts; environmental reviews; training; and oil and gas inspection and enforcement. Funding for the Minerals and Mining program support $180 million in annual minerals income to tribes and allottees. The reduction of eight percent severely impacts daily minerals operations and could result in the possible loss of both income from current production and from income producing opportunities as new leases are not approved or assigned. The adequacy of the Bureau's management of its minerals responsibilities was questionable at the FY 1995 funding level, and FY 1996 funding is 15 percent below 1995, which increases the controversy.

Other - Resources Management

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,137,000): Tribes have the flexibility to prioritize funds for any other resources management program which does not fall into the programs described above.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Natural Resources, General	$(000)	3,247	+501
	FTE	*17*	*0*
Agriculture	$(000)	21,952	+3,268
	FTE	*284*	*0*
Agricultural Extension Services	$(000)	611	+161
Forestry	$(000)	24,333	+4,666
	FTE	*369*	*0*
Water Resources	$(000)	4,379	+680
	FTE	*6*	*0*
Wildlife and Parks	$(000)	5,689	+825
	FTE	*7*	*0*
Minerals and Mining	$(000)	2,176	+126
	FTE	*45*	*0*
Other - Resources Management	$(000)	1,441	+295
Total Requirements	$(000)	63,828	+10,522
	FTE	*728*	*0*

Resources Management (+$10,522,000): In FY 1997, the Bureau is requesting a TPA general increase of $140.4 million. This increase reflects the program priorities and distribution for this subactivity of the requested general increase as established by tribes and agencies. This increase in Resources Management programs is required to restore the reductions of FY 1996 which severely limited the tribes' ability to manage their 26 million open grazing acres, 46 million agriculture acres, 16 million acres of Indian Forests, 30 million wildlife and parks acres, and 22 thousand water shore miles.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
Subactivity: Trust Services

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Trust Services, General	$(000)	1,208	-137	282	1,353	145
	FTE	*10*	*0*	*0*	*10*	*0*
Other Rights Protection	$(000)	2,496	-128	491	2,859	363
	FTE	*27*	*1*	*0*	*28*	*1*
Real Estate Services	$(000)	17,985	298	3,461	21,744	3,759
	FTE	*337*	*12*	*0*	*349*	*12*
Real Estate Appraisals	$(000)	3,212	-27	613	3,798	586
	FTE	*49*	*0*	*0*	*49*	*0*
Environmental Quality Services	$(000)	1,059	-24	467	1,502	443
	FTE	*12*	*0*	*0*	*12*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	25,960	-18	5,314	31,256	5,296
	FTE	*435*	*13*	*0*	*448*	*13*

Congressional action on the Department of Interior and related agencies appropriations bill included a general reduction of $92,136,000 in the Tribal Priority Allocations budget activity. In October 1995, the Bureau held consultation meetings with the tribes and allowed them to re-prioritize their 1996 TPA funds at the Conference level. The tribes re-prioritized programs in Trust Services at $25,959,000, a 14 percent reduction from their FY 1996 request level of $30,297,000. These programs include Indian rights protection, the management of real property, and related services such as appraisals and leasing. These programs represent the most critical fundamental trust responsibility of managing trust lands. Trust land leasing activities are a major part of the real estate program and provide a major source of income to landowners. A reduction of the resources in these programs will have a detrimental effect on the one source of income for some tribes and individual landowners. The following FY 1996 program descriptions for individual Trust Services programs reflect the activities accomplished at the reduced level.

Trust Services, General

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,208,000; FTE 10): Funding for this program, reduced by 15 percent the amount included in the FY 1996 request, provides program management and support for trust activities in the Bureau's field offices. Funds support the following activities: environmental quality services, rights protection, real estate services, appraisals, land use planning, land records improvement, water policy implementation, historical and archeological resources, other trust related activities. Funds are also used for studies, contracts, geographic information system agreements, and other services that may affect trust responsibilities programs at the field level.

Other Rights Protection

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,496,000; FTE 27): These funds, reduced by 16 percent from the FY 1996 request level, enable the agencies to obtain, primarily through contracts, the services or information needed to pursue the protection of Indian rights. This assistance is necessary for the federal government to litigate challenges to Indian rights which have been guaranteed through treaty or statute. The staff address statute of limitations and unresolved Indian rights issues and environmental quality requirements.

Real Estate Services

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($17,985,000; FTE 337): Real Estate Services program funding was reduced by 16 percent from the amount in the FY 1996 request. At this lower resource level, the staff will be able provide a proportionally reduced level of real property management, counseling, and land use planning services to individual Indian allottees and Indian tribal and Alaska Native entities, which own an interest in almost 56 million acres of trust land. Decision-making processes are developed through cooperative efforts with the Indian landowners for the proper utilization, development, and enhancement of Indian trust lands. Major functions include surface and sub-surface leasing, lease compliance, rights-of-way, land surveys, land acquisition and disposal, preparation and administration of probates, and land records execution. These activities provide Indian landowners the essential data and assistance in support of the management and development of their surface and sub-surface land resources in keeping with the trust management role of the federal government. Trust land leasing activities are a major part of the real estate program and provide a major source of income to the owners. Landowners derive added land values from improvement and conservation stipulations contained in Bureau leases. The agency staff perform initial land ownership recordkeeping, which is often complicated by heirship problems and segregated surface and sub-surface ownership, and entry of land records and ownership data into the Bureau's data systems.

Real Estate Appraisals

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($3,212,000; FTE 49): This program, reduced by nine percent from the FY 1996 request, provides the real estate appraisal services required in processing transactions for land development, sales, partitions, exchanges, leases and easements. Approximately 30,000 to 40,000 land transactions are usually processed annually for Indian landowners. However, in FY 1996, only 27,300 to 36,400 land transactions are projected to be accomplished due to decreased resources.

Environmental Quality Services

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,059,000; FTE 12): These resources are used to: prepare Environmental Assessments (EAs); advise agency superintendents on environmental quality, waste disposal and cultural resource management; assist area offices in gathering information for Eas and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs); review proposed actions to determine compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); and assist area offices in obtaining information for compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act and the Archeological Resources Protection Act.

Agency personnel and area office staff determine impacts of federal projects on Indian lands and identify hazardous waste sites. Agencies are responsible for on-site inspection, site testing, and assisting area and central offices in cleanup activities. Staff also assist area office archaeologists in locating historic or archeological sites.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Trust Services, General	$(000)	1,353	+282
	FTE	*10*	*0*
Other Rights Protection	$(000)	2,859	+491
	FTE	*28*	*0*
Real Estate Services	$(000)	21,744	+3,461
	FTE	*349*	*0*
Real Estate Appraisals	$(000)	3,798	+613
	FTE	*49*	*0*
Environmental Quality Services	$(000)	1,502	+467
	FTE	*12*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	31,256	+5,314
	FTE	*448*	*0*

Trust Services (+$5,314,000): In FY 1997, the Bureau is requesting a TPA general increase of $140.4 million. This increase reflects the program priorities and distribution for this subactivity of the requested general increase as established by tribes and agencies. The increase for Trust Services programs is necessary in order to restore the reductions taken in FY 1996 so that the Bureau can maintain the critical trust responsibilities of managing trust lands.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
Subactivity: General Administration

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Executive Direction	$(000)	8,997	122	1,467	10,586	1,589
	FTE	*136*	*0*	*0*	*136*	*0*
Administrative Services	$(000)	12,278	2,699	1,771	16,748	4,470
	FTE	*232*	*88*	*0*	*320*	*88*
Safety Management	$(000)	359	198	71	628	269
	FTE	*7*	*0*	*0*	*7*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	21,634	3,019	3,309	27,962	6,328
	FTE	*375*	*88*	*0*	*463*	*88*

Congressional action on the Department of Interior and related agencies appropriations bill included a general reduction of $92,136,000 in the Tribal Priority Allocations budget activity. In October 1995, the Bureau held consultation meetings with the tribes and allowed them to re-prioritize their 1996 TPA funds at the Conference level. The tribes re-prioritized programs in General Administration at $21,634,000, a 23 percent reduction from their FY 1996 request level of $28,140,000. The effect of the reduction on General Administration programs, regardless of whether the program is operated by a tribe or by the Bureau, is a general decrease in services, insufficient funding for employee displacement costs, the potential for tribal retrocession of contracts, and absorption of costs associated with agency facility closure/consolidation. As a direct consequence, administrative services and programs for Indian people at the tribe/agency level are devastatingly impacted. The following FY 1996 program descriptions for individual General administration programs reflect the activities accomplished at the reduced level.

Executive Direction

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($8,997,000; FTE 136): Executive Direction includes the immediate office of the agency superintendent. Program funding, reduced by 17 percent from the FY 1996 request level, is determined by the priority setting process.

Administrative Services

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($12,278,000; FTE 232): These funds, reduced by 27 percent from the amount included in the FY 1996 request, provide the following services at the agency level:

Property Management: Management, safeguarding, and accounting for all agency owned or leased assets, including personal property and equipment, motor vehicles, and real property;

managing requisitions, transfer/conveyance, and disposal of property and equipment, maintaining property controls, inventories, and reporting systems, and providing direct property management support to tribal contractors and grantees.

Purchasing: Procurement of supplies, materials, equipment, and services necessary for the operation of agency programs, review of purchase orders for compliance with federal procurement regulations, evaluation of goods and services for acceptability, and maintenance of procurement files and records.

Budget and Finance: Budget and financial planning, fund control and related activities involving the tribes in setting budgetary priorities and goals, preparation and processing vouchers and other obligation documents, operation of imprest cash and cash collections, payroll problem resolution, position and FTE control, and maintenance of fiscal records and accounts.

General Services: Performance of a variety of duties in the daily operations of the agency including: management reports and controls, Privacy Act and Freedom of Information Act coordination and reporting, correspondence management and control, and relocation of equipment and office furniture.

Safety Management

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($359,000; FTE 7): The Safety Management program was reduced by 20 percent from the FY 1996 request level. Program staff develop, implement, and review agency level safety programs and coordinate laws and regulations with the tribes. When potentially hazardous conditions are identified in tribal schools, the agency staff must evaluate and determine necessary corrective actions. With reduced funding levels, delays in identifying and correcting hazardous conditions will occur. This could result in the endangerment of the lives and safety of tribal members, and school children in particular.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Executive Direction	$(000)	10,586	+1,467
	FTE	*136*	*0*
Administrative Services	$(000)	16,748	+1,771
	FTE	*320*	*0*
Safety Management	$(000)	628	+71
	FTE	*7*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	27,962	+3,309
	FTE	*463*	*0*

General Administration (+$3,309,000): In FY 1997, the Bureau is requesting a TPA general increase of $140.4 million. This increase reflects the program priorities and distribution for this subactivity of the requested general increase as established by tribes and agencies. The increase requested for General Administration programs is required to restore direct services severely impacted by the FY 1996 reduction, such as the required absorption of employee displacement and associated costs.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Small and Needy Tribes Distribution	$(000)	5,000	+5,000

Small and Needy Tribes Distribution (+$5,000,000): In the FY 1995 appropriations, Congress provided $2 million as an initial increment for small and needy tribes. The funds were distributed among 100 of the most needy tribes. Within Alaska, 89 tribes were raised to a minimum allocation of $92,000, not to exceed $1,700 per member. Eleven tribes were raised to $80,000 in the lower 48 states.

Of the 556 federally recognized tribes, 450 tribes fall into the small tribes category (81 percent of all tribes). Of the 450 small tribes, 265 (59 percent of small tribes or 48 percent of all tribes) fall below the threshold for minimum base funding. Based on the analysis conducted by the Budget Reform Work Group of the Task Force, it will require a total of $23.0 millon to bring all 265 small tribes to a minimum base funding level.

The proposed increase of $5 million would allow the 89 small tribes in Alaska to reach an estimated $110,000 (not to exceed $1,700 per member), and the 11 tribes in the lower 48 states to reach about $100,000 per tribe. An additional 100 small and needy tribes would receive a share for their first increment of the small tribes funding. If $5 million were appropriated annually for Small and Needy Tribe funding, it is projected that all small and needy tribes would be at the minimum funding level by FY 2002.

Activity Summary

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Other Recurring Programs

Subactivity		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Tribal Government	$(000)	5,000	0	0	5,000	0
	FTE	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Education	$(000)	436,297	4,561	38,890	479,748	43,451
	FTE	*3,696*	*0*	*54*	*3,750*	*54*
Community Development	$(000)	16,235	137	0	16,372	137
	FTE	*198*	*0*	*0*	*198*	*0*
Resources Management	$(000)	35,965	-1,074	1,000	35,891	-74
	FTE	*18*	*0*	*0*	*18*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	493,497	3,624	39,890	537,011	43,514
	FTE	*3,912*	*0*	*54*	*3,966*	*54*

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Other Recurring Programs
Subactivity: Tribal Government

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Indian Self-Determination Fund	$(000)	5,000	0	0	5,000	0
Total Requirements	$(000)	5,000	0	0	5,000	0

Indian Self-Determination Fund

Objectives:

- To prevent adverse impacts on existing contractors when tribes wish to enter into new or expanded contracts for Bureau programs.
- To pay contractors maximum indirect cost for new contracts for Bureau programs.
- To pay contractors the indirect cost for expanded contracting programs which were only partially contracted in previous years.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($5,000,000): The funds will provide contract support costs of initial or expanded tribal contracts, compacts, grants, or cooperative agreements with the Bureau under the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination Act (*Public Law 93-638*, as amended). The funds will be used by tribal contractors to adhere to the terms of new or expanded contracts to cover the cost of activities which are normally carried out by the Secretary of the Interior in the operation of a program or which are provided from funds other than those under contract. Since funds are distributed on a first-come first-served basis, a detailed account of contract support costs provided for new or expanded tribal contracts, compacts, grants, or cooperative agreements is accumulated at the end of the fiscal year. The FY 1995 account is that, of the funds appropriated, contract support costs for approximately 155 new and/or expanded contracts were funded at 100 percent. At the end of FY 1995, requests totaling $754,000 remained outstanding due to depletion of the fund. These support costs were carried over and funded in FY 1996.

Financial assistance for contract support alleviates financial hardship on tribes responding affirmatively to the federal Indian Self-Determination initiative contributing to "satisfied customers"; encourages tribes not active in the program to take advantage of participating in the Indian Self-Determination initiative; and promotes the government-to-government relationship between the Bureau and Indian Communities.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Other Recurring Programs
Subactivity: Education

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
School Operations	$(000)	408,886	4,561	38,890	452,337	43,451
	FTE	*3,696*	*0*	*54*	*3,750*	*54*
Tribally Controlled Community Colleges	$(000)	27,411	0	0	27,411	0
Total Requirements	$(000)	436,297	4,561	38,890	479,748	43,451
	FTE	*3,696*	*0*	*54*	*3,750*	*54*

School Operations

Program Subelement		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
ISEP (Formula Funds)	$(000)	262,833	3,906	21,119	287,858	25,025
	FTE	*2,780*	*0*	*54*	*2,834*	*54*
ISEP (Program Adjustments)	$(000)	150	0	0	150	0
Early Childhood Development	$(000)	5,471	0	0	5,471	0
Student Transportation	$(000)	25,697	92	5,815	31,604	5,907
	FTE	*135*	*0*	*0*	*135*	*0*
Institutionalized Disabled	$(000)	3,432	0	300	3,732	300
	FTE	*4*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*0*
Facilities, Ops & Maintenance	$(000)	67,846	494	5,356	73,696	5,850
	FTE	*676*	*0*	*0*	*676*	*0*
Administrative Cost Grants	$(000)	36,560	0	5,600	42,160	5,600
Area and Agency Technical Support	$(000)	6,897	69	0	6,966	69
	FTE	*101*	*0*		*101*	*0*
School Statistics ADP	$(000)	0	0	700	700	700
Total Requirements	$(000)	408,886	4,561	38,890	452,337	43,451
	FTE	*3,696*	*0*	*54*	*3,750*	*54*

The School Operations program provides basic educational and residential programs to Indian students not served by public or sectarian schools; residential care for some Indian students attending public schools; resources to meet the needs of Indian students in areas such as bilingual education, counseling, and guidance; and local control of school operations.

The FY 1997 budget request continues to "forward-fund" the following programs for the 1997-98 school year: Indian School Equalization Program Formula, Indian School Program Adjustments, Student Transportation, Early Childhood Development, and Administrative Cost Grants. Funds appropriated for these forward-funded programs will become available for obligation on July 1, 1997, to support curriculum planning and purchases in advance of the 1997-98 school year.

During Congressional action on HR 1977, the 1996 Appropriations bill for the Interior and Related Agencies, the Bureau was directed to take specific action on certain education program areas. The following summarizes the status of the Bureau's efforts in these areas:

Travel and Training. The Bureau is closely monitoring travel and training expenditures for all education staff.

Teacher Salary Rates. The Bureau established a work group to implement the 1996 bill language authorizing schools to establish a teacher pay rate other than the Department of Defense (DOD) salary schedule. The work group developed a tribal consultation document on the issue which was mailed out to all interest groups in early March. During the summer of 1996, the Bureau will send a final report to Congress summarizing tribal consultation results.

Education Facilities Operation and Maintenance. In FY 1997, the Bureau will no longer fund the salary of personnel who manage the Facilities O and M program. Funds will be limited to operations and maintenance services including paying salaries of on-site staff who implement the program such as school maintenance staff.

Department of Education Programs

In addition to its annual appropriations, the Bureau administers and provides technical support to several programs funded by the Department of Education. The following are estimates for FY 1997:

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, *Public Law 94-142 as amended by 102-119, Part B, Section 611(f) (1)* ($22,783,576): Funds are used to supplement services to children with disabilities, enrolled in Bureau-funded schools and between the ages of 5 and 21 years, who, because of their disability, require special education and related services in accordance with an Individual Education Plan.

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, *Public Law 102-119, Part B, Section 611(f) (4)* ($5,695,894): Based upon a formula, funds are distributed to tribes with Bureau-funded schools located on their reservations to assist State Education Agencies (SEA) in the provision of special education and related services to children with disabilities between the ages of three and five years. SEAs are required to provide a free appropriate public education to these children in accordance with the Individual Education Plan. The tribes are assigned an assistance role by the statute.

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, *Public Law 102-119, Part H, Section 684* ($3,094,080): Funds for the Early Intervention Program are distributed by formula to tribes with Bureau-funded schools located on their reservations. Tribes receive funds to assist their respective SEA in the coordination and provision of early intervention services to families with infants and toddlers having disabilities, in accordance with the Individual Family Service Plan. While this is an entitlement program, participation by the state is voluntary.

Education of Homeless Children and Youth ($75,000): This program provides supplemental assistance to two school sites for students who qualify by providing extra counseling, tutoring, and funds for clothing and transportation.

Title II, Eisenhower Math and Science ($1,256,034): These funds support summer institutes where teachers are trained in the new techniques of teaching math and science concepts.

Title VII - Bilingual Education Program ($700,000): Bureau-funded schools may apply directly to the Department of Education for funds to support instructional curriculum relating to the study of the history and culture associated with the native language.

Title 1, Education Consolidation & Improvement Act ($47,000,000): This program provides supplemental financial assistance for projects at schools for remedial intervention programs designed to raise the academic level of targeted Indian children in basic and more advanced skills in areas of math, reading and language arts.

Title IV, Drug Free Schools & Communities Act ($4,409,810): These funds provide the schools with curriculum, materials, and organized activities for students who exhibit alcohol and substance abuse problems, and to promote awareness and prevention activities.

Title IX, Indian Education Act, *Public Law 92-318* ($2,000,000): This law provides funds for the special academic and culturally relevant education needs of Indian children. These funds are provided directly to the schools.

Goals 2000: Educate America Act, *Public Law 103-227* ($1,650,000): This act provides funds to promote educational reform in all schools across America, especially in the instructional programs.

Indian School Equalization Program (ISEP)

Objective: To provide formula-based funding for the 187 Bureau operated, and grant and contract, elementary and secondary schools.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($262,833,000; FTE 2,780): In School Year (SY) 1996-97, 187 federally operated and contracted schools will serve approximately 50,043 students. Approximately 47 percent of the Average Daily Membership (ADM) is enrolled in residential programs due to the distance from the nearest school bus route, or social or academic factors. Funds are distributed using the ISEP formula Weighted Student Units (WSU) to provide basic educational programs for children in grades K through 12. Additional support is also provided to schools experiencing a greater than 10 percent decline in enrollment from the prior year to lessen the impact of reduced ISEP allocations.

Public Law 100-297 authorizes 1.0 percent for a Director's contingency fund, 0.2 percent for the national school board training program and $600,000 for declining enrollment adjustments to be excluded from the WSU allocations. *Public Law 103-382* authorizes tuition payments for out-of-state students boarding at the Richfield Dormitory in Richfield, Utah to be paid from the Indian school equalization program. The tuition payments are estimated at $350,000.

The 1996 Conference level held School Year 1996-97 funding basically at the 1995 level, $31,200,000 below the budget request, despite a projected five percent increase in student enrollment. There is real concern that in the upcoming (1996-97) school year schools will lack the necessary funds to operate in accordance with state and regional accreditation standards, provide safe and adequate transportation, and provide clean and comfortable facilities.

A table displaying the ISEP funds distributed by school for SY 1995-1996 is included in the Appendix, and summarized as follows:

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL YEAR 1995-1996 ISEP FUNDING

Schools		Total	WSU[1]			Totals	
Type	Total[2]	ADM[3]	Inst	Res	G&T	WSU	$000
Day Schools							118,653
BIA Operated	41	8,536	11,697	32	912	12,641	
Contracted	77	17,358	24,852	0	2,391	27,243	
On-Reservation Boarding Schools							104,564
BIA Operated	38	13,927	18,516	7,085	1,082	26,683	
Contracted	10	3,661	5,275	2,682	509	8,466	
Off-Reservation Boarding Schools							23,605
BIA Operated	4	1,775	2,576	2,849	316	5,740	
Contracted	3	666	1,205	912	76	2,193	
Dormitories							8,117
BIA Operated	6	762	37	1,075	0	1,112	
Contracted	8	961	238	1,373	5	1,616	
Total	187	47,646	64,395	16,008	5,290	85,694	254,939

Calculating the Base Student Value - Under the ISEP Formula, different education activities and grade levels are assigned weights (using a base amount of 1.00) which reflect the relative costs associated with the various programs. The number of students a school has participating in the various education activities is identified, totaled by activity, and multiplied by the weight factor for each activity to arrive at the number of weighted student units at each school. The dollar value of a WSU is determined by dividing the total number of all schools' WSUs into the total available funding. The total WSU figure includes all of the WSUs generated directly by instructional and residential programs, plus the Small School Adjustment, which takes into account the higher per student costs incurred in the operation of very small schools and dormitories with less than 100 students. The following table provides a further breakdown of ADM and WSU, by program type:

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[1] Weighted Student Units (WSU) are distinguished by type: Instructional (Inst), Residential (Res), and Gifted and Talented (G&T).

[2] Total schools reflects 89 Bureau operated and 98 contracted schools (there are 89 contracts which encompass 98 schools. All schools for Choctaw are operated under 1 contract.)

[3] ADM count is conducted once a year during the last week in September. To be included in the count, a student must be in attendance at least one full day during that week or reside in the dormitory one full day and one night.

School Year 1995-1996 ADM & WSU Data

PROGRAM	ADM	WSU
Instructional Programs:		
Basic	46,038	53,036
Exceptional Child	9,112	6,333
Bilingual	23,301	4,660
Gifted & Talented	6,287	5,291
Total Instructional WSUs		**69,320**
Residential Programs:		
Boarding Schools		
Basic	8,768	11,200
Intensive Residential Guidance	3,817	1,909
Exceptional Child	473	238
Dormitories		
Basic	1,613	2,041
Intensive Residential Guidance	675	338
Exceptional Child	57	21
Total Residential WSU's		**15,747**
Total Formula Program		85,067
Small School Adjustment		595
School Board Supplement		32
Total Weighted Student Units		**85,694**

The next table provides a recent history of the ISEP formula funding. In FY 1994, the initial distribution of $2,907 per WSU ($5,167 per ADM) was followed by a one-time supplemental distribution of $60 per WSU specifically for fire protection, supplies, and materials. The supplemental funds increased the total distributed to $2,967 per WSU. The amounts shown for FY 1996 and 1997 are estimates based on projected student counts. Final amounts may differ pending actual student enrollment.

Fiscal Year	School Year	Number of Schools	ADM	WSU	$ per WSU
1992	1992-93	184	43,700	77,069	2,594
1993	1993-94	184	45,185	80,021	2,874
1994	1994-95	185	46,556	82,746	2,967
1995	1995-96	187	47,646	85,694	2,975
1996 (Est)	1996-97	187	50,043	90,077	2,872
1997 (Est)	1997-98	187	51,769	93,184	3,030

ISEP Program Adjustments

Objective: To fund special projects, new activities, and other costs not included in the ISEP formula, such as law enforcement activities.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($150,000): The funds will be used to provide law enforcement protection at Riverside Indian School in Anadarko, Oklahoma and Chemewa Indian School in Salem, Oregon. The schools are located within the Bureau's law enforcement jurisdiction area.

Early Childhood Development

Objectives:

- To begin educating children at an earlier age through parental involvement.
- To coordinate the Family and Child Education (FACE) program components: early childhood education; adult education; parenting skills; and parent and child time in order to improve readiness for school, increase high school graduation rates, provide adult education, and encourage life-long learning.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($5,471,000): The Bureau's goal is to fund 21 sites to encourage parental participation in the education of their children in an effort to increase student achievement. The program will serve about 700 children and 600 adults.

Student Transportation

Objective: To provide safe and reliable transportation services for Bureau-funded schools, many of which serve very remote locations.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($25,697,000; FTE 135): These funds support transportation of students to and from school. For students in boarding schools, transportation funding is provided at the beginning and end of the school year and for one round trip home at mid-year. Because poor road conditions increase the cost of transportation, miles driven on unimproved roads are given an additional 20 percent weight under the current distribution formula. In SY 1995-96, the Bureau funded transportation costs at the rate of $1.59 per mile for day schools. A table displaying the distribution of student transportation funds by school is included in the Appendix.

Institutional Program For Children With Disabilities

Objective: To provide for the special education and related services of children with disabilities placed in private facilities or state operated institutions, approved private non-profit facilities, or facilities operated by tribes.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($3,432,000; FTE 4): The Bureau provides services to approximately 182 Indian children, ages 5-21 in 47 different institutions, whose disabilities are so profound as to require institutionalized 24-hour care. The funding for special education and related services may include but not be limited to: occupational and physical therapy; counseling services; audiology; rehabilitation counseling services; and psychological services. The Bureau continues to ensure a free appropriate public education is provided to eligible Indian children with disabilities within the least restrictive environment as close to their homes as possible.

Facilities Operation and Maintenance

Objective: To provide essential operating expenses and facilities maintenance for Bureau-owned or Bureau-funded schools.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($67,846,000; FTE 676): The Bureau provides essential services for educational facilities consisting of 2,113 buildings (excluding quarters), containing approximately 16,336,423 square feet. Utility systems and services associated with site functions are included in the program. Space maintained includes: academic facilities, dormitories, administrative offices, food service, transportation, and recreation facilities. Utility systems maintained include basic telecommunications equipment, wells, water treatment plants, sewer treatment plants, central heating plants, and electrical power distribution systems. Site services include landfill maintenance, lawn care and mowing, tree trimming, maintenance of all exterior areas in support of athletic programs, the maintenance of non-public access roads, and refuse disposal.

Administrative Cost Grants

Objective: To provide grants to tribes or tribal organizations operating schools in lieu of contract support.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($36,560,000): In FY 1996, the Bureau has more contract/grant schools (98) than Bureau-operated schools (89). In SY 1996-97 the Bureau's goal is to pay 100 percent of the amount derived by the administrative cost formula.

Individual grants are determined using an administrative cost percentage rate based upon the following formula:

$$\frac{(\text{Tribe Direct Cost Base} \times \text{Minimum) Base Rate}) + (\text{Standard Direct Cost Base} \times \text{Maximum) Base Rate})}{\text{Tribe Direct Cost Base} + \text{Standard Direct Cost Base}}$$

Area and Agency Technical Support

Objective: To provide technical assistance and leadership to local school boards, tribal members, parents and Indian citizens.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($6,897,000; FTE 101): The Bureau's goal is to equip the 24 area and agency education offices to provide technical support and program supervision for all elementary and secondary programs, and the scholarship and adult education programs. Since FY 1983, BIA has reduced the number of Education Line Offices by more than 38 percent, from 39 to 24. This resulted in reducing full time employees at these offices by 46 percent, from 229 to 124. The Education Line officers are responsible for executing the following duties: (1) to represent the Bureau Education Programs in their dealings with Indians, state and local governments, other federal agencies, and the public, (2) to direct and assist in the development, application and implementation of overall policies and programs, evaluate performance, and coordinate those features of programs extending beyond the jurisdiction of a single school within the agency or office, (3) to recommend revisions of national policies, programs, procedures and regulations, (4) to monitor and evaluate Bureau education programs, (5) to provide technical assistance and coordination for schools and other offices within their jurisdiction in such areas as curriculum, procurement, contracting, budgeting, personnel and other administrative services, (6) to direct those agency positions deemed by the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs as "directly and substantially" involved in education, including all contract educator positions, and (7) to coordinate, monitor, and as appropriate, certify the validity of management information system data collected by these schools.

Tribally Controlled Community Colleges/Universities

Program Subelement		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Operating Grants	$(000)	26,320	0	0	26,320	0
Technical Assistance	$(000)	114	0	0	114	0
Endowment Grants	$(000)	977	0	0	977	0
Total Requirements	$(000)	27,411	0	0	27,411	0

Objective: To provide financial assistance to Tribally Controlled Community Colleges enrolling Indian and Alaska Native students to further their education in a supportive environment close to Indian reservations.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($27,411,000):

Operating Grants ($26,320,000):

Program Subelement Detail		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Operating Grants: Title I	$(000)	19,353	0	0	19,353	0
Operating Grants: Title II	$(000)	6,967	0	0	6,967	0
Total Requirements	$(000)	26,320	0	0	26,320	0

Tribally Controlled Community Colleges (TCCCs) are chartered by tribal governing bodies and governed by local boards of regents. This enables the sponsoring tribes to pursue educational goals compatible with the needs of the tribe and its members.

Title I of the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act *(Public Law 95-471)*, as amended, authorizes grants to the TCCCs to defray expenditures for academic, educational, and administrative purposes and for the operation and maintenance of all TCCCs except Navajo Community College. Grant funds are distributed to eligible Title I colleges on the basis of the Indian Student Count (ISC). All credit hours (for full-time, part-time, and summer students) are added together and divided by 12 to arrive at the ISC for each school.

Title II of *Public Law 95-471* exempts the Navajo Community College (NCC) from being included in ratably distributed funds. Title II has been amended to fund NCC at an amount equal to that which is necessary for operation and maintenance of the college including, but not limited to, administrative, academic, and operation and maintenance costs.

Technical Assistance ($114,000): Technical assistance funds are provided to assist the tribal colleges/universities in gaining full accreditation, maintaining quality programs, and identifying new funding sources and programs to enhance the educational opportunities for Indian people.

Endowment Grants ($977,000): *Public Law 99-428* authorizes a program of endowment grants to the TCCCs. The TCCCs must match the endowment grant with a capital contribution equal to half of the amount of the federal contribution or by the use of personal or real property received as a donation or gift. Funds are invested under the authority of section 331(c)(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. Any interest earned can be used to defray expenditures associated with the operation of the college. The funds are distributed as the colleges receive private sector contributions.

Endowment grants may be awarded to Title I colleges in the fiscal year after they have met eligibility requirements. The Bureau is reviewing the possibility of accepting Medicine Creek Tribal College at Puyallup, pending the review of eligibility criteria.

The Status of Tribally Controlled Community Colleges/Universities Table displays the actual Indian Student Count for FY 1996, the estimate for 1997, and the FY 1995 graduates for each college.

Status of Tribally Controlled Community Colleges/Universities

College	ISC FY 96 Actual	ISC FY 97 Est	Accreditation a/	Degrees or Certificate Offered b/	FY 1995 Graduates
Title I:					
Bay Mills	174	198	C	1, 3, 6	15
Blackfeet	405	521	A	1, 2, 3, 6	39
Cheyenne River	149	148	B	1, 2, 6	15
College of the Menominee Nation	164	163	B	1, 2, 6	14
D-Q	150	120	A	1, 2, 6	51
Dull Knife	139	157	C	1, 3, 6	20
Fond du Lac	52	110	A	1, 2, 3, 6	65
Fort Belknap	176	195	A	1, 3, 6	29
Fort Berthold	163	177	A	1, 3, 6	43
Fort Peck	322	366	A	1, 2, 3, 6	33
Lac Courte Oreilles	310	314	A	1, 3, 6	35
Leech Lake	139	159	B	3, 6	24
Little Big Horn	265	256	A	1, 6	34
Little Hoop	118	113	A	1, 2, 3, 6	10
Northwest	559	720	A	1, 2, 6	36
Nebraska	187	181	A	1, 2, 3, 6	39
Oglala Lakota	675	739	A	1, 3, 4, 6	115
Salish Kootenai	739	971	A	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	105
Sinte Gleska	536	492	A	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	53
Sisseton-Wahpeton	136	125	A	1, 3, 6	28
Standing Rock	215	214	A	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	18
Stone Child	249	220	A	1, 2, 3, 6	16
Turtle Mountain	487	611	A	1, 2, 3, 6	88
Title I Subtotal	6,509	7,270			925
Title II:					
Navajo	1,748	1,683	A	1, 2, 3, 6	183
Total	**8,257**	**8,953**			**1,108**

a/ A - Fully Accredited by a recognized accrediting association.
B - Institution Transfer
C - Candidate status towards accreditation

b/ Degrees awarded by TCCC:
1 - Associate of Arts
2 - Associate of Science
3 - Associate of Applied Science
4 - Bachelor of Science_
5 - Master of Arts_
6 - Vocational Certificate

Justification of Program Changes

Program Subelement		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
ISEP Formula Funds	$(000)	287,858	+21,119
	FTE	*2,834*	*+54*
Student Transportation	$(000)	31,604	+5,815
	FTE	*135*	*0*
Institutionalized Disabled	$(000)	3,732	+300
	FTE	*4*	*0*
Facilities, Operation & Maintenance	$(000)	73,696	+5,356
	FTE	*676*	*0*
Administrative Cost Grants	$(000)	42,160	+5,600
School Statistics ADP	$(000)	700	+700
Total Requirements	$(000)	439,750	38,890
	FTE	*3,649*	*+54*

School Operations

In FY 1997, School Operations is increased $43.5 million over the 1996 level, in order to restore the funds needed for schools to deliver quality education and provide safe and adequate transportation for increased enrollment. The Bureau anticipates that between 1995 and 1997, school population will increase by 4,000 children.

Indian School Equalization Program (ISEP) (+$21,119,000; FTE +54): Tribes look to education of Indian youth as the chief means to overcome high unemployment on the reservation and provide young men and women with an opportunity to compete in today's world. The requested increase is needed to ensure that Bureau schools can offer accredited programs and attract quality teachers. The 1996 Conference level will provide only $2,872 per WSU in SY 1996-97, a level below that of SY 1993-94. It is likely that schools will be forced to lay off teachers in SY 1996-97 which may result in severe loss of accreditation. The 1997 level will provide $3,030 per WSU, the amount needed to restore the program to a level that can provide quality educational programs. The cost of supplies, equipment and material continues to escalate. Many of the older schools are now in need of replacement items, especially in upper grade courses such as practical arts and home economics, and in the computer laboratories.

Student Transportation (+$5,815,000): The increase will support the actual increase in transportation costs that the Bureau is experiencing at day schools. In SY 1996-97, the Bureau will only be able to fund $1.55 per mile for day schools, well below the national average of $2.37 per mile. The SY 1996 air fare costs are expected to increase for boarding students. The increase in kindergarten enrollment continues to impact the overall mileage because these children must be taken to their homes rather than a single drop off point.

Institutionalized Disabled (+$300,000): These funds will be used to defray the rising costs of providing public education to Indian children in institutions. No other part of health care cost is increasing as rapidly as that required to support the institutionalized handicapped who must be provided with occupational therapy, training for the blind and hearing impaired, and physical therapy. These students are not mainstreamed into the general population of students so their care continues at the higher cost.

Facilities, Operation and Maintenance (+$5,356,000): In SY 1996-97, Eastern Cheyenne, Takini, Pierre Indian Learning Center, Tate Topa Tribal School (Four Winds), Haskell, Kinlichee, Pine Springs, Coeur D'Alene, Chief Leschi, Pearl River, Lake Valley, Noli, Neenahezad, Tse'ii'ahi (Standing Rock), and Wah He Lut (lease) added space or portable units to the inventory which increased the need for operation and maintenance funds. In addition, the replacement schools (Eastern Cheyenne, Pinon, Rock Point, and Shoshone Bannock) and the two new schools, Trenton and Bahweting Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa, were added to the new school inventory. These funds are needed for the general day-to-day operation of the facilities including some minor repair. In SY 1995-96 only 33 percent of the formula-based need was funded.

Administrative Cost Grants (+$5,600,000): The Bureau has been advised that the Navajo Nation Division of Education plans to convert one-fourth of their schools to grant status in July, 1997. The requested increase is needed to defray the costs for that conversion, and will allow the Bureau to continue to fund administrative cost grants at 100 percent of need. The Bureau strongly supports increasing the number of schools converting to contract or grant status, as it allows schools the opportunity to exercise self-determination through local control of education programs.

School Statistics ADP (+$700,000): The $700,000 will be used to initiate a comprehensive School Statistics ADP package. The increase will provide start up costs for a nation-wide system similar to that used by the Department of Defense schools. Their system tracks and collects data on students throughout the world in an easily accessible manner. At the current time, Bureau schools do not have the capability to report student data. The package is necessary in order to ensure more accurate enrollment projections. The total cost of the statistics package is estimated to be $2 million. The Bureau plans a three year phase-in. Without this program, the Bureau will not be able to accurately project student enrollment.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Other Recurring Programs
Subactivity: Community Development

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Facilities Operation and Maintenance	$(000)	16,235	137	0	16,372	137
	FTE	*198*	*0*	*0*	*198*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	16,235	137	0	16,372	137
	FTE	*198*	*0*	*0*	*198*	*0*

Facilities Operation and Maintenance

Objectives:

- To provide basic operating services to Bureau-owned or Bureau-operated non-education facilities.

- To maintain these facilities in a safe operating condition for the conduct of Bureau programs.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($16,235,000; FTE 198): The Facilities Operation and Maintenance (O&M) program provides essential services for non-educational physical plant and utility systems throughout the Bureau. The physical facilities consist of approximately 1,263 buildings, excluding quarters, containing approximately 3,500,000 square feet. The types of buildings include facilities for law enforcement, administrative offices, and shop facilities to support road maintenance, construction, and forestry. The utility systems include backbone telecommunications equipment, wells, water treatment plants, sewer treatment plants, central heating plants, and electrical power distribution systems. Site services include maintenance of vehicles, playground equipment, landfills, grounds, and non-public access roads, and refuse disposal. The O&M program costs include personnel services, supplies, materials, equipment, and support for planning, reporting, and managing the operations and resources of the organization. Recurring costs are for heating, cooling, electricity, water, sewage, refuse disposal, basic telecommunications equipment, unscheduled and preventive maintenance, GSA vehicle rental, lease agreements, and custodial and protection services.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Other Recurring Programs
Subactivity: Resources Management

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Irrigation O&M	$(000)	11,249	13	1,000	12,262	1,013
	FTE	*18*	*0*	*0*	*18*	*0*
Wildlife and Parks	$(000)	24,716	-1,087	0	23,629	-1,087
Total Requirements	$(000)	35,965	-1,074	1,000	35,891	-74
	FTE	*18*	*0*	*0*	*18*	*0*

Irrigation, Operation and Maintenance

Objective: To conserve water and operate and maintain the irrigation water delivery systems on Indian irrigation projects and maintain the dams in a safe, economical, beneficial, and equitable manner.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($11,249,000; FTE 18): This program provides funds for the operation and maintenance of Indian irrigation projects and the Indian Dams Safety Maintenance Program, as required under *Public Law 103-302*. The program provides the delivery of water for irrigation purposes where required by law, court orders, and established contracts. These purposes include water storage costs to the Bureau of Reclamation, project contracts for the delivery of water to project systems, repair and maintenance costs, and recurring maintenance of dams under the Bureau's responsibility. Funds for the dam maintenance program are distributed in accordance with the Technical Priority Rating listing for Department dams. Funds ensure that irrigation systems are in proper working condition to deliver available water for agricultural purposes, thus avoiding costly litigation against the U.S. Government. In addition, the potential for dam failure is reduced.

The FY 1996 payments and FY 1997 estimates for the irrigation operation and maintenance activity include the following:

Payment Category	FY 1996 ($000)	FY 1997 ($000)
Court Orders and Legislated Requirements:	8,010	9,037
Michaud		
Fort Hall		
Fort Hall Minor Units		
San Carlos Irrigation Project Indian Works		
Navajo		
Uintah Irrigation Project		
Water Storage (Bureau of Reclamation):	625	625
Wapato Indian Irrigation Project		
Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project (Fresno Reservoir)		
Contracts (Contractual Carriage and O&M Agreements):	500	600
Tongue River Water Users Association		
Two Leggins/Bozemann Trail Drainage Association		
Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District		
Newlands Irrigation District		
Coachella Valley Water District		
Pojoaque Valley Water District		
Pine River Irrigation District		
Other Operation and Maintenance:	114	0
Safety of Dams Maintenance	2,000	2,000
Total	11,249	12,262

Wildlife and Parks

Program Subelement		**1996 Estimate To Date**	**Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes**	**Program Changes**	**1997 Budget Request**	**Change From 1996**
Rights Protection Implementation	$(000)	15,755	-180	0	15,575	-180
Fish Hatchery Operations	$(000)	1,650	-388	0	1,262	-388
Fish Hatchery Maintenance	$(000)	208	163	0	371	163
Tribal Management/Development Programs	$(000)	7,103	-682	0	6,421	-682
Total Requirements	$(000)	24,716	-1,087	0	23,629	-1,087

Objectives:

- To fulfill and execute the Federal Government's trust and rights protection responsibilities relating to fish, wildlife, and recreational resources for the sustenance, cultural enrichment, and economic support of Indians.

- To promote the conservation, development, and utilization of these resources for the maximum benefit of Indians.

The Wildlife and Parks Program carries out resource management roles and responsibilities in order to protect against the loss, infringement, or abrogation of Indian hunting, fishing, and gathering rights. The program focuses on developing tribal resource management capabilities, promoting inter-tribal communications and coordination on shared resource issues, and facilitating tribal participation with other management jurisdictions in addressing resource issues of common concern.

The Bureau executes and administers contracts with inter-tribal fish and wildlife commissions and authorities, their member tribes, and other fish and wildlife resource tribes and organizations. Contracted services include monitoring and regulating Indian hunting, fishing, and gathering activity; biological investigations aimed at conserving wildlife populations and habitats; and diverse resource management functions and operations, both on-reservation and in off-reservation settings. These programs permit direct tribal participation, as co-managers of resources, and decision making in shared fish and wildlife resources which fall under the jurisdiction of tribal, state, regional, federal, and international management entities. Statements of work and expected results and accomplishments are negotiated on a contract-by-contract basis, with oversight and the monitoring of contract performance carried out by Bureau personnel.

Rights Protection Implementation

Program Subelement Detail		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Western Washington (Boldt)	$(000)	4,649	-406	0	4,243	-406
Columbia River Fisheries Management	$(000)	2,295	207	0	2,502	207
Great Lakes Area Resources Management	$(000)	3,830	187	0	4,017	187
Chippewa/Ottawa Treaty Fisheries	$(000)	1,311	5	0	1,316	5
US/Canada Pacific Salmon	$(000)	2,199	-101	0	2,098	-101
Upper Columbia United Tribes	$(000)	297	-74	0	223	-74
Lake Roosevelt Management	$(000)	577	2	0	579	2
Wetlands/Waterfowl Management	$(000)	597	0	0	597	0
Total Requirements	$(000)	15,755	-180	0	15,575	-180

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($15,755,000):

Western Washington Fisheries Management ($4,649,000): Contracts are executed with the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission (NWIFC) in the amount of $853,000, the Point-No-Point Treaty Council, the Skagit System Cooperative and associated individual tribes in northwest Washington, in amounts totaling $2,572,000 to implement and coordinate continuing treaty harvest management, population assessment, habitat protection, stock enhancement, and data gathering programs involving fish, wildlife, and shellfish resources to which Indian treaty rights were reaffirmed in the Boldt Decision of 1974. Monitoring and regulating the treaty salmon harvest in the Puget Sound and coastal Washington areas and in co-managing Pacific salmon resources with state and federal authorities are being emphasized. The Boldt Case tribes also received $238,000 for shellfish management.

Timber-Fish-Wildlife (TFW) contracts totaling $986,000 are executed with Boldt Case Area tribes and with other fish and wildlife resource tribes throughout Washington State. The TFW initiative is a broad, cooperative, consensus-based process, also involving the State of Washington, the timber industry and the general public, to address forest practices on state and private lands in the interest of fish and wildlife habitat protection. Funding supports tribal participation in the review and documentation of forest practices applications, in field investigations of timber harvest sites by interdisciplinary teams, and in long-range forest practices planning and information management.

In FY 1997, funds totaling $424,000 will be transferred to the Suquamish Tribe's Self-Governance compact.

Columbia River Fisheries Management ($2,295,000): Contracts are executed with the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC) and its member tribes in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho to implement and coordinate continuing harvest management, stock assessment, habitat protection, enhancement and data gathering programs involving fisheries resources in the Columbia River Basin to which Indian treaty rights were reaffirmed in United States v. Oregon. Funding is focused on managing and regulating tribal fisheries within the Columbia River Basin, toward the rebuilding of upriver runs that have been depleted by over-harvest, habitat degradation, and hydropower development, and to support tribal participation in recovery efforts involving Columbia River salmon stocks listed as threatened and endangered. In FY 1997, funds totaling $198,000 will be transferred from Tribal Management Development Programs to CRITFC and member tribes to assist in planning efforts involving the Columbia River Gorge.

Fishing Access Sites: In FY 1996, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) transferred $1,120,000 to the Bureau for operation, maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation of Columbia River Treaty Fishing Access Sites. *Public Law 100-581* directs the construction of fishing access sites to compensate four Northwest Indian tribes for fishing access sites traditionally used before the Bonneville Dam inundated the sites in the mid-1930s. As the Corps acquires and constructs additional fishing sites along the Columbia River and the Bonneville Dam Pool between 1996 and 2000, the responsibility and funding for site operation and maintenance will be transferred to the Bureau.

Great Lakes Area Resources Management ($3,830,000): Contracts totaling $3,236,000 are executed with Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) and its member tribes in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan to implement and coordinate continuing harvest management, population assessment, habitat protection, enhancement, and data gathering programs involving off-reservation fish, wildlife, and gathering resources to which Indian treaty rights were reaffirmed in Lac Courte Oreilles v. Voigt and related cases. Extensive efforts are directed toward managing and regulating tribal hunting, fishing, trapping and related off-reservation activity in the three-state area, including western Lake Superior. In FY 1997, funds totaling $174,000 will be transferred from Tribal Management Development Programs to GLIFWC for Wisconsin Joint Fisheries Assessments for fisheries assessments and data analysis on inland lakes located on land ceded to the United States in the Indian treaties of 1837 and 1842.

Contracts for $594,000 are also executed with the 1854 Treaty Authority and its three member tribes in Minnesota to carry out off-reservation fish and wildlife resource management activities required by rulings and associated tribal-state agreements in Grand Portage v. Minnesota. Funding is focused on the development of conservation codes governing off-reservation treaty hunting, fishing and gathering, and on associated biological services, conservation enforcement, and judicial services programs.

Chippewa/Ottawa Treaty Fisheries ($1,311,000): Contracts are executed with the Chippewa/Ottawa Treaty Fishery Management Authority (COTFMA) and its member Great Lakes treaty fishing tribes for continued implementation of a 1985 negotiated settlement signed by the tribes, the State of Michigan, and other parties in United States v. Michigan. The settlement provides for fisheries zonation and harvest sharing plans for Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron; a Great Lakes fisheries enhancement program; cooperative management and dispute resolution measures; expanded conservation enforcement; and other programs. Appropriated funds are used to provide uniform joint tribal fishing regulations, to coordinate conservation enforcement and fisheries enhancement activities, to participate in environmental services programs, and to facilitate coordination with other resource management jurisdictions.

US/Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty ($2,199,000): In conjunction with the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) and panels created by the Pacific Salmon Treaty between the United States and Canada, and the associated Pacific Salmon Treaty Act of 1985, contracts are being executed with the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, and their member treaty fishing tribes in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho for the continued implementation and coordination of salmon management and rebuilding programs in the Pacific Northwest. Funds support tribal participation in cooperative research and data gathering programs developed by the United States Section of the PSC, thereby assisting in meeting this country's obligations in implementing the treaty.

In FY 1997, funds totaling $105,000 will be transferred to the Suquamish Tribe's Self-Governance compact.

Upper Columbia United Tribes ($297,000): Contracts are being executed with the Upper Columbia United Tribes (UCUT) in eastern Washington and northern Idaho to support their continued participation in an inter-tribal effort to mitigate fish and wildlife resources lost as a result of dam construction on the upper Columbia River. Through the UCUT Fisheries Center, the tribes cooperate with state and federal authorities in addressing a host of fish and wildlife resource issues of interest and concern, and participate in a variety of resource management and enhancement activities on their reservations.

In FY 1997, funds totaling $74,000 will be transferred to the Kootenai Tribe's Self-Governance compact.

Lake Roosevelt Management ($577,000): Contracts totaling $504,000 are being executed with the Confederated Colville Tribes and the Spokane Tribe of Washington to implement a cooperative management agreement between the tribes and the Department of the Interior for managing outdoor recreation in and around Lake Roosevelt. Funds support tribal programs focusing on the management, planning, and regulation of fishing, boating, camping, and related public use activities occurring within the Reservation Zone of the Lake Roosevelt Recreation

Area. During Congressional action on the FY 1996 Appropriations, $73,000 was added to support the Lake Roosevelt Water Quality Management Council.

Wetlands/Waterfowl Management ($597,000): Contracts are executed in support of tribal wetland rehabilitation, waterfowl enhancement and wild rice production projects on Indian lands in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Improved tribal wetland habitats support tens of thousands of additional ducks and geese in spring and fall migrations, provide expanded hunting opportunities for tribal members and the general public, and offer enhanced wild rice gathering opportunities and economic development possibilities. Funds are distributed based on an annual evaluation of project proposals received from tribes utilizing consensus-building procedures and ranking criteria developed by the Bureau in the areas of wetlands protection and waterfowl enhancement.

Fish Hatchery Operations

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,650,000): Contracts are executed with 14 fish producing tribes throughout the country in support of associated hatching, rearing, and stocking programs. Salmon and steelhead trout releases from tribal hatcheries in the Pacific Northwest benefit Indian and non-Indian commercial and sport fisheries in the United States and Canada, and play a major role in helping to satisfy Indian subsistence and ceremonial needs. Throughout the rest of the country, recreational opportunities created by the stocking of catchable trout, walleye, and other species attract numerous sport fishermen to Indian reservations and assist in developing reservation economies. These funds were distributed as follows:

Tribe	($)	Tribe	($)
Bad River	48,000	Hoh	23,000
Lac du Flambeau	270,000	Quileute	149,000
Red Lake	46,000	Skagit Coop	27,000
Suquamish	200,000	Cherokee	75,000
Lac Courte Oreilles	75,000	Stillaguamish	103,000
Red Cliff	100,000	Nooksack	29,000
Summit Lake	85,000	Tulalip	301,000
		Total	1,531,000

The remaining $119,000 used to in FY 1996 to draft regulations and implement the proposed Indian Fish and Wildlife Management Act will be transferred to Fish Hatchery Maintenance in FY 1997. Also in FY 1997, funds for the Cherokee Tribe ($75,000) will be transferred to Tribal Priority Allocations and funds for the Suquamish Tribe ($200,000) will be transferred to their Self-Governance compacts.

Fish Hatchery Maintenance

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($208,000): Contracts are executed with fish producing tribes throughout the country to maintain more than 100 tribal fish hatcheries and rearing facilities. Funds are distributed based on an annual ranking of project proposals received from tribes, utilizing established procedures and ranking criteria developed by the Bureau in the areas of health and safety, water quality compliance, economic benefits, rights protection, and resource enhancement. In FY 1997, funds totaling $163,000 will be transferred to Fish Hatchery Maintenance from Fish Hatchery Operations ($119,000) and Tribal Management Development Programs ($44,000) for increased maintenance of tribal fish hatcheries and rearing facilities.

Tribal Management/Development Programs

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($7,103,000): Contracts are executed with 6 tribal fish and wildlife organizations and 32 individual fish and wildlife resource tribes throughout the country to accomplish a variety of objectives. Individual tribes have jurisdiction over hunting and fishing activity on trust lands containing 1.6 million acres of natural lakes and impoundments, more than 15,000 miles of perennial streams, and tens of millions of acres of wildlife habitat. They administer programs which contribute significantly toward meeting the growing national demand for outdoor recreation and tourism, and assure the protection of millions of acres of habitat necessary for the conservation of fish, wildlife and plant resources, including many listed as threatened and endangered.

In FY 1996, $483,000 was distributed to the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society (NAFWS) to promote and facilitate communications among fish and wildlife resource tribes. This amount includes $250,000 added during Congressional action on the FY 1996 Appropriations to restore NAFWS to their FY 1995 enacted level. The Tribal Bison Herd Development Program and Inter-Tribal Bison Cooperative (ITBC) was provided $639,000.

Funds were used to assist Alaska Natives in addressing subsistence related needs and participating in associated resource management planning and other activities with their state and federal counterparts, including $46,000 for the Rural Alaska Community Action Program, $342,000 to the Chugach Regional Resources Commission, $68,000 to the Alaska Sea Otter Commission, $600,000 to the Bering Sea Fishermen's Association for the continuing assessment of salmon population declines in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim region of Alaska, and $409,000 for Alaska Legal services and chum salmon studies added during Congressional action on the FY 1996 Appropriations.

The following amounts were distributed to individual tribes to assist in the development of codes, ordinances, and regulations, and for managing associated populations, habitats, and other uses:

Tribe	($)	Tribe	($)	Tribe	($)
Passamaquoddy	99,000	Fort Belknap	49,000	Red Lake	99,000
Lac du Flambeau	171,000	Mole Lake	74,000	St. Croix	85,000
Menominee	147,000	Fort Peck	106,000	Stockbridge-Munsee	25,000
Bad River	164,000	Northern	36,000	White Earth	173,000
Fond du Lac	99,000	Shoshone-Arapaho	99,000	San Carlos Apache	63,000
Great Lakes Tribes	26,000	Ute Mountain	59,000	Summit Lake	83,000
Grand Portage	35,000	Zuni	79,000	Uintah & Ouray	29,000
Keweenaw Bay	118,000	Hualapai	293,000	Fort Hall	274,000
Lac Courte Oreilles	89,000	Colorado River	56,000	Blackfeet	217,000
Red Cliff	232,000	White Mountain	112,000	Crow	36,000
Nez Perce	256,000	Yakama	536,000	Penobscot	81,000
				Total	4,100,000

In FY 1996, funds totaling $198,000 were used by the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission and member tribes to assist in planning efforts involving the Columbia River Gorge; funds totaling $174,0000 were used by the Wisconsin Joint Fisheries Assessment for fisheries assessments and data analysis on inland lakes located on lands ceded to the United States in the Indian treaties of 1837 and 1842; and $44,000 was used to implement the proposed Indian Fish and Wildlife Management Act.

In FY 1997, funds for the Penobscot Tribe ($81,000) will be transferred to Tribal Priority Allocations; the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission ($198,000) funds will be transferred to Columbia River Fisheries Management in Rights Protection Implementation Programs; the funds used by Wisconsin Joint Fisheries Assessment ($174,000) will be transferred to Great Lakes Area Resources Management in Rights Protection Implementation Programs; funds used to draft regulations ($44,000) will be transferred to Fish Hatchery Maintenance, and Alaska Legal services funds ($204,000) will be transferred to Non-Recurring Programs/Attorney Fees. A total of $701,000 will be transferred out of Tribal Management Development Programs.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Irrigation O&M	$(000)	12,249	+1,000
	FTE	*18*	*0*

Irrigation O&M (+$1,000,000): The increase of $1,000,000 is requested to keep up with the increased costs of the labor and materials needed for operations and maintenance (O&M) of irrigation projects. If these projects are not maintained in working order, they will severely affect the agriculture economy of reservations where the projects are located. The Bureau could be held liable for the deterioration of the projects because of the lack of proper maintenance and the inability to deliver water to the projects in a timely manner. Certain irrigation projects, such as the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, are required by law to be operated and maintained by the Bureau until construction is completed. Once construction is completed, the Bureau is authorized to turn over the responsibilities for project operation and maintenance to the tribe(s). Without additional funds to meet the increased costs, the Bureau may be held in contempt of court or in violation of law, or could default on contractual agreements that would result in even greater costs to the Bureau.

Activity Summary

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Non-Recurring Programs

Subactivity		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Change	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Tribal Government	$(000)	3,765	-834	0	2,931	-834
	FTE	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Public Safety and Justice	$(000)	584	0	0	584	0
	FTE	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Community Development	$(000)	1,750	0	-1,750	0	-1,750
	FTE	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Resources Management	$(000)	31,395	97	-427	31,065	-330
	FTE	*89*	*0*	*0*	*89*	*0*
Trust Services	$(000)	28,727	285	2,406	31,418	2,691
	FTE	*114*		*0*	*114*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	66,221	-452	229	65,998	-223
	FTE	*203*	*0*	*0*	*203*	*0*

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Non-Recurring Programs
Subactivity: Tribal Government

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Self Governance Grants (Shortfalls)	$(000)	3,765	-834	0	2,931	-834

Self-Governance Grants

Objectives:

- To provide funding to self-governance tribes, ensuring that the negotiated amounts do not adversely affect other tribes.
- To provide resources to self-governance tribes to meet initial management expenses associated with their self-governance activity.
- To support planning, negotiation, and related activities of new self-governance tribes.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($3,765,000): The Secretary of the Interior is committed to maximum implementation of the self-governance program. In 1996, the funds will supplement negotiated amounts that cannot be provided by the Bureau without causing a reduction in funds or services to other tribes, provide negotiation and planning grants to assist tribes that are negotiating or engaged in a planning project to enter self-governance in 1998 and 1999, and provide supplemental assistance to current self-governance tribes that are planning to negotiate non-Bureau programs from other agencies of the Department. A total of $834,000 will be transferred to the bases of participating tribes.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Non-Recurring Programs
Subactivity: Public Safety and Justice

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Special Law Enforcement	$(000)	584	0	0	584	0
Total Requirements	$(000)	584	0	0	584	0

Special Law Enforcement

Objectives:

- To improve the quality of the law enforcement and detention programs.
- To meet special needs arising from unforeseen circumstances which may require additional law enforcement and detention services, including emergency and other non-routine law enforcement and detention situations on Indian lands.
- To provide funding for special jurisdiction and contract start-up and contract retrocession costs.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($584,000): Supplemental funding will be provided to Bureau and tribal programs in the event of unforeseen circumstances such as field emergencies, retroceding law enforcement contracts, and/or conditions requiring additional personnel or equipment due to confrontational or disruptive activities.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Non-Recurring Programs
Subactivity: Community Development

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Community & Economic Development Grants	$(000)	1,500	0	-1,500	0	-1,500
Technical Assistance	$(000)	250	0	-250	0	-250
Total Requirements	$(000)	1,750	0	-1,750	0	-1,750

Community and Reservation Economic Development Grants

Objective: To provide a stable source of funding over a five-year period to support selected proposals from Indian tribes and Alaska Native villages for reservation community and economic development in accordance with tribal goals and objectives.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,500,000): FY 1996 is the final year of a five-year pilot program initiated in FY 1992 with 34 tribal proposals which were competitively selected from 148 applications which included various reservation combinations (e.g. large population and small land base, medium population and large land base). Once grantee selection was initially made, subsequent funding was non-competitive and contingent only upon the grantee's satisfactory progress in achieving the objectives of its plan; the availability of federal funds; and, compliance with applicable statutory, regulatory and grant requirements.

The grants cover a variety of economic and community development purposes consistent with tribal plans and strategies such as: reducing unemployment through job development; providing seed money to Indian entrepreneurs to establish reservation based enterprises; improving tribal physical and service infrastructures; developing and conserving tribally-owned natural resources; procuring technical assistance for developing marketing plans and conducting feasibility studies, and; conducting a community wide inventory of all tribal, public and private resources with the intent to coordinate development activities.

Activities funded with multi-year grants include: the Spokane Tribe, which has constructed a 100 slip marina, established operation of a store, and completed 32 RV park sites. The San Carlos Apache Tribe has entered into an International Marketing Agreement with Mexico to provide lumber for housing and commercial construction activities through a timber and sawmill marketing operation; and the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians has established a non-profit corporation which assisted 10 tribal members with individual business enterprises on the reservation.

Satisfactory progress has been made on projects which were awarded grant funding in FY 1995 and warrant their continuation in FY 1996. However, due to Conference action taken on the FY 1996 budget, the level of funding for Community and Economic Development Grants was reduced by nearly 72 percent and accordingly, each of 32 grantees is allotted FY 1996 funding at a greatly reduced level which ranges from an established minimum of $20,000 to $168,000.

Reduced funding in FY 1996 may result in elimination of some components of planned projects, reduction of scope and/or size of certain activities, and may necessitate securing funds from other sources.

Technical Assistance

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($250,000): Technical Assistance (TA) grants support and sustain projects financed by Bureau grants, loan guarantees and direct loans. These technical assistance funds focus on small business projects, averaging $8,600 per TA grant. The Bureau determines whether such assistance can be provided in-house, by other Government sources or by the lender at no cost; and if not available, the Bureau then contracts for such assistance using TA grant funds. Due to Conference action on the FY 1996 budget, funding was reduced from the FY 1995 level by more than 67 percent. The reduced FY 1996 funding will provide TA grants to approximately 30 Indian business entities (about 33 percent of the FY 1995 level).

Justification of Program Change

Program Element		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Community & Economic Development Grants	$(000)	0	-1,500
Technical Assistance	$(000)	0	-250

Community & Economic Development Grants (-$1,500,000): In order to provide the maximum possible resources to the Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) in a reduced budget environment and due to Congressional action on the FY 1996 request, no funds are requested for the Community and Economic Development Grant Program (CEDGP). This decrease is necessary to place the maximum possible resources at the local tribal level following the priorities tribes emphasized in the National Budget Meeting and consultations. With an increase in TPA, tribes may choose to fund their own self-sustaining economic development projects.

Technical Assistance (-$250,000): In order to provide the maximum possible resources to the Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) in a reduced budget environment and due to Congressional action on the FY 1996 request, no funds are requested for Technical Assistance in FY 1997. This decrease is necessary to place the maximum possible resources at the local tribal level following the priorities tribes emphasized in the National Budget Meeting and consultations. With increased funding in TPA, tribes may choose to fund feasibility studies, accounting audits or other economic development studies which were previously funded with Technical Assistance dollars.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Non-Recurring Programs
Subactivity: Resources Management

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Agriculture	$(000)	2,376	3	-427	1,952	-424
	FTE	*4*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*0*
Irrigation Drainage	$(000)	298	0	0	298	0
Forestry	$(000)	15,548	72	0	15,620	72
	FTE	*80*	*0*	*0*	*80*	*0*
Water Management and Development	$(000)	7,909	13	0	7,922	13
	FTE	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*
Unresolved Hunting and Fishing Rights	$(000)	372	0	0	372	0
Minerals and Mining	$(000)	2,364	2	0	2,366	2
Endangered Species	$(000)	2,528	7	0	2,535	7
	FTE	*4*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	31,395	97	-427	31,065	-330
	FTE	*89*	*0*	*0*	*89*	*0*

Agriculture

Program Subelement		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Noxious Weed Eradication	$(000)	1,949	3	0	1,952	3
	FTE	*4*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*0*
Gila River Farms Project	$(000)	427	0	-427	0	-427
Total Requirements	$(000)	2,376	3	-427	1,952	-424
	FTE	*4*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*0*

Noxious Weed Eradication

Objective: To protect and restore the agronomic and rangeland resources on trust lands in accordance with principles of sustained yield management to maintain productivity under multiple use concepts.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,949,000; FTE 4): The Bureau will treat approximately 80,000 acres of trust lands for noxious weed infestations. The noxious weed integrated management plan includes the use of chemical, mechanical, cultural and biological control methods. Funds are distributed to agencies with existing noxious weed control programs that include a minimum 50 percent cost-share agreement for the control projects. Continued cooperation with private, state and federal landowners serves to reduce noxious weed acreage within the reservations.

Gila River Farms Project

Objectives:

- To develop renewable natural resources to improve the self-sufficiency of the Gila River Indian Community.
- To provide technical assistance to the Gila River Indian Community farmers and ranchers.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($427,000): The funds will be used to maintain the citrus and olive tree orchards until the orchards mature and capable of producing profitable crops. Activities include tractor work, fertilization, insect control, watering, pruning, weed control, and installation of additional wind machine for frost protection in order to bring the orchards into optimum production. The Gila River Farms Project is in the seventh year of phase 2, development and establishment of citrus and olive trees. Full crop production is expected by 2002.

Irrigation Drainage

Objective: To address irrigation drainage-related water quality problems and the impact of these problems on the health of humans, fish, and wildlife in the vicinity of irrigation projects managed by the Department.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($298,000): The program provides remedial action associated with closure of the TJ Drain on the Fallon Reservation in Nevada, administrative expenses of the irrigation drainage coordinator, and participation in the Department-wide Irrigation Water Quality Program to conduct field screening studies on the Uintah and Ouray Reservation in Utah. The program determines and eliminates any identified trace elements present that may be harmful to humans, fish, wildlife, or their water uses.

Forestry

Objective: To maintain, protect, enhance, and develop Indian forest resources through the execution of forest management activities that are consistent with Indian landowner forest management objectives.

Program Subelement		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Forest Development	$(000)	9,023	63	0	9,086	63
	FTE	*71*	*0*	*0*	*71*	*0*
Forest Management Inventories and Plans	$(000)	1,537	6	0	1,543	6
	FTE	*6*	*0*	*0*	*6*	*0*
Woodland Management	$(000)	4,988	3	0	4,991	3
	FTE	*3*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	15,548	72	0	15,620	72
	FTE	*80*	*0*	*0*	*80*	*0*

Forest Development

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($9,023,000; FTE 71): The program supports: reforestation activities on 15,000 acres, commercial forest stand improvements on 35,000 acres, and provides employment opportunities for Indian people. Program activities include: planting and site preparation, tree seed collection, tree planting, greenhouse operations, protecting young forest stands, pre-commercial thinning, fertilizing forest soils, weeding, release, and species conversion. The inventory of commercial forest development needs, including woodland acres, is used to allocate funding. Allocations are determined through the use of a formula that considers the commercial timber base and the annual forest development inventory. These activities reduce the number of commercial forest acres that require silvicultural treatments and help to achieve full productive capacity of forest acres.

Forest Management Inventories and Plans

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,537,000; FTE 6): The funds will provide for the completion of 37 tribe/agency forest plans. Funds will support the development and/or revision of reservation specific long-term sustained yield forest management plans mandated by *Public Law 101-630*. Trust standards are set by tribal governments, environmental protections are assured, and economic development opportunities identified through the completion of these plans. As a collateral benefit of the planning process supported by these funds; the condition, extent, and value of Indian forest assets in trust status is monitored by the periodic gathering and analysis of forest inventory data. Funds are distributed to tribes/agencies based upon periodic project priority needs as determined by Area Offices. Forest Management Plans form the foundation for tribal enterprise development, resource protection and development and enhancement of social and cultural life on timbered reservations.

Woodland Management

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($4,988,000; FTE 3): In FY 1996 this program will provide woodland management for 4.5 million acres of commercial woodlands on 121 Indian reservations in 16 states. Funds are distributed to the Area Offices based on a formula that considers each Area's share of the commercial woodland base and the project funding needs. Project funding decisions are made at the Area level and may include: inventory, planning, marketing and business development, sale preparation and administration, and protection of the woodland resources. Economic benefits of funds distributed to Area Offices in FY 1996 total $60,000 in tribal revenue, $150,000 from other revenue (enterprises, contractors, etc.), $140,000 in wages, and 25 jobs created.

The President's Forest Plan - Timber Harvest Initiative ($1,500,000): The FY 1996 and FY 1997 performance goal is to harvest 40 million board feet of timber each year. The $1,500,000 will be used to harvest timber in the Pacific Northwest and Northern California. The timber scheduled for harvest under this initiative is a portion of the allowable annual cut identified in an approved forest management plan. The Bureau and tribes will develop environmental compliance documents, prepare timber sale documents, and administer timber sale contracts. This performance outcomes will be the harvest of 40 million board feet of timber, 600 man years of direct employment, $15,000,000 of additional tribal revenue, and $24,000,000 in new wages.

The President's Forest Plan - "Jobs in the Woods" Initiative ($3,000,000): In FY 1996 and FY 1997 the performance goal is to improve 280 miles of stream courses each year. In FY 1996, $400,000 will be used for a joint habitat recovery project by the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission and the State of Washington. The remaining $2,600,000 will be used for ecosystem restoration projects on Indian lands and within treaty reserved fishing areas. Ecosystem restoration activities are Government Performance and Results Act pilot projects and include: road closures, eradications, and improvements for erosion control and fisheries habitat enhancement; revegetation of damaged areas with native plant species; regeneration of old growth forest ecosystem; and stream course enhancement. The performance outcome is maintenance and/or restoration of the spawning and rearing habitat for anadromous fish.

In FY 1997, the Bureau will continue to emphasize the President's Forest Plan. A total of $4,500,000 is requested; $1,500,000 for the timber harvest initiative and $3,000,000 for the Jobs in the Woods ecosystem restoration projects on Indian lands and within treaty reserved fishing areas.

Water Management, Planning and Pre-Development

Objectives:

- To assist Indian tribes in the management, planning, and pre-development of their water and related land resources in a manner consistent with sound economic and conservation principles which will enhance the quality of life, environment, and economic conditions on all trust lands.

- To assist Indian tribes in developing and maintaining a managerial environment which assures that tribal water resource programs are conducted in a manner consistent with applicable laws, regulations, court decisions, and negotiated settlements of water rights claims.

- To provide technical training opportunities for Indian people aimed at promoting tribal involvement in all aspects of water resources planning and management to achieve full tribal capability and participation in these matters.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($7,909,000; FTE 1): Water Management, Planning, and Pre-Development funds are provided for projects on a year-by-year basis and are limited to the life of the project. The funds will support approximately 126 studies/investigations related to preparation and/or quantification of Indian water rights claims. Projects include but are not limited to geographic, hydrologic quantitative and qualitative analysis of water and related land resources, ground and surface water quality and quantity monitoring, aquifer classification and stream gaging. These projects are funded based on rankings of the projects areawide and Bureauwide, and in accordance with the national program priorities established for the program. The program will also provide technical training to approximately 50 Indian youth in advanced water resources management, surveying principles and techniques, and water well drilling techniques and methods.

Unresolved Hunting and Fishing Rights

Objective: To assist tribes in clarifying and defining their off-reservation hunting and fishing rights.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($372 ,000): Funds are distributed based on the relative importance and potential of the treaty right in satisfying subsistence, ceremonial and commercial needs, to promote standardized conservation enforcement policies, and to maximize benefits among participating tribes. The funds will be used to support tribes engaged in negotiations with other fish and wildlife resource management authorities to clarify the scope of Indian hunting, fishing and gathering rights, and the nature and extent to which such rights may be exercised. Data required for the establishment of total and safe allowable catch levels is compiled to provide a basis for tribal management.

Minerals and Mining

Program Subelement		1996 Estimated To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Mineral Assessments	$(000)	1,489	-185	0	1,304	-185
Special Projects	$(000)	875	187	0	1,062	187
Total Requirements	$(000)	2,364	2	0	2,366	2

Mineral Assessments

Objectives:

- To furnish energy and mineral resource information to Indian mineral owners.
- To promote development of energy and mineral resources on Indian trust lands.
- To increase the income to the Indian mineral owner from production of energy and mineral resources on Indian trust lands.
- To assist tribal resource managers make more informed decisions regarding the development of energy and mineral resources on Indian lands through minerals training.
- To assist those tribes who wish to pursue oil and gas development on their lands by managing Indian owned seismic exploration data.
- To collect, transcribe, and archive all Indian resource data, including energy (oil, natural gas, coal, and geothermal), precious minerals, (gold, silver, etc.), base metals (copper, zinc, etc.) And industrial minerals (sand, gravel, limestone, etc.), into a permanent and retrievable digital database system.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,489,000): In FY 1996, $790,500 will be distributed to approximately 20 tribes for contracting mineral assessment activities; $156,200 will be used for an outreach program which provides a format of conferences and publications for tribes to present and promote the results of mineral assessment studies to industry; $130,000 is planned for the Native American Energy and Minerals Institute (NAEMI), in conjunction with the Colorado School of Mines, to present a group of short courses, consisting of twenty-nine days of extensive classroom instruction with appropriate field trips, to familiarize tribal managers with practical applications of information presented in the classroom. The remaining $412,300 will be used for monitoring mineral assessment contracts, performing reservoir studies, evaluating producing oil and gas well, interpreting seismic data, preparing mine models and analyzing mineral development proposals.

Special Projects

Objectives:

- To assist tribal resource managers make more informed decisions regarding the development of energy and mineral resources on Indian lands.
- To provide an automated oil and gas evaluation and management system to the oil producing tribes.
- To assist tribes to develop their oil and gas resources.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($875,000): In FY 1996, $480,000 will be used to develop tribal regulations and program policies with respect to surface mining; for tribal work with Office of Surface Mining (OSM) in the inspection and enforcement of surface mining activities on Indian lands including, but not limited to, permitting, mine plan review, and bond release; and to sponsor employment training and education in the area of mining and mineral resources. OSM will provide tribes the necessary technical assistance. The funds will be transferred to OSM through a reimbursable agreement since OSM has principal regulatory authority on Indian lands.

The remaining $395,000 will be used to support the National Indian Energy and Mineral Resources (NIEMR) data base; the National Indian Seismic Evaluation System (NISES) through the purchase of hardware and software; to test the financial management module and to provide the hardware, the NIOGEMS program, and training to the Blackfeet, Uintah and Ouray, Jicarilla and Southern Ute tribes and to continue the training for the Osage, Ute Mountain Ute, Navajo, and Shoshone (Wind River) Tribes. In FY 1995, a complex seismic data system was installed at Lakewood, Colorado, for processing seismic data owned by the tribes valued at millions of dollars. Interpretation and mapping of over 300 miles of seismic data was completed for the Blackfeet Tribe, 50 miles of data was completed for the Wind River Tribes, and 40 miles of data was completed for the Fort Berthold Tribes.

Endangered Species

Objective: To enable tribes and the Bureau to comply with the Endangered Species Act, the Northern Spotted Owl Recovery plan, and to implement the Cheyenne River Prairie Management Plan.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,528,000; FTE 4): This program conducts activities required to comply with the Endangered Species Act (*Public Law 93-205*) with special emphases on the marbled murrelet and the Northern Spotted Owl Recovery Plan and to continue the implementation of the Cheyenne River Prairie Management Plan. Field activities of the Cheyenne River Prairie Management Plan include the development of water impoundments, cross fencing and vegetative management directed to the holistic management of the prairie resource. Northern Spotted Owl activities include: conduct approximately 40 owl surveys on proposed or ongoing timber management areas (approximately 60,000 acres); monitor 145 pairs of owls for reproductive success; protect 89 nests with set-asides; protect 180,000 acres of habitat; and conduct a radio telemetry and habitat study on the Yakama Reservation. The activities required to comply with the Endangered Species Act concerning the marbled murrelet are: conduct annual training for survey crews; conduct 30 surveys on 7,000 acres; write biological evaluations; complete 5-8 Section 7 consultations with the Fish and Wildlife Service; participate on the Marbled Murrelet Recovery Team; and develop policy for the management of the murrelet on Indian lands. The program provides employment for 26 full-time and 35 seasonal tribal employees.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Gila Fiver Farms Project	$(000)	0	-427

Gila Fiver Farms Project (-$427,000): The Gila River Farms have become diversified in the selection of species variety, which allows for continued harvest and production. With planting stock maturing and bearing fruit, the farms are more self-sufficient and are yielding a net income, which will provide access to commercial financing which decreases the need for Bureau supplemental funding.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Non-Recurring Programs
Subactivity: Trust Services

Program Element		FY 1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Indian Rights Protection	$(000)	19,546	231	2,406	22,183	2,637
	FTE	*35*	*0*	*0*	*35*	*0*
Real Estate Services	$(000)	4,251	34	0	4,285	34
	FTE	*50*	*0*	*0*	*50*	*0*
Waste Management	$(000)	3,737	7	0	3,744	7
	FTE	*11*	*0*	*0*	*11*	*0*
Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program	$(000)	1,193	13	0	1,206	13
	FTE	*18*	*0*	*0*	*18*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	28,727	285	2,406	31,418	2,691
	FTE	*114*	*0*	*0*	*114*	*0*

Indian Rights Protection

Program Subelement		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Litigation Support	$(000)	1,996	0	0	1,996	0
Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation	$(000)	11,972	5	2,406	14,383	2,411
	FTE	*8*	*0*	*0*	*8*	*0*
Attorney Fees	$(000)	2,328	204	0	2,532	204
Unresolved Rights Issues	$(000)	1,150	15	0	1,165	15
	FTE	*13*	*0*	*0*	*13*	*0*
ANILCA Programs	$(000)	1,501	2	0	1,503	2
	FTE	*4*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*0*
ANCSA Historical and Cemetery Sites	$(000)	599	5	0	604	5
	FTE	*10*	*0*	*0*	*10*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	19,546	231	2,406	22,183	2,637
	FTE	*35*	*0*	*0*	*35*	*0*

Litigation Support

Objective: To establish or defend Indian property or treaty rights through judicial, administrative, or settlement actions.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,996,000): This program will support requests from tribes for expert witnesses, research, data collection, technical support, and other evidence-gathering activities required for the United States to defend the government's position in litigation cases involving Indian rights issues. Currently, the Bureau has received approximately 21 funding requests for FY 1996 that involve issues such as hunting, fishing and gathering rights issues; trespass; title issues, such as property line disputes; rights-of-way disputes; allotment claims; mineral entry; pollution and other activities which have harmed or could harm the health and safety of the reservation population. Funds may be used for the payment of Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) settlements or other payments ordered by the Courts, the Department of Justice and the Department of the Interior's Office of the Solicitor. Water rights issues are addressed within the Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation Program.

Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation

Objectives:

- To protect and defend Indian reserved water rights and other related trust resources of Indian tribes in accordance with the highest fiduciary standards.
- To encourage Indian tribes to settle long-standing Indian reserved water rights claims through negotiation rather than litigation.
- To support the development of all basic resource studies and technical data used in preparing and defending Indian reserved water rights claims.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($11,972,000; FTE 8): These funds will be used to support studies and investigations related to preparation and defense of Indian reserved water rights claims. The studies and investigations support ongoing activities involving approximately 60 stream adjudications, 17 water rights negotiations, and 14 water rights settlements. Most of the adjudications impact more than one tribe. Costs of claims preparation vary and collection of data and evidence is usually directed by the United States. Work performed includes irrigation acreage studies and engineering studies to determine water rights criteria, and technical experts involved in negotiations. Studies and investigations to support these and other cases have been curtailed due to the $2.4 million reduction in FY 1996.

The projects are funded based on area and national rankings of projects and in accordance with established national program priorities. Projects are funded on a year-by-year basis and are limited to the life of the project.

Attorney Fees

Objective: To assist federally recognized tribes to protect treaty rights and other rights established through Executive order or court action.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,328,000): These funds will be used to provide assistance to tribes to obtain legal representation in situations where the United States cannot represent them as authorized in *25 U.S.C. 175*. Currently, the Bureau has received approximately 23 attorney fees applications for FY 1996. The funds are distributed in accordance with regulations governing the expenditure of appropriated funds for the fees of private attorneys representing tribes and the eligibility requirements are found in *25 CFR 89*. Bureau policy determines the attorney fee hourly rates.

Cases funded from this program may involve environmental damage claims; water rights negotiation/litigation; boundary disputes; treaty hunting, fishing, and gathering rights; the 1934 Native Allotment Act; and off-reservation fishing rights.

Unresolved Indian Rights Issues

Objective: To protect Indian rights associated with natural resources in the context of the Secretary's trust responsibility to protect, maintain, and manage Indians' natural resources and environment.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,150,000; FTE 13): These funds will be used to conduct ongoing field investigations and research requisite to the timely identification and resolution of issues necessary for the protection and preservation of Indian rights associated primarily with natural resources. The annual caseload per area office consists of approximately 2 major, 12 medium, and 75 small cases. The information is used primarily to seek and obtain negotiated settlements and other administrative remedies. Failing these efforts, funds are used to support the initiation of litigation and for legislative resolution. Unresolved Indian rights issues include title to land, trespass, water rights, mineral entry, renewable resources, problems of pollution, and activities which endanger trust or restricted property. Investigation and resolution of trespasses against trust land and resources throughout the nation demand high priority and continuing emphasis. Program activities for FY 1996 will begin coupling caseload data and monetary value of resolution to create the baseline for cost-benefit estimation and priority assessments.

ANILCA Programs

Objective: To uphold the directives prescribed in the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), which affect Alaska Natives and their allotments.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,501,000; FTE 4): This program provides for the coordination and consultation with land managing agencies and the State of Alaska on subsistence preference for Alaska Natives and administration of programs affecting native allotments under the 1906 Native Allotment Act. Subsistence activities have assumed a higher priority since the McDowell decision in which the Alaska Supreme Court declared that a rural preference for subsistence was unconstitutional. Federal agencies have assumed jurisdiction over subsistence on federal lands as required by Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), *Public Law 96-487*, as amended. The Bureau has been given a role in the management of natural resources by its participation as a member of the Federal Subsistence Board and Federal Staff Committee. It serves as an advocate to ensure that native subsistence users, as rural Alaskans, are accorded a priority over other users as directed by Title VIII of the act. Bureau expertise and resources are also provided to native users to support their input into the state and federal legislative regulatory process. This involvement is through the several Alaska Native subsistence organizations that include Alaska Native commissions such as the Marine Mammal Commission, Eskimo Walrus Commission, Eskimo Whaling

Commission, Sea Otter Commission, Porcupine Caribou Commission, Migratory Waterfowl Commission, and regional advisory councils established under Title VIII of the ANILCA. Assistance has been provided to eligible native tribes and organizations for the study and education of the various needs, methods, and future requirements of a subsistence lifestyle.

Section 18 of *Public Law 92-203,* the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), as amended, revoked the 1906 Alaska Native Allotment Act with a savings clause for those applications before the Department on the date of enactment. The Bureau is responsible for assisting Alaska Native applicants acquire title to lands they occupy. There were approximately 15,000 applications registered with the Government that met the deadline of December 18, 1971. Over 2,300 parcels remain to be adjudicated. The Bureau's services include assisting native allotment applicants collect evidence of use and occupancy within prescribed timeframes, accompanying applicant and field examiners on field exams, performing probates and contacting heirs to notify them of inherited claims; contesting appeals to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, and approving easements for trespass abatement. This work is being completed in conjunction with the Bureau of Land Management's Patent Plan Process. Archeological inventories and compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act are required. Appraisals to determine trespass damages, easement value, and land valuations are also accomplished. Adjudication of claims is critical and complex as many subsequent withdrawals are subject to other existing claims. The claims of native corporations, state selections, private individuals, and other federal agencies cannot be resolved until allotment issues have been resolved, as several court decisions have given preferential right to the native allotment applicants.

ANCSA Programs

Objective: To fulfill the mandate of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANSCA) through investigation and certification of the Alaska Native historical places and cemetery sites, native groups, and native primary places of residence.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($599,000; FTE 10): This program, as authorized by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), *Public Law 92-203*, as amended, investigates and certifies historical places and cemetery sites, native primary places of residence, and native groups. Native regional corporation applications for historical places and cemetery sites are protected under existing laws until the Bureau investigates the claims and certifies the eligibility of the sites.

In FY 1996, the Bureau will work tribes and tribal organizations under *Public Law 93-638* contracts and compacts to provide training and technical assistance to those entities which have entered into contracts and compacts to perform the ANCSA mission. The program has completed the duplication of 1,300 of the 1,800 oral history tapes. Reports from the FY 1995 field sessions will be completed and forwarded to the Bureau of Land Management. All Section 106 clearances have been completed as well as two Native Primary Places of Residence. These actions completed the Bureau's role in Section 14(h) (5) of the Act. The Bureau successfully completed cataloguing the artifacts collection.

In FY 1997, all remaining site data information will be compiled and transferred to the State Historic Preservation office as required by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. One historic site will be reinvestigated in accordance with a remand from the Interior Board of Appeals and the remaining 500 oral history tapes will be duplicated and catalogued. Training and technical assistance will continue to be provided to tribes and tribal organizations with *Public Law 93-638* contracts and compacts.

Real Estate Services

Program Subelement		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Chauge From 1996
Cadastral Surveys	$(000)	2,162	0	0	2,162	0
Probate Backlog Reduction	$(000)	561	12	0	573	12
	FTE	*18*	*0*	*0*	*18*	*0*
Lease Compliance	$(000)	1,528	22	0	1,550	22
	FTE	*32*	*0*	*0*	*32*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	4,251	34	0	4,285	34
	FTE	*50*	*0*	*0*	*50*	*0*

Cadastral Surveys

Objective: To complete cadastral surveys of all tribal and individual trust or restricted lands.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,162,000): Funds will be provided to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) through an interagency agreement to conduct the surveys. A portion of the funds will be dedicated to common boundary surveys of lands managed by other federal agencies. Survey priorities will be identified based on the needs specified by tribes and the Bureau. Five project offices, located at Olympic Peninsula Agency, the Lac Courte Oreilles, Southern Ute and Navajo Reservations, and the Muskogee Area Office will continue operations.

The Arkansas Riverbed Project, which is under the Muskogee Area Office, was established in 1989 to survey the Arkansas Riverbed lands owned by the Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Choctaw Nations of Oklahoma. Compilation of field notes and plats for the Arkansas Riverbed Project was finalized in 1995. Although the actual field surveys of the original 95 miles of riverbed were completed in FY 1994, subsequent litigation may require additional surveys in FY 1996 and FY 1997 to resolve conflicts.

In FY 1996, the program plans to survey an additional 1,500 miles and set 2,600 corner position monuments. Surveys of tribal and individual trust or restricted boundaries will diminish the potential liability of the Bureau with regard to protection of trust resources, delineate legal environments, identify specific locations of trust or restricted lands for management purposes, and prevent the loss of tribal resources by deterring trespass on reservation lands. All federally-recognized land-based tribes in the continental United States and Alaska Natives require some exterior boundary survey and extensive survey within the boundaries of their reservations. Approximately 5,500 miles of reservation boundaries have been surveyed since 1989.

Probate Backlog Reduction

Objective: To eliminate backlogs in research and data compilation relating to the probate of Indian trust and restricted estates.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($561,000; FTE 18): Funds are used to hire temporary staff, provide overtime to agency probate staff, or contract for staff support. The program plans to research, compile, and submit data on approximately 400 pre-1991 backlogged estates (including subsequent deaths discovered through probate) to the Office of Hearings and Appeals.

To bring all land ownership data system files current, it is essential that estates involving Indian trust and restricted property be probated in a timely manner (25 U.S.C. 372; 43 CFR 4.200). See also Dull Knife v. Morton, U.S.D.C., South Dakota, 394 F. Supp. 1299 (1976); and Lee v. Andrus, U.S.D.C., New Mexico, Civil No. 81-052-C (1981), which mandate that the Department of the Interior probate Indian trust estates in conformity with existing law and regulations in order to avoid probate backlogs. It is, therefore, mandatory that the Bureau provide heirship data to the Office of Hearings and Appeals within 90 days from the date that an individual's death has been reported in order to eliminate the existing backlog.

The number of backlogged estates at the beginning of FY 1996 is estimated at 1,124 as compared to 2,086 at the beginning of FY 1995. This number excludes probate modifications and summary distribution backlogs and the 5,000 restricted estates within the Muskogee Area Office jurisdiction that fall outside the Bureau's responsibilities set forth in 43 CFR 4.200, but within the general and discretionary responsibilities set forth in 25 CFR 16 and 17.

The FY 1997 program will continue the estate administration process on the 1,124 remaining pre-1991 backlogged estates and, where feasible, begin the process on backlogged "money-only" estates, including summary distributions. Cases which include earlier death dates require increasing effort and cost per case since evidence of births and deaths, other family history information, and locating of larger numbers of potential heirs becomes more difficult. When family histories must be gathered for very old and complicated cases, the cost per case increases.

Lease Compliance

Objectives:

- To protect and enhance the Indian leasehold estate by providing individual Indian landowners and Indian tribes with lease compliance activities required of the United States in its role as trustee for Indian-owned real property.
- To facilitate the best economic use of the land through leasing.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,528,000; FTE 32): The program resources are used to ensure that leases on trust and restricted Indian lands and their assignees comply with the terms of the leases. Lease compliance activities may result in the recovery of funds for the Indian landowners, through the collection of late payment penalties, damages, or bond forfeitures. Bureau personnel or tribal contractors, authorized under *Public Law 93-638*, initiate administrative actions to assure that Indian landowners' property rights are protected and corrective actions or lease cancellations are completed.

Program plans for FY 1996 will include a Management Control Review on the data collection, analysis and reporting of the lease compliance program. The lease compliance activities for FY 1996 and FY 1997 will include conducting physical property inspections, with follow-up inspections, and identifying lease violations and trespass issues, with an outcome goal of recovering and preventing possible losses of income for tribes and allottees.

Funds are distributed to the area offices based on three factors: (1) total number of leases, (2) total number of acres, and (3) total amount of income derived from leases. Minimum funding of $50,000 is allocated each area office. In allocating program resources, priority is given to activities involving agriculture, oil and gas, mining, industrial, business, recreational, and other income-producing leases.

Waste Management

Objectives:

- To conduct surveys on Indian lands to identify hazardous waste sites, evaluate the potential threat to health and the environment, and develop the necessary remedial actions.
- To train area, agency, and tribal environmental staff in waste management principles.
- To respond to emergencies and alleviate adverse health or environmental impacts.
- To ensure that the Bureau is in compliance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Federal Facilities Compliance Act, Executive Order 12088 and Departmental policies and procedures in the prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution from Bureau-owned or operated facilities.
- To identify and prioritize environmental, health and safety, and operational deficiencies at BIA facilities.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($3,737,000; FTE 11): The program will provide $1,200,000 for Environmental Scientist positions at area offices to assist Bureau program managers comply with appropriate environmental laws, regulations, and policies; respond to emergencies; and develop plans for conducting waste site surveys on an additional 25 percent of Indian lands. The remaining funds will be used to train Bureau and tribal environmental, facilities management, and safety staff in the most effective and efficient means of compliance and response to environmental laws and incidents, and to assist tribes in the cleanup of tribally owned and operated facilities on trust lands, in order to meet environmental standards. Hazardous waste sites identified by previous surveys have the highest cleanup priority. The Bureau has initiated cleanup of 119 sites. Approximately 39 of these sites will require additional work in FY 1996. Solid waste sites will be prioritized relative to their impacts on health and the environment. The Bureau responds to an average of 50 emergencies annually that have the potential to adversely impact trust resources, and health and safety.

Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program

Objectives:

- To implement those provisions of the Navajo-Hopi Settlement Act of 1974, as amended, which are assigned to the Department of the Interior.
- To institute conservation practices and methods to restore the grazing potential of rangelands lying within the former Navajo/Hopi Joint Use Area.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,193,000; FTE 18): The Bureau will to continue restoration of rangeland within the former Navajo/Hopi Joint Use Area (JUA). Activities to accomplish this goal include: livestock monitoring on the (JUA) as required by *25 USC 640-d(18(a)*; issuance of grazing permits, implementation of range management plans and grazing control methods, establishment of range units and grazing capacity, and removal of trespass livestock on the Hopi Partitioned Lands (HPL); initiation of grazing control on the Navajo Partitioned Lands (NPL) contingent upon the final review and publication of the proposed NPL grazing regulations in the Federal Register; and natural resource restoration on the affected lands. *Public Law 93-638* contracts with the Hopi Tribe will continue for the following contracted activities: range, woodlands, and wildlife restoration of 910,021 acres of the HPL; and contract maintenance on 630 miles of fencing and 123 stockwater facilities on the HPL pursuant to *Hopi Tribe v. Watt, supra* and *25 CFR 168*, which require the Secretary to take action to protect the rights of property of Navajos residing on the HPL and awaiting relocation from those lands. A *Public Law 93-638* contract with the Hopi Tribe and force account operations on the NPL will continue to be executed for the operation and maintenance of natural resource improvement facilities on the JUA.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation	$(000)	14,383	+2,406
	FTE	*8*	*0*

Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation (+$2,406,000): The increase of $2.4 million will provide funding for more extensive studies to be conducted for five on-going water rights cases where negotiation teams are actively involved in resolving water rights issues. Studies and investigations to support these and other cases have been curtailed due to the $2.4 million reduction in FY 1996. Water rights negotiation and litigation studies typically include an assessment of surface and groundwater supplies for water quantification purposes, identification of arable lands, amount of irrigation waters required, engineering and economic studies for conveyance, and archeological and historical studies. If the United States fails to adequately prepare claims, there could be a substantial risk that reservation water entitlements could be diminished, thus giving rise to the potential for breach of trust actions by beneficiary tribes. The lack of adequate funding for this program will also result in a greater number of claims going to litigation, which is always more costly to the Federal Government than negotiations. Of the

94 project proposals totaling about $20 million that were received in FY 1996, approximately 88 projects received partial funding and will require additional dollars in FY 1997.

Activity Summary

(Dollar Amounts in thousands)

Activity: Central Office Operations

Subactivity		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Tribal Government	$(000)	2,653	13	0	2,666	13
	FTE	*26*	*0*	*0*	*26*	*0*
Human Services	$(000)	720	2	0	722	2
	FTE	*5*	*0*	*0*	*5*	*0*
Public Safety and Justice	$(000)	3,154	9	0	3,163	9
	FTE	*27*	*0*	*0*	*27*	*0*
Community Development	$(000)	1,005	5	0	1,010	5
	FTE	*10*	*0*	*0*	*10*	*0*
Resources Management	$(000)	3,142	18	0	3,160	18
	FTE	*28*	*0*	*0*	*28*	*0*
Trust Services	$(000)	3,392	20	2,500	5,912	2,520
	FTE	*23*	*0*	*0*	*23*	*0*
General Administration	$(000)	36,455	593	830	37,878	1,423
	FTE	*331*	*2*	*0*	*333*	*2*
Total Requirements	$(000)	50,521	660	3,330	54,511	3,990
	FTE	*450*	*2*	*0*	*452*	*2*

Objectives:

- To provide leadership, direction, policy and program guidance, and management coordination and review of Bureau programs.
- To monitor and provide administrative and management support services that assist in carrying out the Bureau's mission in such a way as to promote efficient and effective performance in Bureau programs.
- To provide technical assistance to the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs; Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Office of the Director of Indian Education Programs; and other directorates as needed.
- To promote and maintain working relationships with other federal agencies.

Despite its wide and varied range of programs and responsibilities, the Bureau is operating with minimal administrative resources, particularly with respect to Central Office Operations.

Congressional action on the Department of Interior and Related Agencies appropriations bill reduced funding for Central Office programs by $14,400,000, a 30 percent decrease from the FY 1996 request level, and a 17 percent reduction from the comparable 1995 enacted level. Faced with a reduction of this magnitude, the Bureau was forced to conduct a reduction-in-force (RIF) in the east and west Central Offices staff. The RIF procedure resulted in the abolishment of 572 positions, 195 of which were encumbered. Positions abolished included contract specialists, self-determination specialists, and administrative staff positions. Many other employees were downgraded or reassigned to other jobs.

Although the 1996 Conference reductions were generally applied to ensure that the trust and inherently federal functions remain at a minimum level, many program areas are no longer able to deliver the same level of policy oversight and program management. For example, funding for Education Program Management was reduced by approximately one-half, and the staff support decreased from 45 to 22 FTE. As a result, the Bureau's ability to effectively manage and monitor the quality of the 187 school Indian education systemhas been reduced. Also, the loss of contract specialists will impact the Bureau's ability to fulfill contract administration responsibilities. The RIF is having a severe impact on Bureau operations, services provided to tribes, and the implementation of tribal shares. The remaining staff are at the minimum level required to carry out these federal functions and responsibilities and continue to provide services to tribes that have chosen to leave operations with the Bureau. Support to these and all tribes will be substantially reduced. Adequate resources in the Central Office are imperative to fulfilling basic trust functions. While the Bureau had begun a process to downsize and provide a portion of the subsequent savings as tribal shares, the 1996 Conference actions did not make the savings available for tribal programs. Tribes will be reluctant to accelerate self-determination contracts and self-governance compact agreements without the committment of resources to substitute for the technical and administrative support previously provided by the Bureau.

In FY 1997, Construction Program Management resources are transferred to the Construction appropriation to align the funding for the administration of the facilities construction program within the same appropriation as the facilities construction projects.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Central Office Operations
Subactivity: Tribal Government

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Community Services, General	$(000)	1,159	4	0	1,163	4
	FTE	*9*	*0*	*0*	*9*	*0*
Tribal Government Services	$(000)	1,494	9	0	1,503	9
	FTE	*17*	*0*	*0*	*17*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	2,653	13	0	2,666	13
	FTE	*26*	*0*	*0*	*26*	*0*

Community Services, General

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,159,000; FTE 9): These funds are used by the Office of the Director, Tribal Services to monitor, evaluate and provide technical assistance to address tribal government, social services, housing, self determination, drug abuse coordination, security, and child protection issues.

Beginning in FY 1996, all activities relating to self-determination services, security, and tribal shares have been incorporated into the responsibilities of the Director, Office of Tribal Services. The funds will be used to complete the rules for the 1994 Amendments to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (*Public Law 93-638*), through a Negotiated Rule Making Process involving tribal representatives, Bureau, and Departmental staff. The staff will continue to refine the certification process, designate agency offices to participate in the Delegation of Authority Initiative, and to develop a standard contract award document.

Pursuant to *Public Law 101-630*, the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act, the Office of Tribal Services will process and adjudicate background investigations for all Bureau employees whose duties include contact with or control of children.

During FY 1995, the Office of Tribal Services met with tribal representatives to determine a methodology for the permanent distribution of contract support funds into each tribe's Tribal Priority Allocations base. Consensus on the method to be used was not reached. During this fiscal year, the Office will continue to seek consensus in accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Task Force on BIA Reorganization.

Tribal Government Services

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,494,000; FTE 17): This program provides the following services:

Tribal Enrollment - involves technical assistance to area, agency, and tribal staff in the development or maintenance of membership criteria or procedures; preparation and maintenance of tribal membership and tribal payment rolls; and certification or determination of degree of Indian blood.

Tribal Relations - consists of technical assistance to area, agency and tribal staff in the development or amendment of tribal constitutions, ordinances, or other government documents. Ongoing efforts include modernizing tribal governing documents; fostering stable tribal governments; and assisting tribes to manage and regulate their affairs.

Judicial Services - provides technical assistance to field personnel and tribes on the development, management and administration of tribal justice systems and Courts of Indian Offenses; establishes Bureau policy, direction and oversight of the 6 Courts of Indian Offenses that serve approximately 25 tribes. In partnership with other Federal agencies, develops initiatives that provide technical assistance and training in the rules of procedure, court administration, records management, and the coordination of tribal, Federal and state judiciary and service systems, for tribal justice and Courts of Indian Offenses personnel. Data gathered during the survey of Indian tribal justice systems and courts of Indian offenses will be used to develop an information clearinghouse on tribal justice systems.

Acknowledgment and Research - reviews petitions by tribal groups seeking federal recognition and provides ethnohistorical research for beneficiaries of judgment awards. Criteria in *25 CFR 83* are used to evaluate the petitions. The following chart provides the status of petitions:

Action By	Cases	Status of Petitions
	134	UNRESOLVED CASES
Bureau	12	Awaiting deficiency review.
	7	Under active consideration.
	7	Awaiting active consideration.
Petitioner	5	Commenting on proposed finding by the Bureau.
	19	Petitioner(s) responded to obvious deficiency.
	84	Preparation of petition; Bureau has been contacted by group.
	37	RESOLVED CASES
Department	12	Acknowledged.
	14	Denied.
	1	Determined to be part of recognized tribe.
	1	Per Departmental request, status clarified through legislation.
	1	Status Confirmed by Assistant Secretary.
Congress	1	Legislative restoration.
	6	Legislative recognition.
Other Means	1	Merged with another petitioner.
	6	LEGISLATIVE ACTION REQUIRED
		Legislation required to permit processing under *25 CFR 83*.
	177	TOTAL

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Central Office Operations
Subactivity: Human Services

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Services to Children, Elderly,& Families	$(000)	720	2	0	722	2
	FTE	*5*	*0*	*0*	*5*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	720	2	0	722	2
	FTE	*5*	*0*	*0*	*5*	*0*

Services to Children, Elderly, and Families

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($720,000; FTE 5): In FY 1996, all activities related to social services and child protection and family violence will be consolidated into the Children and Families administrative office. Staff assistance is provided to the Director, Office of Tribal Services on issues related to the Services to Children, Elderly, and Families program. The Bureau directs all functions and systems of the program activities which include: the issuance of new and revised regulations; policies and procedures to provide protective, financial and counseling services for eligible Indians; and policy and program coordination with other Bureau and federal agency programs. Staff oversee the Bureau's alcohol and drug abuse programs in accordance with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, *Public Law 99-570*, by providing guidance and coordinating services and activities with the Indian Health Service. Other responsibilities of the Office include administrative, technical and programmatic support inherent in carrying out the functions and activities mandated by Title I - III of *Public Law 95-608*, the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, including the processing of ICWA notices received from state courts and the maintenance of a centralized repository of adoption decrees finalized by state courts.

Staff also oversee the provisions of Title IV of *Public Law 101-630*, the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act. Training in child abuse awareness, prevention, and investigation issues for tribal and Bureau staff is planned for this fiscal year. Activities will include conducting the annual Blue Ribbon Campaign on Child Abuse, assisting area offices in developing child protection activities, and strengthening working relationships with other federal agencies. On-going efforts include the Bureau's work with the Indian Health Service (IHS) to establish joint projects to address child protection issues. The final rule on establishing minimum standards of character and program guidelines for tribal child protection and family violence prevention programs will be published this year.

In June 1995, the Office of Tribal Services met with tribes to determine a methodology for the permanent distribution of Welfare Assistance Grant funds into each tribe's Tribal Priority Allocations base. Consensus on the method to be used was not reached. During this fiscal year, the Office will continue to seek consensus in accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Task Force on BIA Reorganization.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Central Office Operations
Subactivity: Public Safety and Justice

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Law Enforcement	$(000)	3,000	9	0	3,009	9
	FTE	*26*	*0*	*0*	*26*	*0*
Fire Safety Coordination	$(000)	154	0	0	154	0
	FTE	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	3,154	9	0	3,163	9
	FTE	*27*	*0*	*0*	*27*	*0*

Law Enforcement

Objectives:

- To review and investigate allegations of misconduct against the law enforcement employees.
- To assist in the reduction of Alcohol and Substance Abuse in Indian country.
- To improve the productivity of law enforcement personnel in reporting incidents of crime as well as minimizing the amount of paperwork required in filing reports.
- To provide technical assistance to Bureau and tribal detention programs in the design, construction, and operation of detention facilities.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($3,000,000; FTE 26): The Division of Law Enforcement Services (DLES) has program offices in Washington, DC, Albuquerque and Artesia, New Mexico and at ten area offices. The Washington Office establishes Bureau-wide standards, policy, direction, and oversight, including line supervision over field criminal investigators, and other support operations. The DLES provides the Secretary of the Interior and the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs expert advice on Indian law enforcement and detention issues. Central Office law enforcement funds will be used: to decrease the number of allegations of civil rights and other violations of law by Bureau and tribal employees; to coordinate six victim/witness and child abuse training courses; to establish 12 multidisciplinary intervention teams; to enhance overall professionalism of law enforcement in Indian country and improve the quality of Bureau criminal investigations; to install, support and train staff on incident reporting software in 125 law enforcement agencies nationwide; and to publish standards for Adult and Juvenile Detention Community Residential and Holding Facilities and Programs.

Special emphasis is placed on child abuse and family violence. The DLES manages the Bureau toll-free child abuse hotline and processes national criminal history checks on about 10,000 tribal employees who have contact or control over children. DLES provides background investigation training and related technical assistance to tribes and tribal organizations.

In accordance with the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act of 1990 (*P. L. 101-379*), the Chief, DLES, provides direct supervision over supervisory criminal investigators (SCIs) at ten area offices. These 10 SCIs supervise 86 criminal investigators at 41 agency offices. The Chief, DLES is also responsibie for support operations in Albuquerque and Artesia, New Mexico.

The DLES, through the Domestic Emergency Notification System, is responsible for providing to the Secretary and the White House information concerning domestic emergencies that may occur in Indian country.

The DLES provides direct support to area, agency, and tribal law enforcement and detention operations through the following activities:

Internal Affairs: This branch is responsible for conducting investigations on any allegations of wrongdoing, civil rights violations or criminal activity by tribal and Bureau law enforcement and detention staff.

Special Investigations: These criminal investigators, located at 10 area offices, specialize in child abuse matters. This unit also includes one criminal investigator who specializes in archaeological resource protection.

Information Management: The Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act mandates conformity with the FBI's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). A nationwide automated information management system, the Crime Reporting Information System (CRIS), is being implemented. The system will improve management and identify the need for additional resources. Software application technology is purchased in volume and distributed to tribal and Bureau law enforcement programs, including self-governance tribes. On-site training is also provided.

Police and Detention: This field unit inspects and evaluates Bureau and tribal law enforcement and detention programs and provides comprehensive reports. A detention specialist assists with planning for new/renovated detention rehabilitation facilities. Staff also serve as instructors at the Indian Police Academy.

Fire Safety Coordination ($154,000, FTE 1): These resources support the Bureau's structural fire protection program. The office provides the organizational leadership and coordination to ensure the Bureau's program is effectively integrated into areas of policy and budget formulation, implementation and review. Activities include the continued development of Bureau-wide technical and programmatic guidelines, and development of methodologies to implement structural fire protection programs.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Central Office Operations
Subactivity: Community Development

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Housing Development	$(000)	155	0	0	155	0
	FTE	*3*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*0*
Economic Development	$(000)	850	5	0	855	5
	FTE	*7*	*0*	*0*	*7*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	1,005	5	0	1,010	5
	FTE	*10*	*0*	*0*	*10*	*0*

Housing Development

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($155,000; FTE 3): Program management staff provide direction to Bureau and tribal Housing Improvement Program (HIP) staff on the correct interpretation and implementation of program guidelines and regulations. The Bureau, using a field-tested HIP program review instrument, will evaluation three area offices in 1996. It is anticipated that three area offices will be reviewed each fiscal year. Field program reviews and A-123 Management Control Reviews will also be conducted to monitor proper program administration.

To ensure weaknesses found in a FY 1992 Alternative Management Control Review and an Office of Inspector General Audit of the Housing Improvement Program do not recur, the Bureau continues the following actions: issuance of 64 BIAM Bulletins strengthening procedures used in procurement, processing and payment actions; providing program administration and standardized application of eligibility requirements training; establishing project monitoring and inspection as high priorities for the field staff; and directing housing and contracting officers to comply with existing policies.

Economic Development

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($850,000; FTE 7): The Office of Economic Development is the focal point for the Bureau's Indian economic development activities related to business development through: the loan guaranty program and management and technical assistance funding to tribes and their membership; and job placement and training including direct employment and adult vocational training. Program staff participate in broad national economic development initiatives such as regulatory reform, implementation of the Community Development Financial Institutions Program, and the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994 (*Public Law 103-325*). The staff develop economic strategies with other federal agencies such as the Departments of Agriculture, Housing and

Urban Development, and Treasury; and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The staff will collaborate with the Small Business Administration via a memorandum of understanding (MOU) for the establishment of tribal business information centers in reservation communities.

The staff also provide policy, regulatory and procedural guidance on the credit programs to the public, including Bureau area and agency staff, Indian tribes and their members, and participating lenders in the Bureau's loan guaranty program. Office staff will provide broad oversight to the area credit offices for the improved management, servicing and collection of direct loans, guaranteed loans, and technical assistance grants. The staff oversee the administration of the newly-established loan management accounting system. This system provides updated and timely loan portfolio information for use by the Bureau's credit staff and provides accurate accounting information on over 1,100 direct and guaranteed loans. All loan collections are processed through this system; and quarterly and annual reports required by the Treasury are now generated by this system. The staff also provide technical expertise for evaluating tribal self-sufficiency or economic development plans.

Program staff will continue to lead implementation of *Public Law 102-477*, the Integration of Employment, Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992. This Act authorizes the consolidation of all federal formula-funded employment, training and related programs that tribes and tribal organizations contract with other federal agencies. The staff manage program direction, technical assistance to tribes in development of tribal plans, and monitor grants. Program direction and oversight over two other programs, the Adult Vocational Training and Direct Employment Programs are also provided. Staff also compile and publish the Indian Population and Labor Force Estimate Report.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Central Office Operations
Subactivity: Resources Management

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Natural Resources, General	$(000)	395	2	0	397	2
	FTE	*4*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*0*
Agriculture	$(000)	122	0	0	122	0
	FTE	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*
Forestry	$(000)	1,152	7	0	1,159	7
	FTE	*8*	*0*	*0*	*8*	*0*
Water Resources	$(000)	346	2	0	348	2
	FTE	*4*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*0*
Wildlife and Parks	$(000)	203	2	0	205	2
	FTE	*2*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*0*
Minerals and Mining	$(000)	824	5	0	829	5
	FTE	*8*	*0*	*0*	*8*	*0*
Endangered Species	$(000)	100	0	0	100	0
	FTE	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	3,142	18	0	3,160	18
	FTE	*28*	*0*	*0*	*28*	*0*

Natural Resources, General

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($395,000; FTE 4): These resources support a cooperative education program which provides career development in natural resource disciplines for 20 Native American students, and operate the Geographic Data Service Center (GDSC). The GDSC provides oversight and technical direction for the Indian Integrated Resources Information Program (IIRIP) that supplies the expert technical support to Indian tribes and Bureau offices in spatial data technologies.

Agriculture

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($122,000; FTE 1): Staff support is provided to the Director, Office of Trust Responsibilities for technical assistance on policy issues related to agriculture and rangeland programs. Technical assistance and coordination is provided to Tribal Agriculture Councils and Boards, which disseminate information to tribes on agriculture-related matters through information bulletins and seminars.

Forestry

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,152,000; FTE 7): These resources support the Bureau's forestry programs through development of policy, procedures, and performance of area-level reviews. Technical assistance is provided to tribes, area and agency offices, and Alaska Native Corporations in management planning, inventory and inventory analysis. Working relationships are maintained between the Bureau and other federal, state, industry, and private organizations on forestry issues. The Forester Intern/Coop Program will support four interns and 15 cooperative education students. A contract will be awarded to the Intertribal Timber Council to coordinate tribal participation in the implementation of the President's Forest Plan; conduct the annual national Indian timber symposium; develop and display an exhibit at the national convention of the Society of American Foresters, the American Indian Science and Engineering Society, and Minorities in Forestry and Natural Resources; and produce and distribute a quarterly newsletter and an annual report. Funds will also be used for Global Change Program Research Projects to investigate the responses of forest ecosystems to climate change and review forest-related data to identify climate changes.

Water Resources

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($346,000; FTE 4): Support staff perform core functions related to the management, conservation, preservation, development, and protection of Indian water resources and related trust resources. These functions include program planning and budgeting; formulating program goals and objectives; conducting program reviews and evaluations; and coordinating program responsibilities among the area offices, agencies, tribes, and Indian organizations. The staff work with other federal and state government agencies on water rights and water resources issues; participate in national, regional, and state meetings pertaining to water rights; and assist in the overall management of federal trust responsibilities to Indian tribes and Alaskan Natives.

Wildlife and Parks

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($203,000; FTE 2): Program management staff provide policy direction, oversight and technical assistance in the management, conservation and development of Indian fish, wildlife, gathering and outdoor recreation resources, and in the protection of related treaty hunting, fishing and gathering rights on-reservation and in treaty-ceded and usual and accustomed areas. Key support functions include establishing program priorities and procedures, coordinating resource management and rights protection issues among Bureau and tribal personnel, and providing liaison with federal and state fish and game agencies, and other decision-making bodies involved in resource management issues of interest and concern to tribes. Emphasis is placed on monitoring the policies and actions of others relative to their implications for Indian hunting, fishing and gathering rights, and the resources upon which the meaningful exercise of those rights depend.

Minerals and Mining

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($824,000; FTE 8): Program management staff provides policy direction, oversight, and technical support for the development of energy and mineral resources on Indian trust lands, including expert assistance and advice to tribes on Mineral Development Act negotiations and economic analysis of proposed agreements. Professional assistance involving technical, economic, and business matters is provided to tribes for development of their energy and mineral resources, including resource assessments, geologic studies, economic analysis and market studies, and promotion of this information to industry. Seismic data analysis and interpretation are used to identify prospective areas for new oil and gas development. Program staff work closely with tribes to attract the oil, gas, and mining industries to the potential for development of mineral resources on Indian trust lands.

In FY 1996, the 86 BIAM for Fluid and Solid Mineral Development will be completed and issued after 25 CFR 211 and 212 have been published in the Federal Register. Work will continue on finalizing and publishing 25 CFR 216 and other applicable 25 CFR regulations. Regulations promulgated by other federal agencies will continue to be reviewed to assess the impact on development of land resources and development of geotechnical data bases which aid tribes in their analyses of mineral data, exploration permits, and lease documents.

Endangered Species

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($100,000; FTE 1): These funds will be used to coordinate programs involving more than 50 threatened and endangered species of fish and wildlife that inhabit more than 100 reservations nationwide, and which affect the exercise of certain off-reservation hunting and fishing rights. Activities include clarifying the legal application of the Endangered Species Act *(Public Law 93-205)* on tribes and tribal lands and to define federal agency and tribal roles in addressing shared trust responsibilities related to endangered species.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Central Office Operations
Subactivity: Trust Services

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll -able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Trust Services, General	$(000)	230	2	0	232	2
	FTE	*2*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*0*
All Other Indian Rights Protection	$(000)	185	5	0	190	5
	FTE	*2*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*0*
Environmental Quality Services	$(000)	248	2	0	250	2
	FTE	*3*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*0*
Real Estate Service	$(000)	910	9	0	919	9
	FTE	*12*	*0*	*0*	*12*	*0*
Land Records Improvement	$(000)	1,819	2	2,500	4,321	2,502
	FTE	*4*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	3,392	20	2,500	5,912	2,520
	FTE	*23*	*0*	*0*	*23*	*0*

Trust Services, General

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($230,000; FTE 2): The Director, Office of Trust Responsibilities provides support to the Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the development of policy and management of Bureau programs associated with the enhancement and protection of Indian trust resources. The areas of program responsibility include water resources, agriculture, range, energy and minerals, forestry, fish, wildlife and recreation resources, real property management, road maintenance and construction, irrigation and power systems, environmental quality, and Indian rights protection.

All Other Indian Rights Protection

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($185,000; FTE 2): The staff provide technical support to the Director in multi-disciplines such as internal controls, quality improvement activities through evaluation, organizational development, advisory services, oversight and evaluation of rights protection programs, including recommendations in the allocation of funds to trust services and resource management programs.

Environmental Quality Services

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($248,000; FTE 3): Program staff develop policy, perform oversight, monitor and evaluate the Bureauwide environmental, archeological, and waste management programs, and the Federal Facility Compliance Program for Bureau owned or operated facilities; provide guidance and assistance in solving problems associated with preparation of Environmental Impact Statements (EIS); prepare and review Federal Register notices; provide coordination with other bureaus and federal agencies; and review Environmental Assessments.

Minerals, forestry, water and land resources, and real estate programs require the preparation and review of environmental impact statements and assessments, including EIS documents prepared by other federal agencies. Funds supporting those studies are provided in the respective programs.

Real Estate Services

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($910,000; FTE 12): Program staff formulate Real Estate Services policy; perform oversight review and evaluation of area-wide real estate functions; administer appeals; perform title research required at the national level; implement training initiatives; issue directives for implementation of new legislation; and establish and review regulations governing the operation of the Bureau's Real Estate Services Program.

Land Records Improvement

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,819,000; FTE 4): The Land Records Improvement program provides direct support for land title and ownership completion and automation for the Land Titles and Records program and offices. The Land Records Improvement program staff are responsible for completing and automating the highly manual and time intensive federal and Bureau mission critical title recording, title and ownership certification, and title mapping processes. Together with the Land Titles and Records program, the Land Records Improvement program performs all final federal title and ownership determinations and certifications for federal Indian trust and restricted lands. These final federal title determinations and certifications are a legal requirements and conditions precedent for all conveyances (including probates and deeds), encumbrances (including mortgages, surface and mineral leases, timber and resource contracts, and rights-of-way), and for all distributions of trust income and funds. The business functions and processes of the Land Records Improvement program, together with those of the Land Titles and Records program, are the foundation of the federal and trust responsibilities owed by the Federal Government to Indian tribes and individuals. The Land Records Improvement Program serves the legal title needs and requirements of Federal and State Governments, private business and financial entities, and Indian individuals and tribal governments.

The mission of the Land Records Improvement program, and of the Land Titles and Records program, is to provide accurate and timely certified federal title and ownership services to and for the protection of the programs' clients, and to establish a program and systems environment that provides, supports, and promotes open access to land, title and ownership records and data, subject only to the restrictions of federal law and policy. Consistent with its mission, the Land Records Improvement program has the following strategic goals:

- To establish, provide and maintain accurate and timely title and ownership for all federal Indian trust and restricted lands.

- To establish, provide and maintain open land title data systems, with particular attention to and integration with the programs internal and external clients and their data systems, for land, title and ownership data and data sharing, consistent with federal law and policy.

- To develop, manage, operate and promote efficient, cost-effective and accountable federal Indian title and records programs for the performance and delivery of accurate and timely title services and products to the programs clients.

These strategic goals are supported by the following performance goals:

- To eliminate all title product, service and business process backlogs by the end of FY 1998;

- To increase the measured performance and production of all title product, service and business processes, by 20 percent by FY 1998.

These performance goals are supported by performance strategies and directly relate to the program's achievement of its strategic goals. The performance strategies are further supported by the program's performance measures:

Title Performance Measure Table

Performance Measures: LTR-LRI Title Business Processes	Identified Performance Units	FY 1995 Output Measure: Performance Units	Performance Indicator: Average Time Per Unit (Hr:Min:Sec)	Performance Cost: Average Salary Cost Per Unit	FY1995 Summary Performance Cost
Record Title Document	Federal Recorded Title Document	33,008	00:41:45	14.96	493,800
Manage Title Document	Certified Image of Title Document	35,747	00:25:48	9.39	335,664
Determine & Certify Land Title	Certified Land Title Determination	9,451	06:48:35	440.07	4,159,102
Modify Probate Document	Modified Probate Document	1,053	03:58:07	256.48	270,073
Certify Title Status Map	Certified-Modified Map Product	5,405	10:25:00	153.63	830,370
Performance Output & Cost Totals					6,089,009

The above table states the key performance measures and does not include data for all of the performance measures (LTR-LRI business processes) of the Land Records Improvement program and Land Titles and Records program. The table provides basic performance, but does not include data for the title products and services that could not be performed. Some of the FY 1995 title backlogs are reported in the table below:

Title Performance and Product Backlog Table

Land Title & Records	Title Status Reports	Recording	Images	Title Maps
Beginning of FY 1996	4,230	20,658	23,914	28,773
New as of 2/96	2,741	12,856	24,309	3,744
Total as of 2/96	6,971	33,514	48,223	32,517
Completed as of 2/96	-3,654	-10,879	-26,763	-20,146
Backlog as of 2/96	3,317	22,635	21,460	12,371

The reduction in the Title Status Report backlog resulted from cancellation of requested Title Status Reports because the reports could not be provided in a timely manner and requesting the Reports (e.g., mortgaging, leasing, conveying, etc.) had past due or was canceled. However, based on historical cost analysis the program anticipates that at present funding levels title backlogs will continue to increase by a rate of about 17 percent per year.

Beginning in FY 1994, the Land Records Improvement program implemented the Land Records Management Project (LRMP) as a performance strategy which supports all of the programs strategic goals. The LRMP consists of 3 phases as summarized below:

Phase 1 This Phase involves tasks designed to make current status title, ownership, and encumbrance data available and accessible in a distributed processing system environment directly and on-line by the LTR-LRI programs for Bureau field offices and other Bureau, federal and state programs, data systems, and clients which require access to land records to perform their functions.

Phase 2 This Phase involves the tasks for the design, development, and implementation of new distributed processing systems which automate the existing computation and time-intensive manual processes required for land title and records adjudication, certification, and management (e.g., chain-of-title and ownership processing, document-image management and retrieval, and title status mapping and cartography), and to establish the programmatic staffing and infrastructure for the management and administration of LTR-LRI distributed processing systems.

Phase 3 This Phase involves tasks designed to acquire outstanding data required for the completion of mission critical land title and records databases, including document-image, ownership, base mapping, and cartographic data.

In FY 1996, the program will continue the tasks begun in FY 1995 as part of Phase 1: the implementation of new modules for the existing LRIS (e.g., front-end, recordation, and owner identification modules); the design, development, and alpha-testing of the LRIS-2 distributed processing system; the acquisition of the hardware and database software to create the distributed processing application development environment (this hardware and software are used to create the LRIS-2 and other LRMP application software and are not for LTR field office use); development, completion, and alpha- and beta-testing of LRIS-2 and the Land Title Mapping System (LTMS); and execution of the LRI distributed processing software development contract, which provided a substantial portion of the software development for the LRIS-2 tasks.

The FY 1996 funds are being used to implement the LRIS-2 application and other distributed processing system components as part of Phase 1 of the Land Records Management Project (LRMP) and to begin Phase 2 of the LRMP. The LRMP is designed to automate existing computation and time intensive manual processes required for land title and records adjudication, certification, and management, and to resolve the declared material weaknesses in the Land Titles and Records (LTR) and Land Records Improvement (LRI) Programs. These include the improper storage, handling, and processing of vital federal land title and ownership data. Automation of the records management function and updating of policy and procedures will correct the material weaknesses.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Land Records Improvement	$(000)	4,321	+2,500

Land Records Improvement (+$2,500,000): In FY 1996, the LRI program will implement Phase 1 of the LRMP, with the deployment of the Land Records Information System-II (LRIS-2) distributed processing data system and establish the program staff and infrastructure for the management of LTR-LRI distributed processing systems. Also, the Land Records History and Imaging System (LHIS) will begin development. The LHIS will include the following integrated distributed processing data systems: the Title Abstract and Chaining System (TACS), the Trust Asset Management System (TAMS), the Title Document Imaging System (TDIS), and the Land Title Mapping System (LTMS). Detailed tasks to be completed in FY 1996 and the increments included in the requested increase for 1997 consist of the following:

LRMP Task Category	FY 1996 ($000)	FY 1997 Change ($000)	FY 1997 Request ($000)
Project Plan & Management	75	30	105
TACS Database & Systems Devel.	0	420	420
TACS Data Conversion-Reconcile	0	300	300
TDIS Database & Systems Devel.	0	225	225
TDIS Data Conversion	0	175	175
LTMS Database & Systems Devel.	300	(150)	150
LTMS Data Acquisition	250	50	300
LRIS-2 Database & Systems Devel.	348	(175)	173
TAMS Database & Systems Devel.	160	250	410
LRIS-TAMS Data Conversion-Reconcile	50	100	150
Workstations & Std. Software	75	375	450
Data Servers	80	240	320
Image Servers	0	110	110
RDBMS & CASE-Utilities	60	100	160
Documentation & Training	50	50	100
Program & Project Staff	271	140	413
LTR Network & Data Administration	0	210	210
Telecommunication	100	50	150
Totals	1,819	2,500	4,321

The funding increase is required to implement Phase 1 and continue the beginning of Phase 2 of the LRMP. The increase consists of hardware and database software acquisition, application development, and distributed processing and network administration staffing and services. The change is necessary to deploy the LRIS-2 distributed processing application and to develop the integrated Land Records History and Imaging System Phase 2 data systems. The successful completion of the LRMP is necessary to move federal Indian land records into an automated environment that is consistent with the Bureau's and program's strategic plans, and with the automation projects of the Bureau of Land Management and other bureaus involved in the determination, certification and administration of federal land records.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Central Office Operations
Subactivity: General Administration

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Assistant Secretary Support	$(000)	2,963	0	830	3,793	830
Executive Direction & EEO	$(000)	3,423	9	0	3,432	9
	FTE	*25*	*0*	*0*	*25*	*0*
Administrative Services	$(000)	16,564	-1,908	0	14,656	-1,908
	FTE	*192*	*-34*	*0*	*158*	*-34*
Safety Program Management	$(000)	600	4	0	604	4
	FTE	*7*	*0*	*0*	*7*	*0*
Automated Data Processing Services	$(000)	10,078	49	0	10,127	49
	FTE	*76*	*0*	*0*	*76*	*0*
Education Program Management	$(000)	2,112	2,432	0	4,544	2,432
	FTE	*22*	*36*	*0*	*58*	*36*
Indian Gaming	$(000)	715	7	0	722	7
	FTE	*9*	*0*	*0*	*9*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	36,455	593	830	37,878	1,423
	FTE	*331*	*2*	*0*	*333*	*2*

During fiscal year 1996, the Office of Special Trustee (OST) received administrative support from the Bureau, including information resources management and ADP, financial management, procurement, and personnel services. The Bureau also funded the overhead costs of the OST, including GSA rent, postage, unemployment compensation, workers compensation, FFS, FTS 2000, PAY/PERS, and the per capita buy out charge. In the 1996 Conference Report, the Appropriation Committees instructed the Department to include administrative and overhead expenses in the 1997 OST budget. Due to the length of employee furloughs and the delay in resolving the the 1996 Budget (including the allocation of the Bureau general reductions), the work necessary to allocate these costs between the Bureau and OST could not be completed in time for submission of the 1997 President's Budget. Accordingly, the Bureau's FY 1997 request includes general administration and pooled overhead funding to support the OST. The analysis and proposed allocation of these costs should be completed in the summer and will be forwarded to the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee.

Assistant Secretary Support

Program Subelement		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
American Indian Trust	$(000)	795	0	0	795	0
Office of Self-Governance	$(000)	847	0	830	1,677	830
Audit and Evaluation	$(000)	1,321	0	0	1,321	0
Total Requirements	$(000)	2,963	0	830	3,793	830

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,963,000):

American Indian Trust ($795,000):

Objective: To develop processes and procedures that ensure programs, projects, and other activities of Interior Department components are consistent with the federal American Indian trust responsibility.

The Office of American Indian Trust is responsible for ensuring that the Secretary's Indian trust responsibilities are performed in accordance with the laws and policies of the United States. These responsibilities include conducting annual reviews of trust functions assumed by tribes and tribal organizations under the Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994. The Office prepares and monitors Departmental trust protection standards, guidelines and decisions affecting American Indian trust resources and treaty rights. It also provides technical assistance and training to other Interior bureaus and offices in matters relating to the federal Indian trust responsibility including negotiations with American Indian tribal governments and other parties regarding trust claims or issues.

During FY 1996, the Office will complete 29 trust evaluations utilizing a comprehensive review process proposed in draft rulemaking for the Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994 and continue to participate in the negotiated rulemaking to implement the Act. The Office plans to issue another video for distribution throughout the DOI dealing with the Federal trust responsibility and the government-to-government relationship in furtherance of the Executive Memorandum of April 29, 1994, entitled, "Government-to-Government Relations With Native American Tribal Governments"; and publish and distribute the trust resource protection policies and procedures of the DOI to emphasize the trust responsibility of all bureaus and offices within the DOI. Staff will participate on the Secretary's Science Board Working Group; continue to facilitate activities associated with the approval by the Secretary and submission to Congress of an economic development plan required by The Coquille Restoration Act; and assist the BIA and Department in the resolution of potential emergency wildland fire issues associated with tribal assumption of the wildland fire program under self-governance compacts. The Office will also continue to assist other Federal agencies with guidance and information on Indian policy, trust responsibility, and the government-to-government relationship.

These activities are summarized in the following table, along with the FY 1997 estimates:

	FY 1996	FY 1997 (Estimate)
Number of Annual Trust Evaluations	29	53
Number of Training/Outreach Sessions	95	132
Number of DOI Referrals	260	280
Number of Special Projects	19	25
Number of Inventories/Interactive Reviews		5

Office of Self-Governance ($847,000):

Objectives:

- To select tribes to participate in tribal self-governance, and award their planning and negotiation grants.
- To negotiate annual self-governance agreements with participating tribes and up to 20 additional tribes each year.
- To facilitate negotiations for non-BIA programs, services, functions or activities that are otherwise available to be operated under self-governance agreements, or that have a special geographic, historical or cultural connection to a self-governance tribe.

In 1996, program staff are managing 53 self-governance agreements covering 180, or about 30 percent of the federally-recognized tribes and Alaska native villages. The 145 agreements in Alaska account for 65 percent of the federally-recognized native villages.

The staff provide financial management, budgeting, accounting and contracting services associated with the reprogramming and transfer of more than $150 million from Bureau programs allocated to self-governance tribes. This total will increase when funds from the Department of Transportation and additional manpower training funds under the Integration of Employment, Training, and Related Services Demonstration Act (Public Law 102-477) are received.

The staff will continue to participate in the Joint Tribal/Federal Self-Governance Negotiated Rule Making Committee, focusing on the BIA portion of that rule making effort.

Office of Audit and Evaluation ($1,321,000): Tribes and tribal organizations that receive federal financial assistance are required to have an annual, independent audit to assure that funds have been managed in compliance with appropriate laws and regulations. The Bureau receives about 400 external audits each year submitted through the Department's Office of Inspector General (OIG). The OIG and the General Accounting Office (GAO) also conduct internal audit reviews and evaluations of BIA programs. The Office of Audit and Evaluation, with staff located in Washington, DC and a Denver field office, provides expert advice and technical assistance to the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs, Bureau program managers and tribal recipients in resolving audit issues to improve fiscal integrity, financial management controls, and program performance.

Workload and Performance Indicators:	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995
Total Number of Audits Issued by OIG and GAO	477	423	437
External Audits:			
Number of open audits at start-of-year.	*	*	267
Number issued during the year.	463	412	429
Number closed during the year.	*	*	578
Number of overdue audits at end-of-year.	98	91	9
Audits with disallowed costs:			
Amount recovered during the year.	$181,607	$186,453	$709,476
Number with BIA decision pending over one	30	16	8
year.	$2,009,337	$1,989,398	$464,342
Internal Audits:			
Number of open audits at start-of-year.	*	17	17
Number issued during the year.	14	11	8
Number closed during the year.	*	11	18
Number of Material Weaknesses Tracked by the Department	16	11	7
Congressional Report Directives:			
Number of reports outstanding from prior years.	*	5	7
Number of additional reports requested by the House and Senate appropriations subcommittees.	*	19	8
Number completed during the year.	*	17	15

[Note: Asterisk indicates data is not available.]

During FY 1995, the Office of Audit and Evaluation conducted training for 505 BIA and tribal personnel on audit requirements and procedures to reduce the large backlog of unresolved audit issues. As a result, 578 external audits received in prior years and during the current year were closed, repayments to the government increased nearly fourfold over the previous years, and the number of overdue audits declined significantly. Continued training will further help tribal government and school officials to implement corrective actions, meet accepted accounting standards, and improve their fiscal accountability. In FY 1996, the Office also plans to initiate training for Bureau and tribal school officials in budget planning and execution to complement the audit resolution course.

During FY 1996, the Office will continue to assist the BIA and the Department in responding to congressional requests for special reports and information, completing the annual financial management reporting requirements of the Chief Financial Officers Act, addressing strategic planning and program performance measurement requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act, and implementing management accountability and control procedures consistent with revised OMB Circular A-123 guidelines. The Office will also assist the Bureau in addressing a backlog of 289 hotline complaints received by the OIG prior to FY 1996, and in timely processing of current referrals.

Executive Direction

Program Subelement		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Deputy Commissioner - Indian Affairs	$(000)	2,112	6	0	2,118	6
	FTE	*10*	*0*	*0*	*10*	*0*
Congressional and Legislative Affairs	$(000)	204	1	0	205	1
	FTE	*2*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*0*
Public Information Staff	$(000)	190	1	0	191	1
	FTE	*3*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*0*
Executive Secretariat Staff	$(000)	125	1	0	126	1
	FTE	*3*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*0*
Emergency Management Improvement	$(000)	400	0	0	400	0
Equal Employment Opportunity	$(000)	392	0	0	392	0
	FTE	*7*	*0*	*0*	*7*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	3,423	9	0	3,432	9
	FTE	*25*	*0*	*0*	*25*	*0*

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($3,423,000; FTE 25):

Office of the Deputy Commissioner - Indian Affairs ($2,112,000; FTE 10): This staff provide organizational leadership and coordination to ensure that all programs are effectively integrated in areas of policy formulation and review, tribal consultation, public relations, representation of the Bureau to other governmental agencies and private sector organizations, and the overall management of assigned resources. The Deputy Commissioner provides direction to the non-education portions of the Bureau; advises the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs on matters regarding mission, program, functional, and managerial policy matters; executes all non-education policies; reviews and evaluates the achievements of the headquarters and area offices; and coordinates the activities of the Bureau within the Department of the Interior and of other federal agencies to avoid duplication of effort.

Congressional and Legislative Affairs ($204,000; FTE 2): Staff coordinate the legislative planning and congressional relations activities of the Bureau with the Congress, the Department and the public at large. Legislative research and staff assistance are provided to program offices in planning, developing, and drafting legislation. The staff review and circulate for comment draft bills, legislative reports, and witness statements submitted by other agencies to determine potential impacts on Bureau programs or tribes.

House Report 104-173 included an expectation that administrative positions, especially those involving Congressional and public affairs work, would be reduced. The following table reflects the funding and staffing changes in this program:

Congressional and Legislative Affairs Funding and Staffing

Location	1995 Actual $(000)	FTE	1996 Estimate $(000)	FTE	1997 Estimate $(000)	FTE
Central Office East	301	5	204	2	204	2

Public Information Staff ($190,000; FTE 3): The staff maintain liaison with the U.S. and foreign media and the public, provide customer service, publications, general information, and other materials concerning federally-recognized Indian tribes and activities of the Bureau, provide expert advice to the Assistant Secretary and other officials of the Bureau, and coordinate public affairs activities with the Departmental Office of Communications.

House Report 104-173 included an expectation that administrative positions, especially those involving Congressional and public affairs work, would be reduced. The following table reflects the funding and staffing changes in this program:

Public Affairs Funding and Staffing

Location	1995 Actual $(000)	FTE	1996 Estimate $(000)	FTE	1997 Estimate $(000)	FTE
Central Office East	311	5	190	3	190	2

In FY 1996, the staff briefed U.S. and foreign journalists and officials concerning the Bureau's operations and the federal government-to-government relationship with the tribes; coordinated information within the Department, the Bureau, and numerous federal agencies concerning activities conducted during National American Indian Heritage Month, which is marked each November with a Presidential proclamation. The staff also assist other federal, state, and local agencies in understanding aspects of the government-to-government relationship between the United States and the approximately 556 federally-recognized tribes.

Executive Secretariat Staff ($125,000; FTE 3): The staff develop and coordinate Bureau documents requiring review, action, or signature by the Assistant Secretary or the Deputy Commissioner. The staff serve as the Bureau focal point for actions concerning information requested under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) or the Privacy Act (PA).

House Report 104-173 also included the expectation that agencies reduce levels of review and management in order to cover the costs associated with pay raises and inflation. The Committee directed that each agency ensure that administrative practices that consume a large amount of staff time are eliminated or greatly reduced and the resulting savings are reflected in the reduction of staff and in budget reductions. The 1996 Conference funding level for Central Office Operations resulted in a significant reduction-in-force (RIF) and caused changes in administrative functions including managerial review of correspondence. The Executive Secretariat staff was responsible for control of correspondence from tribal leaders, Indian organizations, members of Congress, Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act requests, and Departmentally-controlled correspondence. Correspondence from tribal leaders and Indian organizations, the largest volume of correspondence received, has been delegated to program directors for response. This change results from the RIF but also follows the House direction to reduce layers of managerial review. Additional changes in functions that are administrative in nature are anticipated as the Bureau makes adjustments following the RIF.

Emergency Internal Management Improvement ($400): The funds support remedial measures to address material weaknesses in order to improve the integrity of daily operations and program delivery. The ability to draw upon these resources reduces the need to detail existing personnel from their daily responsibilities or to assign collateral duties to current staff to devise and implement interim mitigation measures. In the past, this has been the only option available to the Bureau, and the constant switching of these key personnel is disruptive to daily operations, leads to delays in fulfilling ongoing responsibilities and in the implementation of remedial actions.

Based on General Accounting Office, Inspector General and Internal Control Reviews, the Office of Management and Budget has identified numerous Bureau programs as high risk areas for fraud, waste, and abuse. The Department of the Interior in its December, 1993, report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act identified "the existence of significant financial, environmental and safety related material weaknesses within the Bureau of Indian Affairs." At that time, the Bureau was responsible for 16 of the Department's 36 major outstanding management control deficiencies.

In September 1995, there were eight material weaknesses being tracked for Indian Affairs. The following seven material weaknesses are scheduled to be addressed in FY 1996: personal property management, records management, debt collection, real property management, and acquisition management. The Housing Improvement Program (HIP) has been selected as a reinvention laboratory under the National Performance Review. The Trust Funds Management Program has been transferred to the Office of Special Trustee and will no longer be included in the Bureau's report.

Equal Employment Opportunity ($392,000; FTE 7): This staff develop plans, procedures, and regulations to promote equal opportunity without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, or physical or mental handicap in all Bureau organizational locations and occupations; monitor the application of the Indian preference policy in all phases of the personnel process; coordinate special emphasis programs, such as the Federal Women's Program and Hispanic Employment Program; develop and implement the affirmative action program plan for the recruitment, employment, and upgrading of minorities and women; assure timely processing, investigation, and resolution of complaints of discrimination; provide manager and supervisor EEO training; and monitor the effectiveness of the EEO program.

Workload:	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996
Complaints on hand at beginning of year	73	83	119
Individuals counseled	405	392	389
Informal resolution success rate	80%	73%	80%
New formal complaints filed	81	106	72
Formal complaints closed	71	74	61
Complaints on hand at end of year	83	115	135

Major accomplishments and activities planned for FY 1997 include: Franchising of formal EEO complaint processing; Office move from Arlington, Virginia to Washington, DC; Delegation of authority from DOI for Federal Financial Assistance programs Civil Rights Monitoring; and assuming funding responsibility for BIA share of special emphasis observances and alternate EEO cases.

Administrative Services

Program Subelement		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Administration	$(000)	4,830	14	0	4,844	14
	FTE	*32*	*0*	*0*	*32*	*0*
Financial Management	$(000)	8,234	69	0	8,303	69
	FTE	*113*	*0*	*0*	*113*	*0*
Personnel Services	$(000)	0	1,509		1,509	1,509
	FTE	*0*	*13*	*0*	*13*	*13*
Construction Program Management	$(000)	3,500	-3,500	0	0	-3,500
	FTE	*47*	*-47*	*0*	*0*	*-47*
Total Requirements	$(000)	16,564	-1,908	0	14,656	-1,908
	FTE	*192*	*-34*	*0*	*158*	*-34*

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($16,564,000; FTE 192):

Administration ($4,830,000; FTE 32):

Management and Administration ($3,153,000; FTE 7): This office supports the oversight and coordination of administrative and support organizations, activities, and functions which cross program directorates and other organizational lines. The staff ensure the implementation of the management functions of planning, organizing, staffing, coordinating, controlling, and directing all activities within the offices of Management and Administration, Information Resources Management, Financial Management, and Facilities Management. The staff also coordinate the development and issuance of internal Bureau policies, regulations, procedures, standards, and systems required to effectively and efficiently manage programs and support systems; and provide technical oversight of administrative functions.

The office also coordinates and directs administrative management reviews to meet regulatory/legislative requirements. These reviews are performed primarily by Central Office staff who conduct evaluations of all major administrative functions including accounting, budgeting, financial management, personnel management, property management, and procurement/contracting. The reviews identify specific program weaknesses; analyze operations to ensure compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, directives and policy; propose corrective actions to overcome the weaknesses; and provide follow-up reviews to ensure implementation of the corrective measures. The evaluations are often able to pinpoint problem areas prior to formal audits, identify trends, and provide Bureau management with detailed overviews of field operations. These reviews, which are performed on a three year cycle, are also used to meet the requirements of OMB Circular A-123 and the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act of 1982.

The Bureau plans during FY 1996 to consolidate most Central Office administrative operations into an Administrative Services Center (ASC) in Albuquerque, New Mexico. This plan would place Central Office administrative operations in Albuquerque under one directorate as recommended by the Joint Tribal BIA Reorganization Task Force. This effort was initiated in May 1995 as a result of a proposed reduction in Central Office operations funding for FY 1996 due to tribal shares. The proposed funding reduction was over taken by an actual reduction in the FY 1996 Conference funding level.

Varying levels of funding in Continuing Resolutions for FY 1996 and conducting a reduction-in-force has slowed the process of submitting a formal reprogramming request to Congress for the establishment of the ASC. However, the Bureau expects to have the ASC fully operational by October 1, 1996, assuming a final appropriation or full-year continuing resolution for the Bureau is passed by May 1, 1996.

The Director for Management and Administration and a small staff will remain in Washington, D.C. to coordinate national policy on administration, oversee budget and Congressional liaison activities, and provide administrative services to the immediate D.C. metropolitan area.

Contracting and Grants Administration ($1,002,000; FTE 15): The staff provide policy and systems development, internal and administrative control reviews of the acquisition and grant procedures, and direct operational services to the Assistant Secretary, Central Office directorates, and the Indian Arts and Crafts Board. The staff oversee procurement work force training and implementation of corrective actions for the Bureau's material weaknesses identified in procurement as mandated by OMB Circular A-123. The staff provide Bureau-wide policy, planning, and oversight for the acquisition of goods, services and products; financial assistance to tribal organizations (grants); and initiate cooperative agreements between the Bureau and other governmental entities for providing services such as the Department's Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS). These functions and responsibilities impact tribal/Alaska Native governing bodies and their constituents located throughout the United States.

In light of the reduction-in-force, the Bureau's Corrective Action Plan in response to the acquisition material weakness, and the proposed realignment of the Division of Contracting and

Grants Administration and the Division of Property Management, the small purchases function is targeted to be transferred permanently under the Division of Contracting and Grants Administration.

Major accomplishments and activities in FY 1996 include:

- Completed the implementation of the I.M.P.A.C. government credit card program Bureau-wide.
- Conducted on-site technical assistance visits and acquisition management reviews and continuing with the update process of its internal manual system for procurement.
- Delegated responsibility for application processing and tracking to the field office level.
- In support of the IDEAS project provided funds to allow our field offices to update/upgrade their current hardware/software capabilities.
- Served on the Acquisition Regulation Rewrite Team to update and eliminate redundant and duplicative language in the Department of the Interior Acquisition Regulations; served as a team member during the development stage of the Bureau's Reinvention Lab group to re-engineer the *P.L. 93-638* contract process.
- Negotiated and awarded 37 national contracts to provide architect and engineering services throughout the Bureau.
- Assisted small Indian businesses in obtaining contracts/awards from the Bureau and other government agencies.

Property Management ($675,000; FTE 10): The staff provide policy, systems planning, analysis, formulation and development; conduct internal and administrative control reviews of the Bureau's real and personal property management programs; provide technical assistance, training, and liaison for all Bureau-owned and leased real and personal property assets which include quarters, mail, space, inventory, energy, museum property, and motor vehicles, direct leasing, printing and publications, and reprographics. The staff implement Bureau-wide policies and procedures related to these functions by incorporating federal and departmental policies and procedures promulgated by federal regulatory agencies. The staff focus on the management, accountability and coordination of the disposal of real and personal property assets. They ensure compliance with environmental and historical preservation regulations before conveyances or transfers of real property are completed, and coordinate with the Department of Defense, General Services Administration, the Indian Health Service, other Departmental bureaus, central office directorates, and tribes in developing the Bureau's policy and guidelines for acquiring excess and/or surplus real property pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, the Indian Self-Determination Act, and the Base Closure and Realignment Act. The staff provide day-to-day office and property management support to central office entities located in Washington, D.C.

In FY 1996, the Division staff will provide oversight in space consolidation Bureau-wide following the reduction-in-force. Also during FY 1996, the staff will continue test design enhancements to the Fixed Asset Subsystem and provide user training. The need to strengthen the accountability, management, control and protection of artwork, artifacts and other museum properties which constitute an important resource managed by the Bureau continues. Specifically, the Bureau must continue to provide improved guidance and oversight to better ensure preservation of these important assets. This deficiency was again designated a Departmental Weakness December 1995, in the Secretary's 1995 Annual Statement and Report to the President and Congress under the requirements of the Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act. Bureau offices nationwide will acquire display cases for exhibits and safeguarding of their artwork. Items will be professionally preserved as identified. The staff expect the Department of Defense to render two records of decision approving the Bureau's requests for transfer of excess real and related personal property for use by tribes in connection with their Indian self-determination contracts.

Financial Management ($8,234,000; FTE 113):

Program Development and Implementation ($1,919,000; FTE 16): The division staff, located in Washington, D.C. direct the Bureau's budget formulation, presentation, justification, and execution requirements; implement policies and program goals through the budget process; review program requests on the basis of fiscal reasonableness and feasibility; develop budget estimates and justifications; prepare for appropriations hearings; and perform budget execution, which has as its primary function funds control for the Bureau.

Each fiscal year, the staff revise the account code structure to accurately reflect the changes to the budget structure resulting from the budget request and Congressional action, and issue an updated Administrative Control of Funds Manual. They also issue, on a fiscal year basis, the Budget Development and Formulation Handbook, used by Bureau staff and to facilitate tribes' participation in planning the subsequent year's budget request.

Annually, the staff process budget execution documents, prepare or review responses to questions for Congressional budget hearing records, prepare or review capability and effect statements which are requested by the Committees on Appropriations, and respond to requests for Bureau budget information from Congressional offices and the general public as reflected in the following table:

Workload	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Estimate	FY 1997 Estimate
Processed Budget Execution Documents	8,000	8,500	10,000	10,500
Responded to Questions on Congressional Budget Hearings	750	600	320	330
Prepared or Reviewed Capability and Effect Statements	1,400	1,100	300*	325*
Responded to Congressional and Public Inquiries	800	800	950	950

* Committees changed Capability Statement procedures.

Washington Liaison Office ($565,000; FTE 7): The staff provide advice to the Chief, Division of Program Development and Implementation, on matters concerning accounting and administrative operations support to the offices and programs within the Central Office. The Washington Liaison Officer provides primary staff support to the Bureau's Chief and Deputy CFOs, who are located in Washington, D.C. The office staff provide the primary link between the Department's Office of Financial Management and the Division of Accounting Management in Albuquerque, New Mexico, in following up on Departmental reporting requirements, explanation of statements and/or reports; and in representing the Bureau at Washington, D.C. meetings with accounting officers from other bureaus of the Department. The staff function as an Area Accounting Office for the Central Office, supporting all Central Office directorates through entry adjustments, corrections, and reconciliations. Staff also provide accurate and timely voucher processing, in accordance with established package assembly procedures, to assure the required audit trail to accounting source documents, and to conform to the Prompt Payment Act as required by OMB Circular A-125. The staff also conduct technical reviews; interpret financial policy and operating principles, and implement procedures issued by the Department and other external regulatory agencies.

The staff also play a vital role in the implementation and operation of the CFO Act functions that must be performed in order for the Bureau to meet its responsibilities in financial reporting, fiscal integrity and oversight, and evaluation of program delivery systems. For FY 1996 and beyond, the role and involvement of the office will expand as the CFO staff develop and implement performance indicators and assist program offices in meeting their responsibilities under the CFO Act. Part of this responsibility involves establishing policies and organizational disciplines for the CFO office, including directing, training, and developing a professional staff in this phase of financial management.

Workload and Performance Indicators		FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997
Documents Processed in Total		13,700	12,950	13,500
Customers	Services Provided/Documentation Involved			
Department (DOI)	Liaison activity - Office of Financial Management (PFM) / Financial reporting/meetings, CFO Act, GAO, OMB, Treasury Dept., Congressional	1,800	1,650	1,500
Department (DOI)	Liaison activity - Office of Fiscal Services (PMO) / OPAC, imprest, Related Support Services	1,200	1,100	1,000
Contractors/ Vendors	Vendor codes, obligations, payment analysis / Inquiries, payment related problems, etc...	3,200	2,100	2,000
U.S. Treasury/DAM/Central Office Programs	Payment certification contact point / voucher processing / Prompt Payment Act, OMB Circular A-125	300	1,500	3,000
Central Office Program Staff - Divisions	Obligations, travel advances, Fiscal Officer authorizations, payroll corrections / Support functions, internal controls	2,400	2,200	2,000
Contracting/ Procurement/ Central Office	Obligations, completion of accounting documents, guidance, information / Required document control, fiscal accountability, appropriation law	1,800	1,650	1,500
Program Office Managers/ Central Office	Accounting reports, cost of operations, appropriation availability / Analysis/interpretation, professional advice and guidance	1,800	1,650	1,500
DAM - Albuquerque	Central Office contact point, liaison activity, answer inquiries, clear Suspense accounts, etc... / First-hand knowledge of headquarters operations, direct contact and communication with DOI	1,200	1,100	1,000

Accounting Management ($5,750,000; FTE 90): This division staff, located in Albuquerque, New Mexico, is responsible for Bureau-wide accounting operations and centralized payment processing and disbursement of all funds made available to the Bureau. The staff provides accounting for Operation of Indian Programs funds, payment of Bureau financial liabilities, financial management and reporting, and serve as the Bureau's payroll liaison for the Department's PAY/PERS system. The staff develop and implement financial and accounting policies, standards, and specifications; provide administration and maintenance of automated computer systems and operating procedures used throughout the Bureau in support of the centralized payment operations; provide billing processing services for collections, direct and guaranteed loans, accounting for irrigation and power projects, and the preparation and submission of Bureau, Departmental, and other external reports and financial statements. As a result of the reduction-in-force, the staff provide the primary leadership and technical guidance for field reviews and reporting of financial management audits conducted by external offices.

Construction Program Management ($3,500,000; FTE 47): Program staff at the Facilities Management and Construction Center (FMCC), located in Albuquerque, New Mexico, are responsible for maintaining all Bureau facilities. The staff provide support to field operations, including budget and oversight of facilities funds. The staff also manage, operate, maintain, plan, construct, repair, and equip facilities; ensure compliance with safety and health codes; provide oversight, training, evaluation, and other technical services; provide planning, design, architectural, engineering and construction management, contracting, telecommunications management and operation and maintenance; establish and implement guidelines and training in the selection, use and maintenance of equipment.

Safety Program Management

FY 1996 plans and Accomplishments ($350,000; FTE 3): The staff ensures that the Bureau is in compliance with the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) of 1970, Executive Order 12196, and *29 CFR Part 1960*; administer the Bureau's Federal Employees Compensation Act/Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (FECA/OWCP) administer the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act and the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees Act; ensure that construction of education facilities are in compliance with applicable federal, state, or tribal safety and health standards in accordance with *25 U.S.C. Sec. 2005*; administer the Indian Highway Safety Program for Indian tribes; and provide technical assistance to Bureau central office, area and agency programs.

Workload	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Estimate
Accidents Investigated	22	26	26
Active Workers Compensation Cases	16	23	23
Bureau Employees Trained	987	1,223	1,223
Tribal Employees Trained	125	227	227
Highway Safety Projects Reviewed	220	160	160
Tort Claims Processed	3	4	4
Employee Claims Processed	4	6	6
Responded to Technical Assistance Requests	2,134	2,687	2,687
Safety Complaints Investigated	21	24	24
Safety Committee Meetings held	140	168	200
Explosive Certifications Issued	68	90	90
Long Term OWCP Cases Managed	90	150	150

During FY 1996, a massive training effort will be conducted in Safety and Health Awareness for all levels of management, and continue into FY 1997. An OWCP User Group was established to develop procedures for returning employees on long term OWCP rolls back to productive employment and thereby reducing the Bureau's $8 million annual OWCP cost.

Facility Safety Inspections ($250,000; FTE 4): The program staff support the Division of Safety Management in the inspections of Bureau facilities, including Indian schools. Workplaces are inspected Bureau-wide to ensure compliance with OSHA requirements, which include new construction and major renovations. The staff also review tribal construction plans as requested.

Workload	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Estimate
Safety Inspections Conducted and Reports entered in FACCOM	24	35	35
Plan Reviews Conducted	44	56	56
Boiler and Pressure Vessels Inspected	600	514	0
Uniform Accessibility Actions	70	91	91

During FY 1996, an inspection program was implemented to reduce accidents at the workplace by initiating general workplace inspections accompanied by collateral duty safety personnel, safety committees, supervisors and employees. Obvious safety hazards were identified and eliminated at little or no cost. Poor housekeeping was a major problem in all workplaces, whether office, shop, or outside areas. This hands-on method of inspecting/training Bureau personnel was very beneficial and well received.

In FY 1997, the major emphasis will be on training. The Bureau's Occupational Safety and Health Strategic Plan has identified safety inspections as a major improvement area. The Bureau will move from the traditional inspections program, inspections performed by twelve qualified inspectors Bureau-wide (area safety managers), to an innovative approach. Hundreds of employees will be trained to provide self-inspections. Collateral duty safety officers and safety committees will comprise the majority of the inspection teams. Managers and employee representatives will also participate in the inspections. The Bureau safety managers will provide oversight and periodic evaluations. The Bureau will develop a system of accountability for safety and health at all levels of operations.

Automated Data Processing Services

Program Subelement		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
ADP Central Program Management	$(000)	9,578	49	0	9,627	49
	FTE	*72*	*0*	*0*	*72*	*0*
ADP System Support	$(000)	500	0	0	500	0
	FTE	*4*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	10,078	49	0	10,127	49
	FTE	*76*	*0*	*0*	*76*	*0*

ADP Central Program Management

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($9,578,000; FTE 72): The Office of Information Resources Management (OIRM) staff supports automated data processing functions needed for Bureau programs. The staff develop, implement and review Bureau-wide policies, plans, and processes for ADP and data communications systems; provide technical assistance and administrative control of Bureau computer information technology, information resource management, and hardware support; support mainframe computers linked to area office satellite servers and the Geographic Information System; prepare requirements analyses for new projects; and upgrade and replace existing computer systems in support of Bureau-wide decentralization. OIRM staff have implemented Bureau systems including the: Federal Financial System (FFS), Trust Funds Management Systems (TFMS), Facilities Construction Operations and Maintenance System (FACCOM), Irrigation and Billings Systems, Integrated Record Management System (IRMS) made up of major subsystem modules such as Individual Indian Monies (IIM), Owner System, Lease Distribution System and People System; Royalty Distribution and Records Management System (RDRS), Land Records Information System (LRIS), and the Social Services Automated System (SSAS).

In FY 1996, program staff will continue the major efforts to re-engineer and deploy applications systems such as IRMS and SSAS to improve functionality and reduce processing costs, to improve its wide area data telecommunication capability and to establish local area networks (LAN) in the Bureau's agencies and larger schools. The latter efforts to improve connectivity is critical to larger and longer term efforts for supporting automated administrative systems and distributed processing of program data to better respond to user needs. Other FY 1996 projects involve deployment of an automated time and attendance system and automated personnel system modules, support and improvement of LAN's equipment installation in Bureau schools, technical assistance to the re-engineering of FACCOM, operations of a new centralized check to statement printing function, and improvement of system security.

ADP System Support:

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($500,000; FTE 4): These funds will provide staff support for a technology advisory office for ADP resource management in the Bureau's metropolitan Washington, D.C. offices. Staff responsibilities include the management and administration, including all routers, hubs, and segments, of six LANs located in the Central and Eastern Area Offices, as well as the maintenance, configuration, implementation, and disposition of hardware and software systems.

Program staff also provide expert technical advice to the Deputy Commissioner; represent the Central and Eastern Area Offices at technological work groups and conferences; provide technical assistance and training to end-users; and consult with the Department's Office of Information Resources Management in the resolution of national and local ADP requirements.

Education Program Management

Program Subelement		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Education Program Management	$(000)	2,112	16	0	2,128	16
	FTE	*22*	*0*	*0*	*22*	*0*
Education Personnel Services	$(000)	0	2,416	0	2,416	2,416
	FTE	*0*	*36*	*0*	*36*	*36*
Total Requirements	$(000)	2,112	2,432	0	4,544	2,432
	FTE	*22*	*36*	*0*	*58*	*36*

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,112,000; FTE 22): The Office of Indian Education Programs (OIEP) staff provide policy direction for nine educational programs, six flow-through programs, exercise line authority over 24 line offices and two post secondary schools. The staff at the line offices and education field locations in turn supervise Bureau off-reservation residential schools, peripheral dormitories housing Indian students attending public schools, and local on-reservation day and boarding schools. The OIEP uses only two percent of the total Bureau education budget for program administration to support 19 professional and four support staff. The program staff provide support in policy analysis and management systems development, implementation, and evaluation in education related matters, allocate and carefully monitor expenditures and staffing levels for both appropriated and flow-through funds and provide personnel management of education staff at all levels of the organization; provide educational evaluation and research in support of the Bureau-funded schools and other educational programs; and provide clean and safe educational facilities and facility improvement and repair.

Following Congressional action on the FY 1996 appropriations, the OIEP has reinvented its program staff to support teams which provide technical assistance and support to 187 elementary and secondary schools. Other technical support includes adult education, Tribally Controlled Community Colleges and the two post secondary institutions. The Bureau provides funding to the Close-Up Foundation for Native American and Alaska Native students to participate in field trips designed to increase awareness of the function of the three branches of the Federal Government.

Indian Gaming

Objective: To ensure that specific gaming-related activities assigned to the Department of the Interior comply with the requirements of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($715,000; FTE 9) Management staff oversee the Department's responsibilities under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, through the development of policy guidelines on land acquisition requests for gaming, per capita distribution plans, Secretarial approval of land and gaming related contracts, and tribal/state gaming compacts.

The staff provide: ongoing review and analysis of tribal-state compacts, revenue allocation plans which include per capita distributions, agreements which require Secretarial approval under *25 U.S.C. §81*, fee-to-trust applications, and leases; coordination with other federal agencies on gaming-related issues such as taxation of Indian gaming revenues/ operations, and NEPA compliance; training and technical assistance to tribes and/or other federal personnel, and financing/accounting issues related to agreements.

The staff work closely with the National Indian Gaming Commission, Department of Justice, Internal Revenue Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and state and Indian gaming industry associations.

Over the past year, the Indian Gaming Management staff provided training to participants in a real estate conference on gaming issues, gave technical assistance in evaluating bids from management companies to one tribe, and responded to hundreds of requests for information concerning Indian gaming.

Workload:	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Estimate
Number of tribal/state compacts approved by the Secretary:	50	113	140
Number of amendments/addenda approved by the Secretary:	*	22	38
Number of complete or partial Section 20 determinations completed:	*	3	8
Number of tribal/state compacts reviewed:	*	24	41
Number of amendments:	*	*	25
Number of administrative records prepared for litigation:	*	*	16
Number of agreements reviewed under Section 81:	*	*	17

(Note: Asterisk indicates data is not available.)

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Office of Self-Governance	$(000)	1,677	+830

Office of Self-Governance (+$830,000): This increase is required to provide seven additional staff and associated support costs. The additional staff are needed to complete negotiations of 53 existing self-governance annual funding agreements and up to 20 new self-governance negotiations on a timely basis in 1997.

Office staffing and administrative support have not kept pace with the rapidly expanding program. Experience during the Demonstration Project has shown that each negotiator can effectively handle approximately 10 regular self-governance agreements. In cases of the Alaskan multi-tribal consortiums, the number that a single negotiator can effectively handle is reduced. There are currently four primary office negotiators handling 53 agreements.

The fiscal staff of the Office of Self-Governance are also on the verge of being overwhelmed by the growing number of transactions and responsibilities. At present, OSG has two staff responsible for the movement of approximately $150 million in 1996. These staff provide all of the financial management, budget, accounting and contracting support associated with the reprogramming/transfer and disbursement of funds, and account for all funds transferred and disbursed. In addition, they also work on financial and accounting systems development. In comparison, Bureau area offices have several staff performing each of these tasks.

The 1995 total expenditures for the Office were $934,000, $335,000 of which was paid from a reimbursable account with the BIA. The 1996 amount that was transferred from the Office of the Secretary is $87,000 less than the 1995 amount and is proving to be inadequate for serving the current number of tribes in the program and financing the negotiated rule making activity. A request is pending to augment this amount by $150,000. Several functions that were formerly performed by the BIA have been shifted to OSG. The Office has been borrowing many services from the BIA in the past (such as contracting services); however, with the BIA downsizing, it is no longer feasible to continue this practice and expect to receive timely service.

In order to improve negotiations and direct service to participating tribes, OSG would open one and possibly two field offices modeled after the Northwest Field office. One of the field offices would most likely be in Alaska where over 140 of the 226 Tribes in Alaska are participating in self-governance under 13 agreements. The geographic distances, unique situations, and the existence of multi-tribe consortia support the need for an Alaskan field office. With multi-tribe agreements and the increased interest in self-determination and self-governance, tribes are creating new relationships amongst themselves and with the Federal Government as allowed by *Public Law 93-638*. As this happens, there are numerous complex administrative and programmatic difficulties that must be resolved. Having an Alaska field office would increase the availability of OSG staff within the state while reducing high travel costs and would result in a major benefit to the tribes and consortia.

Increased staff also will improve the awarding of and the financial management of negotiated amounts in 1997 for the existing 53 agreements and the anticipated 20 new agreements that will come on line that year. This means that with OSG having 73 self-governance agreements, that about 200 of the 557 federally-recognized tribes (35%) will be participating in self-governance, and OSG will be responsible for an estimated $220 million, which will be about 28 percent of all self-determination funds awarded to tribes.

Additional staff is critically needed to work on streamlining the process of fund disbursement as well as maintaining the current financial management system.

Finally, as more tribes enter self-governance, there will be an increase in the number of requests for waivers of BIA regulations that must be processed within 60 days of receipt. Without additional staff, OSG can not be responsive to these tribal requests.

Since 1991, OSG has had between five and seven staff even though the number self-governance agreements and the dollar amounts have increased by more than 800 percent. Without the increased staff, OSG will be unable to accommodate an increase in the number of self-governance tribes in 1997 nor continue to maintain or improve the delivery of services to the existing tribes.

Activity Summary

(Dollar Amounts in thousands)

Activity: Area Office Operations

Subactivity		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Tribal Government	$(000)	1,181	-80	0	1,101	-80
	FTE	*19*	*-3*	*0*	*16*	*-3*
Human Services	$(000)	888	-206	0	682	-206
	FTE	*17*	*-4*	*0*	*13*	*-4*
Public Safety and Justice	$(000)	588	-89	0	499	-89
	FTE	*9*	*-2*	*0*	*7*	*-2*
Community Development	$(000)	3,106	-92	0	3,014	-92
	FTE	*55*	*-1*	*0*	*54*	*-1*
Resources Management	$(000)	3,165	-485	0	2,680	-485
	FTE	*42*	*-6*	*0*	*36*	*-6*
Trust Services	$(000)	7,343	-430	0	6,913	-430
	FTE	*130*	*-13*	*0*	*117*	*-13*
General Adminstration	$(000)	20,443	1,229	0	21,672	1,229
	FTE	*362*	*-25*	*0*	*337*	*-25*
Total Requirements	$(000)	36,714	-153	0	36,561	-153
	FTE	*634*	*-54*	*0*	*580*	*-54*

Objectives:

- To provide technical assistance, program management and administrative services in support of tribe and agency programs throughout Indian Country, ensuring that trust responsibilities are met.

- To serve as a liaison for the Central Office to ensure that program, policy, and other administrative directives are properly implemented at the local level.

- To serve as advocates for the tribes to ensure that tribal views are fully considered by Central Office in the establishment of programs, policies, and other directives.

Congressional action on the Department of Interior and Related Agencies appropriations bill reduced funding for Area Office programs by $14,4470,000, a decrease of one-third from the FY 1996 request level. In order to absorb a reduction of this size, the Bureau was forced to conduct a reduction-in-force (RIF) in the area offices' staff. The RIF procedure resulted in the abolishment of 1,226 positions, 545 of which were encumbered. Positions abolished included contract specialists, self-determination specialists, and administrative staff positions. Many other employees were downgraded or reassigned to other jobs. The RIF is having an adverse effect on the Bureau's ability to provide services to the tribes, and the implementation of tribal shares, which was interrupted for six months while RIF actions were being completed.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Area Office Operations
Subactivity: Tribal Government

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Community Services, General	$(000)	228	0	0	228	0
	FTE	*2*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*0*
Other Aid to Tribal Government	$(000)	953	-80	0	873	-80
	FTE	*17*	*-3*	*0*	*14*	*-3*
Total Requirements	$(000)	1,181	-80	0	1,101	-80
	FTE	*19*	*-3*	*0*	*16*	*-3*

Community Services, General

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($228,000; FTE 2): These funds support administrative oversight and technical assistance for the Tribal Government and Human Services programs.

All Other Aid to Tribal Government

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($953,000; FTE 17): These program funds provide technical assistance to federally-recognized Indian tribes. The area offices assist tribes and tribal organizations in developing, improving or amending tribal constitutions, bylaws, codes, ordinances, and membership rolls; conducting elections; reviewing and approving tribal attorney contracts; ensuring the integrity of the separate branches of tribal government; and resolving intratribal dispute issues, and membership recall and removal. The area offices develop proposals for the use of judgment funds, conduct Hearings of Record, and certify enrollments for federally recognized tribes and/or required blood quantum necessary to qualify individuals for federal service and benefits available to Indian people.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Area Office Operations
Subactivity: Human Services

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Services to Children, Elderly and Families	$(000)	888	-206	0	682	-206
	FTE	*17*	*-4*	*0*	*13*	*-4*

Services to Children, Elderly and Families

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($888,000; FTE 17): The area offices are responsible for technical supervision of the social services programs including: development and operation of the area social services program; technical assistance and consultation to social services staff, tribes, and Indian organizations with respect to Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) programs; coordination of social services policies and programs with other federal, state, and local agencies; program reviews and training and supervision of area ICWA programs.

Funds are also used to pay for Security Officers to assist in suitability adjudications on Office of Personnel Management (OPM) investigations of Bureau applicants to determine suitability for employment of those applicants who have direct contact with children. Title IV of *Public Law 101-630*, the Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act, requires background investigations on prospective employees who have regular contact with or control over children.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Area Office Operations
Subactivity: Public Safety and Justice

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Law Enforcement	$(000)	588	-89	0	499	-89
	FTE	*9*	*-2*	*0*	*7*	*-2*

Law Enforcement

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($588,000; FTE 9): These funds support the area office criminal investigators, who have supervisory responsibilities over all criminal investigator positions within an area. They provide investigative services to Bureau and tribal law enforcement programs through continued compliance with *Public Law 101-379*, the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act, and *Public Law 101-630*, the Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act. These law enforcement personnel are responsible for the investigation of major federal crimes such as child abuse, rape, murder, and drug-related offenses in Indian Country. They participate on child protection teams, train field personnel in the techniques to be used in investigating child abuse cases, and provide technical assistance to Area Directors for the operation of uniformed police programs.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Area Office Operations
Subactivity: Community Development

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Housing Development	$(000)	2,360	-28	0	2,332	-28
	FTE	*42*	*0*	*0*	*42*	*0*
Adult Vocational Training	$(000)	51	-20	0	31	-20
	FTE	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*-0*
Economic Development	$(000)	695	-44	0	651	-44
	FTE	*12*	*-1*	*0*	*11*	*-1*
Total Requirements	$(000)	3,106	-92	0	3,014	-92
	FTE	*55*	*-1*	*0*	*54*	*-1*

Housing Development

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,360,000; FTE 42): The Bureau implements the Housing Improvement Program through *Public Law 93-638* contracts, self-governance compacts, or by direct administration. Area office staff review, certify, endorse, and forward tribal inventories of housing needs to the Central Office for use in funds distribution. Area staff provide technical assistance to tribes in developing annual and multi-year plans and housing inventories; review eligibility and selection determinations, work plans, cost estimates, structure categorization, and all contract issues. Area staff monitor compliance with regulations and policy by providing federal oversight, contract and project monitoring, and inspection during construction. Area staff coordinate efforts as appropriate with the Indian Health Service, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Farmers Home Administration, and other agencies.

Adult Vocational Training

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($51,000; FTE 1): Area office program staff develop and operate the adult vocational training program and work closely with agencies and tribes to place program participants in jobs upon completion of training.

Economic Development

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($695,000; FTE 12): Staff approve loan guarantees where loan ceilings and subsidies have been allocated. They also manage the area and agency operations of the pre-1992 Revolving Fund for Loans and Loan Guaranty and Insurance programs, and the post-1991 Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund. Area credit staff monitor credit programs which have been contracted under *Public Law 93-638*; and provide oversight, guidance, policy implementation, and perform program evaluations of those agencies with Bureau-operated credit programs.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Area Office Operations
Subactivity: Resources Management

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Natural Resources General	$(000)	462	-98	0	364	-98
	FTE	*6*	*0*	*0*	*6*	*0*
Agriculture	$(000)	542	-210	0	332	-210
	FTE	*7*	*-3*	*0*	*4*	*-3*
Forestry	$(000)	922	-125	0	797	-125
	FTE	*18*	*-2*	*0*	*16*	*-2*
Forest Marketing Assistance	$(000)	182	-1	0	181	-1
	FTE	*2*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*0*
Water Resources	$(000)	531	-9	0	522	-9
	FTE	*5*	*0*	*0*	*5*	*0*
Wildlife and Parks	$(000)	295	1	0	296	1
	FTE	*2*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*0*
Minerals and Mining	$(000)	231	-43	0	188	-43
	FTE	*2*	*-1*	*0*	*1*	*-1*
Total Requirements	$(000)	3,165	-485	0	2,680	-485
	FTE	*42*	*-6*	*0*	*36*	*-6*

Natural Resources General

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($462,000; FTE 6): The Area Offices provide oversight, supervision, direction and support to the Natural Resources programs for the planning and management of renewable natural resources. The primary activity is the coordination of these program functions and information systems with local governments and with other federal, state, tribal, and private organizations in the application of spatial data technology and automated cartography to the natural resource and transportation program areas.

Agriculture

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($542,000; FTE 7): The Area Offices provide technical assistance and advice on the planning, management, conservation, development and utilization of Indian soil, water, farmland and rangeland resources.

Forestry

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($922,000; FTE 18): Area Offices support planning and scheduling of areawide forestry activities, program oversight to ensure that regulatory and policy requirements are met, and maintenance of technical standards for sound forest management. Area staff provide forestry assistance to reservations with smaller trust acreage and on public domain allotments where there are no agency forestry personnel. Active working relationships are maintained with other federal, state and private organizations and industry with an interest in forestry issues and policy. Ongoing technical functions include the formulation and implementation of policies for the appraisal of timber, preparation and revision of forest management or integrated resource management plans for the forest land base, forest inventories and analyses of inventory data, forest development projects, forest protection and other forestry related activities.

Forest Marketing Assistance

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($182,000; FTE 2): The Forest Products Marketing Assistance Program provides technical guidance to timber-owning tribes and to individual Indians desiring to develop, expand, and maximize revenues from the sale or manufacture of forest products. The staff promote and expand opportunities for economic development, increase tribal and individual revenues, and produce job opportunities for Indian people both on and off reservations. Regional marketing specialists provide research assistance, design and evaluation of market studies; aid in obtaining financial assistance; and develop business plans. Funds are also used for part time support personnel. These regional positions are located at the Minneapolis, Phoenix, and Portland Area Offices and services are provided to all other Area Offices.

Water Resources

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($531,000); FTE 5): The funds support costs to implement the Water Resources and Litigation/Negotiation programs to develop Indian water settlements, monitor collection data for pending settlements, and provide technical support to tribal governments in litigation/negotiation activities. Assistance is provided to the Area Director, Agency and tribal water resource managers in engineering, economics, water resources management, and budgetary resources management. The staff serve on several departmental water rights negotiation teams as the primary contact with tribal, federal and non-federal agencies engaged in water resources activities.

Wildlife and Parks

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($295,000; FTE 2): These funds support biologists located at the Aberdeen, Albuquerque, Minneapolis and Phoenix Area Offices. The biologists act as liaison between the tribes and federal and state agencies, represent tribal interests at federal and state meetings, and monitor *Public Law 93-638* contracts.

Minerals and Mining

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($231,000; FTE 2): This staff, in compliance with the recommendations of the Linowes Commission, provides accountability for royalties paid on minerals removed from Indian lands by direct support of tribal mineral programs under jurisdiction of area offices. Six staff positions are partially supported at the Aberdeen, Anadarko, Muskogee, Phoenix, and Portland Area Offices to provide inspections for site security, and technical expertise for mineral agreement negotiations.

Area offices assist tribes in negotiating oil and gas leases, sales of mineral rights, royalty disputes, buy-out of gas wells, and contract term disputes. Staff also assist in monitoring coal royalties, participating in coal production inspections and mine permit revisions, coal development negotiations, evaluating gravel production and trespass cases and provide technical assistance regarding hydroelectric power generation, and mineral development, exploration, and production.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Area Office Operations
Subactivity: Trust Services

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Trust Services, General	$(000)	582	-6	0	576	-6
	FTE	*7*	*0*	*0*	*7*	*0*
All Other Indian Rights Protection	$(000)	358	-124	0	234	-124
	FTE	*3*	*-1*	*0*	*2*	*-1*
Real Estate Services	$(000)	1,821	-306	0	1,515	-306
	FTE	*29*	*-12*	*0*	*17*	*-12*
Land Titles and Records Offices	$(000)	3,118	20	0	3,138	20
	FTE	*67*	*0*	*0*	*67*	*0*
Land Records Improvement	$(000)	1,269	-11	0	1,258	-11
	FTE	*23*	*0*	*0*	*23*	*0*
Environmental Quality Services	$(000)	195	-3	0	192	-3
	FTE	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	7,343	-430	0	6,913	-430
	FTE	*130*	*-13*	*0*	*117*	*-13*

Trust Services, General

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($582,000; FTE 7): This program supports the administration of trust properties and protection of natural resources. Activities supported include studies, contracts, geographic information system agreements with tribes, and other services required to meet the Bureau's trust responsibilities.

All Other Indian Rights Protection

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($358,000; FTE 3): This program supports implementation of regulations to protect tribal rights and interests, and the estate the Bureau administers on behalf of Indian tribes.

Real Estate Services

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,821,000; FTE 29): The area offices provide technical support, general policy direction, and administrative review and evaluation of agency real property management services. Technical support services include appeal decisions, review of development initiatives, training, litigation support, and development of program operation manuals.

Land Titles and Records Offices

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($3,118,000; FTE 67): The Land Titles and Records program (LTR) is the sole official federal program for performing the functions and processes of recording of title documents, imaging and managing title documents, determining and certifying federal Indian title and ownership of trust and restricted lands. The mission of the LTR program is to provide accurate and timely certified federal title and ownership services to and for the protection of the programs' clients, and to establish a program and systems environment that provides, supports, and promotes open access to land, title and ownership records and data, subject only to the restrictions of federal law and policy. Consistent with its mission, the LTR program has the following strategic goals:

- Establish, provide and maintain accurate and timely title and ownership for all federal Indian trust and restricted lands.

- Establish, provide and maintain open land title data systems, with particular attention to and integration with the programs internal and external clients and their data systems for land, title and ownership data and data sharing consistent with federal law and policy.

- Develop, manage, operate and promote efficient, cost-effective and accountable federal Indian title and records programs for the performance and delivery of accurate and timely title services and products to the programs clients.

To achieve the strategic goals, the program must maintain basic level of title service and product delivery. In FY 1996, the program reported title backlogs indicated in the table below:

LTR Programs	Title Status Reports*	Recorded Title Documents	Title Document Images	Title Status Maps*
Beginning of FY 1996	4,230	20,658	23,914	28,773
New as of February 1996	2,741	12,856	24,309	3,744
Total as of February 1996	6,971	33,514	48,223	32,517
Completed or Reduced as of Feb. 1996	3,654	10,879	26,763	20,146
Backlogs as of Feb. 1996	3,317	22,635	21,460	12,371

*Excludes approximately 16,700 new titles in Juneau Area

The reduction in the Title Status Report backlog resulted from cancellation of requested Title Status Reports because the reports could not be provided in a timely manner and requesting the Reports (e.g., mortgaging, leasing, conveying, etc.) had past due or was canceled. However, based on historical cost analysis the program anticipates that at present funding levels title backlogs will continue to increase by a rate of about 17 percent per year. The project funding for backlog elimination will be provided by the associated Land Records Improvement program as indicated below.

Land Records Improvement

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,269,000; FTE 23): Prior to FY 1996, the Land Records Improvement program (LRI) resources were directed to the unrecorded documents, microfilm archive, and cartographic projects. Beginning in FY 1996, these LRI projects resource allocations are being made subject to the following priorities:

1. Processing of daily title workload to reduce title product and service backlogs.
2. Processing of recording and title certification backlogs.
3. Microfilm archives (title document microfilming).
4. Title completion activities in support of the Land Records Management Project.

The requested funding will be applied to the backlog elimination project to reduce the increase in title backlog creation and to reduce the existing title backlogs.

LRI Programs	Title Status Reports*	Recorded Title Documents	Title Document Images	Title Status Maps*
Backlogs as of Feb. 1996	3,317	22,635	21,460	12,371
Person-Years to Eliminate	13.37	9.32	5.46	76.28
Salary Cost to Eliminate ($)	$1,459,480	$339,525	$751,000	$1,892,763

*Excludes approximately 16,700 new titles in Juneau Area

The "person-years to eliminate" and "salary cost to eliminate" is computed on historical cost analysis. The FY 1997 combined LTR-LRI budget will amount to about $4.396 million which is about $1.688 million less than FY 1995 and will result in the formation of the following backlogs:

LRI Business Processes	Average Process Duration (Hr:Min)	FY 1995 Ave. Salary Cost / Performance Output ($)	Additional Title Backlogs from Reduced Funding	Backlogs Reported February 1996	Anticipated End of FY 1996 Title Backlogs
Title Status Report	6:49	440.07	1,685	3,317	5,002
Recorded Title Document	0:42	14.96	5,863	22,635	28,498
Title Document Image	0:26	9.39	4,727	21,460	26,187
Title Status Maps	10:25	153.63	835	12,371	13,206
Modify Probate Document	3:58	256.48	188		188

As indicated in the above table, unless the backlogs in title services and products are eliminated the backlog will continue to grow and cause "ripple" effects that will slowly and eventually halt the management, development and trust income generation of trust lands and resources. The analysis for the LRI program supports the need to restore funding so that backlogs can be eliminated and kept from reforming.

Environmental Quality Services

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($195,000; FTE 1): The funds support partial staff positions at six area offices (Aberdeen, Anadarko, Billings, Minneapolis, Sacramento, and Portland). Functions include coordinating and preparing environmental impact statements (EIS), reviewing and oversight of documents, scheduling public hearings, responding to public comments on EIS and environmental assessments (EAs), preparing permits for archeological activities, providing guidance for historic preservation compliance cases, and providing guidance to tribes and agencies. The area staff coordinate with regional offices of the Environmental Protection Agency, Indian Health Service, Department of Housing and Urban Development and other federal agencies to ensure that environmental interests on Indian lands are recognized, including air and water quality issues. Staff provide training to area, agency and tribal personnel in all matters dealing with waste management.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Area Office Operations
Subactivity: General Administration

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Executive Direction & EEO	$(000)	1,908	-236	0	1,672	-236
	FTE	*18*	*0*	*0*	*18*	*0*
Administrative Services	$(000)	11,065	-1,790	0	9,275	-1,790
	FTE	*225*	*-88*	*0*	*137*	*-88*
Personnel Services	$(000)	0	4,770	0	4,770	4,770
	FTE	*0*	*63*	*0*	*63*	*63*
Safety Management	$(000)	694	-189	0	505	-189
	FTE	*20*	*0*	*0*	*20*	*0*
Facilities Management	$(000)	3,837	-1,174	0	2,663	-1,174
	FTE	*68*	*0*	*0*	*68*	*0*
ADP Decentralized System Support	$(000)	2,939	-152	0	2,787	-152
	FTE	*31*	*0*	*0*	*31*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	20,443	1,229	0	21,672	1,229
	FTE	*362*	*-25*	*0*	*337*	*-25*

During fiscal year 1996, the Office of Special Trustee (OST) received administrative support from the Bureau, including information resources management and ADP, financial management, procurement, and personnel services. The Bureau also funded the overhead costs of the OST, including GSA rent, postage, unemployment compensation, workers compensation, FFS, FTS 2000, PAY/PERS, and the per capita buy out charge. In the 1996 Conference Report, the Appropriation Committees instructed the Department to include administrative and overhead expenses in the 1997 OST budget. Due to the length of employee furloughs and the delay in resolving the 1996 Budget (including the allocation of the Bureau general reductions), the work necessary to allocate these costs between the Bureau and OST could not be completed in time for submission of the 1997 President's Budget. Accordingly, the Bureau's FY 1997 request includes general administration and pooled overhead funding to support the OST. The analysis and proposed allocation of these costs should be completed in the summer and will be forwarded to the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee.

Executive Direction and EEO

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,908,000; FTE 18): These funds support Area Director and immediate staff positions at 12 area offices throughout the nation. In FY 1997, the Navajo Tribe is proposing to eliminate the Area Office organization and transfer all funds to Tribal Priority Allocations - Field Operations.

The Office of the Area Director provides organizational leadership and management, ensures the coordination of all assigned programs to achieve the overall mission of the Bureau and fulfills responsibilities delegated by the Secretary of the Interior through the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs. The Area Director acts primarily on behalf of the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and/or Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs in upholding and maintaining the government-to-government relationship with tribes in fulfilling the federal trust responsibilities.

Activities include policy formulation and review; tribal consultation; public relations; representation of the Bureau to other governmental agencies and private organizations; determinations of administrative and program appeals; and management of assigned resources. The Area Director also has direct responsibility for EEO compliance through the development and implementation of EEO policies, procedures, standards, and requirements as specified by law.

Administrative Services

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($11,065,000; FTE 225): The area offices provide the administrative services necessary for the control and accountability of resources used to achieve the Bureau's mission and uphold mandates as required by federal statutes such as the Anti-Deficiency Act, the Procurement Reform Act, and the Chief Financial Officers' Act. Area office activities include procurement, property management, funds control, and accounting for all agencies and education installations in their specific servicing area. Each activity provides direct services for the operations of an area office in support of its trust program activities and serves as a lifeline to field locations by supplementing services to those locations. Additionally, services such as technical assistance are provided to tribes in the service area by the administrative arm of the area office.

In FY 1997, funds will be transferred from Special Programs/Pooled Overhead for Personnel Services at area locations. These funds support personnel activities such as providing assistance and advice to employees and managers regarding benefits, grievances, staffing and classification of positions.

Safety Management

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($694,000; FTE 20): These funds support area safety officers and staff in ensuring safe and healthy work environments for all Bureau activities not only affecting Bureau employees, but also tribal contractors, students and the public. Technical guidance is provided to tribes and contractors in the establishment and maintenance of safety and health programs, including the safe handling and use of explosives, pesticides, toxic substances, and poison exposure. Area safety staff provide technical assistance to tribes participating in the Indian Highway Safety program and investigate and report deficiencies found in federal structures (all federal buildings; GSA leased buildings; tribally-owned building housing federal services; and tribally-leased GSA buildings.) The staff also investigates claims against the Bureau due to negligent or wrongful acts by federal employees, and claims arising from *Public Law 93-638* contracts.

Facilities Management

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($3,837,000; FTE 68): These staff provide essential services for management of 3,400 buildings, excluding quarters, containing approximately 19.5 million square feet of space. The area offices provide construction and program technical coordination, guidance, engineering services, project monitoring, construction management and engineering technical assistance, inspection and evaluation services, O&M oversight which includes developing agency level facility operation and maintenance programs, providing technical guidance, providing field locations with energy conservation and environmental protection expertise and facilities training to agencies and tribes.

Area office staff also provide support to the agency facility programs, including supervision and inspection of major repair and improvement projects, inspection and evaluation of specialty systems such as boilers, water and waste disposal, water treatment, and control systems for heating and cooling plants, telecommunications and alarms, diagnosing problems in electric and mechanical systems, and identifying and developing repair project needs, scope and costs. Additionally, area staff provide direction and support for the FACCOM system, a management information system for construction projects.

ADP Decentralized System Support

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,939,000; FTE 31): These funds support the Information Management Centers (IMC) located at six area offices (Albuquerque, Anadarko, Billings, Muskogee, Phoenix, and Portland) and four specialist positions in the field (Eastern, Juneau, Minneapolis, and Sacramento Areas). In FY 1996, one specialist position was funded at the Navajo Area Office, the funds are proposed to be transferred to Tribal Priority Allocations in FY 1997.

Support is provided for decentralized computer and data communication networks for information systems for the following program activities: forestry; records; real and personal property, irrigation; accounting report distribution; personnel and payroll; and law enforcement systems. The IMCs provide technical assistance regarding computer information technology systems, information resources management, and hardware and software support. They also direct needs assessments for ADP services, plan ADP-related projects, and provide programming services on an as-needed basis for both Area and the supported agency location.

The IMCs support the equipment software at 82 Bureau agencies and 30 Bureau schools nationwide. This support includes installation assistance for Local Area Network (LAN) equipment and software (MLEA Project) and the related Wide Area Network (WAN) infrastructure. This includes all aspects of the DOINET/INTERNET implementation including the setup and configuration maintenance of routers and firewalls. This implementation will allow the Bureau to move from a shared network to the Department of Interior's DOINET Wide Area Network strategy. Additionally, the IMCs will continue to provide ADP training for all Bureau field staff and implement new Management Information Systems to assist area and agency staffs in maintaining productivity during current downsizing activities.

Activity Summary

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead

Subactivity		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Human Services	$(000)	866	0	-866	0	-866
	FTE	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Education	$(000)	13,069	151	500	13,720	651
	FTE	*220*	*0*	*0*	*220*	*0*
Public Safety and Justice	$(000)	2,644	12	0	2,656	12
	FTE	*16*	*0*	*0*	*16*	*0*
Community Development	$(000)	3,403	8	-12	3,399	-4
	FTE	*12*	*0*	*0*	*12*	*0*
Resources Management	$(000)	1,470	0	-150	1,320	-150
	FTE	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
General Administration	$(000)	61,877	-8,325	-1,000	52,552	-9,325
	FTE	*112*	*-112*	*0*	*0*	*-112*
Total Requirements	$(000)	83,329	-8,154	-1,528	73,647	-9,682
	FTE	*360*	*-112*	*0*	*248*	*-112*

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead
Subactivity: Human Services

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Indian Child Welfare Act - Off Reservation	$(000)	866	0	-866	0	-866

Indian Child Welfare Act Grants - Off-Reservation

Objective: To protect Indian children from arbitrary removal from their families and tribal affiliation and prevent the breakup of Indian families in child custody proceedings.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($866,000): These funds, awarded under Title II of *Public Law 95-608*, are awarded to off-reservation Indian organizations through a national competition and review process as announced in the Federal Register. The programs provide direct services to Indian families and children to help strengthen families and to prevent the removal of children from their parents. Approximately 12 grants will be awarded nationwide.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Indian Child Welfare Act-Urban	$(000)	0	-866

Indian Child Welfare Act-Urban (-$866,000): The 1996 Conference action reduced this program by half, from $1,732,000 to $866,000. It is no longer efficient, cost-effective, or feasible for the Bureau to engage in its annual national ICWA grant competition process. The annualized cost to the federal government for the preparation and processing of a Federal Register grant announcement; grant application and procedural kits; provision of training and technical assistance; grant execution, award modifications and monitoring activities by the areas; associated support costs at the Central Office and area levels; and processing post-competition appeals far outweighs the benefits of distributing funds to approximately 12 grantees.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead
Subactivity: Education

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Post Secondary Schools	$(000)	11,732	151	500	12,383	651
	FTE	*220*	*0*	*0*	*220*	*0*
Special Higher Education Scholarships	$(000)	1,337	0	0	1,337	0
Total Requirements	$(000)	13,069	151	500	13,720	651
	FTE	*220*	*0*	*0*	*220*	*0*

Post Secondary Schools

Program Subelement		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Haskell Indian Nations University	$(000)	7,506	101	300	7,907	401
	FTE	*147*	*0*	*0*	*147*	*0*
Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute	$(000)	4,226	50	200	4,476	250
	FTE	*73*	*0*	*0*	*73*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	11,732	151	500	12,383	651
	FTE	*220*	*0*	*0*	*220*	*0*

Objectives:

- To provide a supportive educational environment for students pursuing Associate Degrees in Science and Art and Baccalaureate degrees in Elementary Education.
- To provide quality instruction to students with special emphasis in curricula designed to meet the needs of Indians and Alaska Natives, many of whom come from isolated economically distressed areas and where adequate college orientation may not have been provided.
- To provide counseling and guidance to students on education or employment opportunities.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($11,732,000; FTE 220): The two post-secondary schools, Haskell Indian Nations University the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI), provide a variety of educational opportunities for Indian and Alaska Native students at the junior college level to prepare them to enter four-year colleges and universities or to find employment. Haskell also offers a Baccalaureate degree in Elementary Education.

Haskell Indian Nations University ($7,506,000; FTE 147): Haskell is a national intertribal college located on a 320-acre campus in Lawrence, Kansas. It provides an opportunity for American Indian/Alaska Native students from tribes across the United States to learn in a setting rich in American Indian cultural heritage and tribal diversity.

Haskell provides higher education to federally recognized tribal members, as authorized by legislation and in partial fulfillment of treaty and trust obligations, through tuition-free education, culturally sensitive curricula, innovative services, and a commitment to academic excellence. Haskell offers a holistic education through the development of spiritual, emotional, intellectual and physical aspects of life. Students may enroll in one of the four academic degree programs: Associate of Applied Science; Associate of Science; Associate of Arts; and a Baccalaureate in Elementary Education, all of which integrate American Indian and Alaska Native material into the curriculum.

Haskell has implemented its first baccalaureate program, an elementary education program which accepted juniors in the fall of 1995. Students graduating from this program will be certified to teach kindergarten through ninth grades in Kansas and other states with similar programs. Congress provided additional funds to implement this program in the FY 1995 Appropriations.

Haskell also initiated a degree program in Tribal Realty and Land Management, which focuses on realty principles and practices for the management, protection and conservation of Indian lands and natural resources. The program is designed to prepare students for either entry into real estate positions at a technician level or to transfer into a real estate related program at a university offering a bachelor's degree.

More than 100 students at Haskell attend courses in the Natural Resources Program which provides education and summer employment in the natural resources field. These students are being trained as professional natural resource managers with tribes, the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Bureau.

Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI) ($4,226,000; FTE 73): SIPI is accredited to award Liberal Arts and Computer Science associate degrees and certificates (or partially transferable school-to-work associate degrees) in all programs available at the institute. SIPI has established additional programs in Environmental Science, Electronics and Semiconductor Manufacturing Technologies which will include computer-integrated science and mathematics, technical communications, industry internships, technical design (Auto-CAD/CIMS) and project-based, remote sensing applications.

In recent years, SIPI has placed a high priority on zero-tolerance substance abuse policies, increased associate degree accreditation and additional training programs with the goal of improving educational opportunities at the post graduate level for Native American and Alaska Natives.

SIPI has worked with other agencies, both private and Federal to assure that the highest degree of technology exists for student use and learning.

Number of Students Enrolled	Actual		Projected	
	Fall 1995	Spring 1996	Fall 1996	Spring 1997
Haskell	898	890	920	900
SIPI	643	562	650	570
Total	1,541	1,452	1,570	1,470

Number of Graduates	Fall 1994	Spring 1995	Fall 1995	Spring 1996
Haskell	32	69	27	75
SIPI	36	39	14	46
Total	68	108	41	121

Special Higher Education Scholarships

Objective: To provide financial assistance to Indian students for graduate level study with special emphasis on students pursuing the professions of law, education, medicine, natural resources, engineering, business administration and social work.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,337,000): In FY 1996, Conference action reduced this program by half. The prior year funding level funded about 716 scholarships at an average value of $3,375, in 1996 the Bureau will fund about 659 scholarships at an average values of $2,028. The following table lists the number of estimated scholarships awarded by field of study for FY 1996.

Scholarship Awards	FY 1996 Academic Year Estimated Awards
Field of Study:	
Law	189
Education	79
Business	56
Health Professions	197
Engineering	13
Natural resources	5
Other Fields	120
Total	659

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Post Secondary Schools	$(000)	12,383	+500
	FTE	*220*	*0*

Haskell Indian Nations University ($300,000): Education is one of the top priorities of the tribes and the Bureau; yet most Indian youth cannot afford college. Haskell University provides bright, motivated Indian students with the education needed so they can compete for jobs and bring economic recovery to reservations. An increase of $300,000 is needed to ensure that the University can continue to pay for faculty salaries and provide accredited programs. The University will use the funds to provide teacher education and natural resources and real estate programs. All these programs have become more important in Indian country due to the tribal shares process wherein tribes assume more of the administration of their resources.

Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute ($200,000): Education is one of the top priorities of the tribes and the Bureau; yet most Indian youth cannot afford college. SIPI provides bright, motivated Indian student with the education needed so they can compete for jobs and bring economic recovery to reservations. An increase of $200,000 is requested to continue to pay for faculty salaries and provide accredited programs. SIPI will use the funds to continue the advanced automated systems training programs.

The above request also includes the increasing costs of operating dormitories on the campuses; neither school is located within commuting distance of large populations of Indians. Between FY 1992 and FY 1996, enrollment at the two schools increased by over percent. Without the requested increase for the two post secondary schools, the Bureau may have to refuse students who would otherwise be admitted into the academic programs. These students cannot afford other colleges and these schools provide their sole opportunity for professional job training.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead
Subactivity: Public Safety and Justice

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Indian Police Academy	$(000)	1,646	5	0	1,651	5
	FTE	*7*	*0*	*0*	*7*	*0*
Substance Abuse	$(000)	998	7	0	1,005	7
	FTE	*9*	*0*	*0*	*9*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	2,644	12	0	2,656	12
	FTE	*16*	*0*	*0*	*16*	*0*

Indian Police Academy

Objectives:

- To develop and provide basic and advanced training programs for the Bureau and tribal law enforcement and detention personnel.
- To comply with the *25 C.F.R.* requirements by providing law enforcement personnel basic training within one year of appointment.
- To increase the level of professional competence and proficiency of Bureau and tribal law enforcement and detention personnel.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,646,000; FTE 7): The Indian Police Academy is co-located with the Department of the Treasury, at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), Artesia, New Mexico. The academy provides basic police training and numerous advanced training courses, such as child abuse investigation, community policing, firearms instructor, police management and supervision, and detention and dispatcher training courses for tribal and Bureau law enforcement and detention officers. Training will be provided as reflected in the following table:

Title of Training Course/Program	Number of Personnel Trained
Recruit Basic Law Enforcement (14-week program)	100
Supervisory Enforcement Officer and Advanced Police Management Program	100
Basic Detention Officer Training	75
Supervisory Detention Officer Training	60
Child Abuse and Exploitation Investigation Training	800
Field outreach training on Indian country criminal jurisdiction	200
Basic Criminal Investigator Training	30
Criminal Investigator In-Service (40 hours) Training	125
Conservation Enforcement Officer Program (12-week course)	24
Field outreach training on domestic violence, gangs, officer safety, use of force, ethics and judgmental evaluations and management of force	500
Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Instructor Training, Junior High Instructor Training, and Parenting Instructor Training,	50
Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT)	50
Human Resources and Domestic Violence Intervention Training	1,000
Total Estimated Number of Personnel Trained	3,114

Substance Abuse

Objectives:

- To reduce the drug trafficking and the supply of illegal drugs on Indian lands through joint interdiction and undercover operations with other federal, state, tribal and local law enforcement.
- To comply with *Public Law 99-570* by conducting marijuana eradication and investigations on Indian lands nationwide.
- To provide training to Bureau and tribal law enforcement officers in the investigation and prosecution of offenses related to illegal narcotics in Indian Country.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($998,000; FTE 9): The Branch of Drug Enforcement (BDE) is located at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Artesia, New Mexico. This unit performs the following activities: initiates undercover drug buys for local police investigations; participates with regional drug enforcement task forces made up of local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies; provides investigators to serve as instructors at the Indian Police Academy; and, because of the unit is highly trained and tactical-ready, serves as the Bureau's emergency response team, available to assist tribes in dealing with unusual law enforcement situations or extreme emergencies.

In FY 1996, the BDE will conduct ten marijuana eradication operations in ten states, covering twenty-four Indian reservations; four interdiction operations in eight states; and six undercover operations in two states, covering two Indian reservations. The mobile unit plans to conduct marijuana enforcement/eradication operations in nine states, covering twenty-four Indian reservations.

The BDE will provide training in Basic Undercover Drug Investigation (25 or more Bureau and tribal law enforcement officers); Marijuana Eradication and Investigation (25 or more Bureau and tribal law enforcement officers); field outreach training on undercover drug investigations for Bureau, tribal, and local law enforcement officers in seven states; and field outreach training on pharmacy audits (25 or more Bureau, tribal, and local law enforcement officers).

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead
Subactivity: Community Development

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	$(000)	962	8	-12	958	-4
	FTE	*12*	*0*	*0*	*12*	*0*
United Tribes Technical College	$(000)	1,810	0	0	1,810	0
United Sioux Tribe Development Corp.	$(000)	107	0	0	107	0
National Ironworkers Training Program	$(000)	524	0	0	524	0
Total Requirements	$(000)	3,403	8	-12	3,399	-4
	FTE	*12*	*0*	*0*	*12*	*0*

Indian Arts and Crafts Board

Objective: To promote the economic development of American Indians and Alaska Natives through their creative work and expansion of the market for the products of Native American art and craftsmanship, and increase their participation and control in the Native American fine arts and handicrafts business.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($962,000; FTE 12): The Indian Arts and Crafts Board provides support to enable Native Americans to realize their full potential for employment and income from the demand for their creative work; and implements the Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990 *(Public Law 101-644)*, which regulates the marketing of Indian arts and crafts to protect producers and purchasers. Annual sales of Indian handicrafts and other artwork are over $1 billion. The Board operates three regional museums: the Southern Plains Indian Museum in Anadarko, OK; the Sioux Indian Museum in Rapid City, SD; and the Museum of the Plains Indian in Browning, MT. The Board owns and uses outstanding collections of contemporary and historic American Indian and Alaska Native art (23,000 objects), which include over fifty percent of the artwork (painting, sculpture, etc) managed by the Department of the Interior nationwide. The collections include historic objects that some tribes consider sacred and objects of cultural patrimony under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act *(Public Law 101-644)*. Approximately two-thirds of these collections are located at these museums, which serve as the major economic, cultural, and educational attractions in their regions (two of them open every day all year round), and are used as staging points for regional and national promotions. Average annual attendance at the Board's three museums totals over 164,000. The Board's activities are not duplicated in either the federal or the private sector and its policies are determined by its five commissioners, who serve without compensation.

During FY 1996, the Board held eight sales exhibitions in its museums to help establish emerging artists and craftspeople in the market. The Board completed an entirely redesigned and rewritten Source Directory to assist some 150 Indian enterprises to market directly to approximately 15,000 customers. The Source Directory publication is the primary means of establishing direct contact between consumers and Indian producers, and the new edition includes extensive use of color illustrations to increase its public appeal, as well as a new format that permits the business listings to be rapidly and inexpensively updated by computer. The Board also revised its nationwide directory of over 300 specialized annual marketing events in which Native Americans may participate to expand their markets and to which the public may come to make purchases. The Board has continued to address the Departmental material weakness in museum property, and has completed a professional conservation survey and a fire-risk survey of all collection facilities. In addition, the Board expects to complete final regulations for the Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990, so that the Board can begin enforcement of this truth-in-marketing legislation.

In order to improve accountability, control and protection of its part of the Department's museum property, which has been identified as a material weakness under the requirements of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, the Board has addressed daily management and accountability issues; monitors the environment in all collection facilities; has increased fire and perimeter security; transferred collection documents to fireproof storage; provided basic technical training to all employees; and completed a comprehensive plan for phased future improvements required to achieve full compliance with professional standards.

In FY 1997, the Board will continue sales exhibitions for emerging artists and craftspeople; will expand the reach of its Source Directory and other marketing information directed at the public by providing access through the Internet; and will continue enforcement of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990.

The Board will continue to improve its management of museum property, primarily by moving the Sioux Indian Museum and its historic and contemporary collections at a cost of $35,000 into new and expanded facilities provided by the City of Rapid City. These facilities are being constructed with local tax funds and donations of more than $12 million, and are designed to current professional standards of collections care and management.

The Board is diligently working to develop alternate revenue sources, and has determined it already has the mechanism to accept private funds. Legal authority from the Congress will be required for some of the Board's activities to generate revenue (museum admission fees from over 164,000 visitors annually, publication and photography sales, rental fees for the museum shops operated by local Indian organizations at the Board's three museum). If authority is granted to accept volunteer services, some future salary costs could be reduced or avoided. The Board will continue to pursue additional fund raising avenues and is prepared to promptly implement all feasible means of generating income.

Congressional report language accompanying the FY 1996 appropriations bill indicated that future funding for this program should be provided through non-Federal sources. While the Board is exploring options for recovering the costs of operating expenses, it is unlikely that full non-Federal funding will be available in FY 1997.

Continued Federal funding of this program is very important to the Department of the Interior for the following reasons:

Historical, Artistic, and Economic Importance of the Collection

The unique collection of artwork and artifacts is extremely important historically, as it contains many early works of some of the best Indian artists, many first exhibited in the 1939 and 1941 World's Fair exhibitions.

This collection contains artifacts and materials that are considered sacred to many tribes and are protected under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act *(Public Law 101-601)*.

Protection is Critical

Without the program, the artwork and artifacts will lose all protection. The collection would probably be removed from the current sites in Indian country. With no protection for the collection, the objects could be lost or destroyed.

Responsibility of the Secretary

The Secretary of the Interior is responsible for protecting, maintaining, and preserving the collection. Funds are critical to ensuring that the Federal Government is not held liable for damage to or loss of the collection.

Enforcement of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990 (*Public Law 101-644*)

Without the program, Indian artists could lose increasing millions of dollars annually in revenue because of misrepresented imitations.

United Sioux Tribes Development Corp.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($107,000): Under a *Public Law 93-638* contract, the United Sioux Tribes Development Corporation (USTDC) provides services consisting of job development, counseling and guidance in social adjustment in the community. It provides follow-up services after job placement, including job counseling to strengthen the individual's capacity for continued employment. The USTDC has received 2,908 applications from clients seeking employment assistance, 76 applicants have received complete employment assistance at a cost of $3,289.20/person.

National Ironworkers Training Program

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($524,000): Under a *Public Law 84-959* contract, the National Ironworkers Training Program provides the opportunity for Indian participants to learn the ironwork trade. The program conducts three 14-week classes annually with approximately 37 trainees in each class. Trainees receive classroom and shop instructions. Each graduate trainee is credited with one year of work experience toward the required three years of apprenticeship training. The Ironworkers Training Program will have trained 120 individual tribal members from across the country and will provide employment opportunities at locations close to their place of residence. The anticipated job placement rate is 80 percent for those that complete their training.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead
Subactivity: Resources Management

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Indian Int. Resources Information Pgm	$(000)	1,320	0	0	1,320	0
Intertribal Agriculture Council	$(000)	150	0	-150	0	-150
Total Requirements	$(000)	1,470	0	-150	1,320	-150

Indian Integrated Resources Information Program

Objectives:

- To provide expert technical support in geospatial data technologies to tribal and Bureau managers.
- To support the implementation of geospatial data technologies at the tribal and Bureau field office level in a systematic, cost-effective, and efficient manner.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,320,000): The funds will be used for computer systems and operations support ($320,000); data base management and development ($300,000); aerial photographic analysis, satellite mapping, land cover and land use mapping, and habitat mapping ($300,000); and client support, training, technology transfer and geospatial analyses ($400,000).

Intertribal Agriculture Council

Objective: To provide technical assistance to Indian farmers, ranchers and landowners and to assist in leasing their farmland and rangeland for the maximum economic return consistent with sustained yield management and resource conservation.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($150,000): The Bureau contracts with the Intertribal Agriculture Council (IAC) to develop planning data for improving operations on agricultural lands, prepare reports on agriculture/range needs, and conduct a symposium for the individual members and member tribes. The IAC provides a forum for Native Americans and Alaskan Natives to exchange ideas and share information on management, protection, conservation, and development of agriculture, rangeland, water resources and irrigation infrastructure, and provides assistance to the Bureau concerning national agriculture/range issues.

Justification of Program Change

Program Element		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Intertribal Agriculture Council	$(000)	0	-150

Intertribal Agriculture Council (-$150,000): In order to provide maximum resources to the tribes in Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA), this program is eliminated in FY 1997. Tribes can use TPA funds for agriculture and other resource programs.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead
Subactivity: General Administration

Program Element		FY 1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Related Support Services	$(000)	44,255	-8,325	-1,000	34,930	-9,325
	FTE	*112*	*-112*	*0*	*0*	*-112*
Facilities Management	$(000)	17,622	0	0	17,622	0
Total Requirements	$(000)	61,877	-8,325	-1,000	52,552	-9,325
	FTE	*112*	*-112*	*0*	*0*	*-112*

During fiscal year 1996, the Office of Special Trustee (OST) received administrative support from the Bureau, including information resources management and ADP, financial management, procurement, and personnel services. The Bureau also funded the overhead costs of the OST, including GSA rent, postage, unemployment compensation, workers compensation, FFS, FTS 2000, PAY/PERS, and the per capita buy out charge. In the 1996 Conference Report, the Appropriation Committees instructed the Department to include administrative and overhead expenses in the 1997 OST budget. Due to the length of employee furloughs and the delay in resolving the 1996 Budget (including the allocation of the Bureau general reductions), the work necessary to allocate these costs between the Bureau and OST could not be completed in time for submission of the 1997 President's Budget. Accordingly, the Bureau's FY 1997 request includes general administration and pooled overhead funding to support the OST. The analysis and proposed allocation of these costs should be completed in the summer and will be forwarded to the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee.

Related Support Services

Program Subelement		FY 1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Intra-Governmental Billings	$(000)	16,506	0	0	16,506	0
Employee Compensation - Payments	$(000)	9,190	-83	0	9,107	-83
Unemployment Compensation	$(000)	7,626	377	0	8,003	377
Employee Displacement Costs	$(000)	2,314	0	-1,000	1,314	-1,000
Personnel Consolidation	$(000)	8,619	-8,619	0	0	-8,619
	FTE	*112*	*-112*	*0*	*0*	*-112*
Total Requirements	$(000)	44,255	-8,325	-1,000	34,930	-9,325
	FTE	*112*	*-112*	*0*	*0*	*-112*

Objectives:

- To provide payment to the Department of the Interior and other government agencies for common support services to the Bureau.
- To provide repayments to the Department of Labor for unemployment and on-the-job injury payments for Bureau employees.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($44,255,000; FTE 112): This program provides funds to other government agencies for services rendered to the Bureau as follows:

Intra-Governmental Billings $16,506,000): The Intra-governmental payments are made for services provided by the Department, the United States Geological Survey, the Bureau of Reclamation, the United States Postal Service, and the General Services Administration. The FY 1996 cost estimates are:

Assessments	FY 1996 $(000)
FFS	2,325
PAY/PERS	3,529
Postage (USPS)	2,049
FTS2000	5,397
Departmental Billings	3,206
Total	16,506

The services provided by the Department include: Departmental news & information; medical & health Services; Departmental Human & Resources Development Center; Albuquerque Learning Center; Denver Learning Center; Information Technology Center; Allex Database; printing & publications; enforcement & security management; working capital funding direction; fiscal services; consolidated mail operations; library services; and general services.

Workers' Compensation Payments ($9,190,000): These funds are used to reimburse the Department of Labor for on-the-job injury payments for Bureau employees made during the period from July 1, 1993 through June 30, 1994.

Unemployment Compensation ($7,626,000): These funds are used to reimburse the Department of Labor for unemployment compensation payments made to former Bureau employees during the period from July 1, 1993 through June 30, 1994.

Employee Displacement Costs ($2,314,000): These funds provide severance and lump sum leave payments to federal employees displaced by tribal operation of federal programs under *Public Law 93-638.*

Personnel Consolidation ($8,619,000; FTE 112): These funds are provided to cover the cost of personnel services Bureau-wide. The FY 1995 Department-wide plan to consolidate personnel services and operate regional personnel offices was withdrawn in favor of streamlining plans developed by each Bureau. The FY 1997 budget reflects the transfer of personnel resources to Central and Area Office Operations and Education Personnel Services.

The funds are used to provide staff support services, and activities in the development, coordination, and administration of Bureau-wide personnel management and classification. The staff provide advice to Bureau managers on all facets of federal personnel management, furnish Bureau-wide staff technical leadership regarding reductions-in-force, national labor management relations and negotiations, position and pay management, administer key positions and executive resources, employee relations, and employee training and development.

Facilities Management

Program Subelement		FY 1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and one time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
GSA Rentals	$(000)	15,870	0	0	15,870	0
Direct Rentals	$(000)	1,587	0	0	1,587	0
Technical Training	$(000)	165	0	0	165	0
Total Requirements	$(000)	17,622	0	0	17,622	0

Objectives:

- To provide space and physical facilities to operate Bureau programs at locations not having Bureau-owned facilities.
- To provide technical training in the operation and maintenance of Bureau-funded facilities.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($17,622,000):

GSA Rentals ($15,870,000): These funds pay for a portion of the General Services Administration (GSA) rental costs of 128 leases for approximately 1.65 million square feet of office and special purpose space for Bureau administrative staff at central, area, agency, and field offices. Space is also leased for Indian detainees housed in facilities that have deteriorated to the point they can no longer be used.

During FY 1996, the Bureau will continue efforts to reduce GSA and Departmentally controlled and leased space. As a result of the reduction-in-force, Central, area, field office and agency staff are consolidating space and determining future requirements. The Bureau anticipates a reduction in rental space costs, and will be better able to estimate savings which may accrue when the process is completed. Any savings realized could be offset by an increase in lease requirements for alternative detention facilities, due to deterioration of existing facilities.

Direct Rentals ($1,587,000): These funds cover the cost of leasing 100,000 square feet of building space and 8 acres (25 leases) in non-federal facilities from tribes and other sources for the Bureau's operations.

Technical Training ($165,000): These funds provide training for facility staff and users with emphasis on preventive maintenance activities to increase awareness of the requirements and methods to operate and maintain safe facilities, mitigate life safety problems, and adhere to environmental and code compliance laws, policies, and regulations. This program was established to address material weaknesses identified in the Facilities Management Program and to provide training activities for field operations to ensure adequate, proper and timely maintenance of facilities and knowledge of legal requirements. In FY 1996, an estimated 375-400 employees will attend training classes.

The FY 1996 training program includes the following courses: Asbestos Operations and Maintenance; Automated Systems; Environmental Code Awareness; Facilities Management Orientation; General Maintenance Repair (Pump, Electrical, Plumbing); Handicap Accessibility; National Fire Protection Association Life Safety Code 101; Program Management for Facilities Personnel; Safe Water Act (Lab Training); Safety Awareness; Solid Waste Disposal; and Waste Water - Lagoon Operations.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Related Support Services	$(000)	34,930	-1,000

Related Support Services (-$1,000,000): During Congressional action on the FY 1996 appropriations, funds were added to Employee Displacement Costs for severance and lump sum leave payments associated with proposed staff reductions. These expenses are not expected to recur in FY 1997.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS
PROGRAM AND FINANCING (in millions of dollars)

Identification Code: 14-2100-1-1-999		FY 1995 Actuals	FY 1996 Estimates	FY 1997 Estimates
	Obligation by program activity:			
01.00	Other Recurring Programs	668	469	465
02.00	Non-Recurring Programs	73	62	60
03.00	Central Office Operations	74	62	55
04.00	Area Office Operations	51	36	35
05.00	Special pgms and pooled overhead	87	84	83
06.00	Tribal Priority Allocations	562	601	777
00.96	Total direct program.	1,515	1,314	1,475
00.91	Reimbursable program	82	103	87
10.00	Total Obligations	1,597	1,417	1,562
	Budgetary Resources Available for Obligation			
21.40	Unobligated balance available SOY			
	Uninvested balance	220	259	328
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	1,645	1,488	1,666
22.20	Unoblligated balance transferred [Treasury Acct].	2	-2	
22.30	Unobligated balance expiring	-11		
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1,856	1,745	1,994
23.95	New obligations	-1,597	-1,417	-1,562
24.40	Unobligated balance available EOY	259	328	432
	New budget authority (gross), detail:			
40.00	Appropriation	1,525	1,384	1,579
40.35	Appropriation rescinded	-6		
40.78	% reduction pursuant to P.L. 103-332	-3		
42.00	Transferred from other accounts	41		
42.00	Transferred from other accounts	6		
42.00	Transferred from other accounts		1	
43.00	Appropriation (total)	1,563	1,385	1,579
	Permanent:			
	Spending Auth from offsetting collections:			
68.00	Offsetting colections (cash)	82	103	87
70.00	Total new budget authority (gross)	1,645	1,488	1,666
	Change in unpaid obligations:			
	Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	338	318	254
73.10	New obligations	1,597	1,417	1,562
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-1,602	-1,481	-1,557
73.40	Adjustments in expired accounts	-15		
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year.	318	254	259
	Outlays (Gross), detail:			
86.90	Outlays from new current authority	977	803	916
86.93	Outlays from current balances	543	575	554
86.97	Outlays from new permanent authority	82	103	87
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	1,602	1,481	1,557
	Offsets:			
	Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.00	Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources	81	101	85
88.40	Offsetting collections from: Non-Federal sources	1	2	2
88.90	Total offsetting collections (cash)	82	103	87
	Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00	Budget Authority (Net)	1,563	1,385	1,579
90.00	Outlays	1,520	1,378	1,470

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in millions of dollars)

Identification Code: 14-2100-0-1-999	FY95 Actual	FY96 Estimates	FY97 Estimates
Direct Obligations:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	308	281	279
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	15	13	13
11.5 Other personnel compensation	10	10	10
11.8 Special personal services payments	3	3	3
11.0 Total personnel compensation	336	307	305
12.0 Civilian personnel benefits	77	71	71
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	9	10	10
21.0 Travel & transportation of persons	17	10	10
22.0 Transportation of things	13	12	12
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	16	15	16
23.2 Rental payments to others	1	1	1
23.3 Communications Util & Misc Charges	20	14	18
24.0 Printing and reproduction	2	1	2
25.2 Other services	636	498	591
26.0 Supplies & materials	34	30	36
31.0 Equipment	20	17	20
32.0 Land and structures	2	2	4
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	332	326	380
99.0 Total, direct obligations	1,515	1,314	1,475
Reimbursable Obligations			
11.1 Full-time permanent	25	34	25
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.5 Overtime	1	1	1
11.0 Total personnel compensation	26	35	26
12.0 Civilian personnel benefits	5	8	5
21.0 Travel & transportation of persons	1	2	1
25.2 Other services	20	27	24
26.0 Supplies & materials	2	2	2
31.0 Equipment	1	1	1
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	26	28	28
99.0 Total Reimbursable Obligations	82	103	87
99.9 **Total Obligations**	**1,597**	**1,417**	**1,562**

Appropriation Language

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Construction

For construction, major repair, and improvement of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facilities, including architectural and engineering services by contract; acquisition of lands, and interests in lands; and preparation of lands for farming, and for construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project pursuant to Public Law 87-483, $122,824,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amounts as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 6 per centum of contract authority available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs from the Federal Highway Trust Fund may be used to cover the road program management costs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs: *Provided further*, That any funds provided for the Safety of Dams program pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 13 shall be made available on a non-reimbursable basis: *Provided further*, That for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, in implementing new construction or facilities improvement and repair project grants in excess of $100,000 that are provided to tribally controlled grant schools under Public Law 100-297, as amended, the Secretary of the Interior shall use the Administrative and Audit Requirements and Cost Principles for Assistance Programs contained in 43 CFR part 12 as the regulatory requirements: *Provided further*, That such grants shall not be subject to section 12.61 of 43 CFR; the Secretary and the grantee shall negotiate and determine a schedule of payments for the work to be performed: *Provided further*, That in considering applications, the Secretary shall consider whether the Indian tribe or tribal organization would be deficient in assuring that the construction projects conform to applicable building standards and codes and Federal, tribal, or State health and safety standards as required by 25 U.S.C. 2005(a), with respect to organizational and financial management capabilities: *Provided further*, That if the Secretary declines an application, the Secretary shall follow the requirements contained in 25 U.S.C. 2505(f): *Provided further*, That any disputes between the Secretary and any grantee concerning a grant shall be subject to the disputes provision in 25 U.S. C. 2508 (e).

Note.--A regular 1996 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time this budget was presented. The 1996 amounts included in the budget are based on the levels provided in three continuing resolutions: *Public Law 104-91*, *Public Law 104-92*, and *Public Law 104-99*.

Appropriation Language Citations

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Appropriation: Construction

1. For construction, major repair, and improvement of irrigation and power systems

For construction, major repair, and improvement of irrigation and power systems, involving irrigation canals, wells, hydroelectric dams, and water and electrical distribution systems.

25 U.S.C. 13
25 U.S.C. 631(2)

25 U.S.C. 13 (The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921) is the basic authority under which the Secretary provides services, including construction of facilities, to support operating programs to federally recognized Indians. This Act also provides for the extension, improvement, operation, and maintenance of existing Indian irrigation systems and for development of water supplies. In addition, most of the major projects have specific authorizations.

25 U.S.C. 631(2) provides that,in order to further the purposes of existing treaties with the Navajo and Hopi Indians to provide facilities essential in combating hunger, disease, poverty, and demoralization among their members, the Secretary is authorized to undertake a program of basic improvements for the conservation and development of their resources, including the completion and extension of existing irrigation projects.

2. buildings, utilities, and other facilities

For construction, major repair, and improvement of all BIA buildings, utilities, and other facilities, including demolition of obsolete structures and consolidation of under utilized facilities.

25 U.S.C. 13
25 U.S.C. 450
25 U.S.C. 631(12), (14)

25 U.S.C. 450 (The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act) authorizes construction of public school facilities serving Indian children and permits expending not more than 25 percent of any funds appropriated for construction of previously private schools.

25 U.S.C. 631(12), (14) provide that in order to further the purposes of existing treaties with the Navajo and Hopi Indians to provide facilities essential in combating hunger, diseases, poverty, and demoralization among its members, section 12 and 14 includes the following:

(12) School buildings and equipment, and other educational measures
(14) Common service facilities

3. including architectural and engineering services by contract

The construction program includes the advertisement for architectural and engineering services through the Buy Indian Act, Public Law 93-638, and open market contracts.

25 U.S.C. 13
25 U.S.C. 450

4. acquisition of lands and interests in lands

The program includes the acquisition of lands and interests in lands, as directed by Congress and judicial decisions.

25 U.S.C. 465

25 U.S.C. 465 provides that the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to acquire, through purchase, relinquishment, gift, exchange, or assignment, and interest in lands, water rights, or surface rights to lands, within or without existing reservations, including trust or otherwise restricted allotments, whether the allottee be living or deceased, for the purpose of providing land for Indians.

5. preparation of lands for farming

The construction program includes functions relating to preparation of lands for farming and irrigation, such as cleaning, leveling, terracing, and installation of irrigation systems.

25 U.S.C. 13
25 U.S.C. 465

6. to remain available until expended

No specific authority

This appropriation involves construction projects which require more than a one-year cycle from its beginning stages through the actual construction of facilities. Therefore, funds are to remain available until expended.

7. *Provided,* That not to exceed 6 percentum of contract authority available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs from the Federal Highway Trust Fund may be used to cover the road program management cost of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

25 U.S.C. 13, 318a

23 U.S.C. 101
23 U.S.C. 203
23 U.S.C.204b, 204c

25 U.S.C.13 (The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921) is the basic authority under which the Secretary provides services, including road construction, to federally recognized Indians.

25 U.S.C. 318a authorizes material, equipment, supervision and engineering in the survey, improvement, construction, and maintenance of Indian reservation roads.

23 U.S.C. 101 (The Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982) defines Indian reservation roads as "public roads, including roads on the federal-aid systems, that are located within or provide access to an Indian reservation or Indian trust land or restricted Indian land which is not subject to fee title alienation without the approval of the Federal Government, or Indian and alaska Native villages, groups, or communities, in which Indians and Alaskan Natives reside, whom the Secretary of the Interior has determined are eligible for services generally available to Indians under Federal laws specifically applicable to Indians."

23 U.S.C. 203 The Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982) provides that funds authorized for Indian reservation roads shall be available for contract upon apportionment.

23 U.S.C. 204b (The Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987) provides that funds available from the Highway Trust funds for Indian reservation roads shall be used by the Secretary of Interior for the cost of construction and improvement of such roads.

23 U.S.C. 204c (The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991) provides that Indian reservation roads under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be eligible to expend not more than 15 percent of the funds apportioned for Indian reservation roads from the Highway Trust Fund for the purpose of road sealing projects.

8. *Provided further,* That any funds provided for the Safety of Dams program pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 13 shall be made available on a non-reimbursable basis.

25 U.S.C. 13

25 U.S.C. 13 (The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921) authorizes the Secretary to provide services, including improvements to irrigation systems and the development of water supplies to federally recognized Indians.

9. *Provided further,* That in considering applications, the Secretary shall consider whether the Indian tribe or tribal organization would be deficient in assuring that the construction projects conform to applicable building standards and codes and Federal, tribal, or State health and safety standards with respect to organizational and financial management capabilities.

25 U.S.C. 2005(a)

25 U.S.C. 2005(a) provides that the Secretary shall immediately begin to bring all schools, dormitories, and other facilities operated by the Bureau or under contract or grant with the Bureau in connection with the education of Indian children into compliance with all applicable Federal, tribal, or State health and safety standards, whichever provide greater protection (except that the tribal standards to be no greater than otherwise applicable Federal or State standards), with section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), and with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, except that nothing in this section shall require termination of the operations of any facility which does not comply with such provisions and which is in use on October 20, 1994.

10. *Provided further*, That if the Secretary declines an application, the Secretary shall follow the requirements.

25 U.S.C. 250(f)

25 U.S.C. 2505(f) provides that whenever the Secretary declines to provide a grant to transfer operation of a Bureau school or determines that a school is not eligible for assistance, the Secretary shall (A) state the objections in writing to the tribe or tribal organization within the allotted time, (B) provide assistance to the tribe or tribal organization to overcome all stated objections , (C) provide the tribe or tribal organization a hearing on the record under the same rules and regulations that apply under the Indian Self-Determination, Education Assistance Act, (D) provide an opportunity to appeal the objection raised.

11. *Provides further,* That any disputes between the Secretary and any grantee concerning a grant shall be subject to the disputes provision.

25 U.S.C 2508(e)

25 U.S.C. 2508(e) provides that any exception or problem cited in an audit, any dispute regarding a grant authorized to be made pursuant to this chapter or any amendment to such grant, and any dispute involving an administrative cost grant, shall be handled under the provisions governing exceptions, problems, or disputes in the case of contracts under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975. The Equal Access to Justice Act shall apply to administrative appeals filed after September 8, 1988, by grantees regarding a grant, including an administrative cost grant.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES BY ACTIVITY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Account: Construction (14-2301-0-1-452)

Activity	1995 Actual	1996 Estimated To Date	1997 Request	
1. Education Construction				
BA available for obligation:				
Appropriation	47,298	42,539	44,016	1,477
Unobligated balance, start of year	116,076	66,028	33,314	(32,714)
Appropriation Rescinded	(7,407)			
Reprog to Tribal Government Construction for Self-Governance Compacts	(590)	0	0	
Total BA available	155,377	108,567	77,330	(31,237)
Less obligations	(89,349)	(75,253)	(50,864)	24,389
Unobligated Balance End of Year	**66,028**	**33,314**	**26,466**	**(6,848)**
(FTE-Direct)	*(29)*	*(29)*	*(29)*	0
2. Public Safety and Justice				
BA available for obligation:				
Appropriation	8,883	6,000	14,500	6,500
Unobligated balance, start of year	14,122	10,007	5,598	(4,409)
Appropriation Rescinded	(1,671)			
Reprog to Tribal Government Construction for Self-Governance Compacts	(6,887)	0	0	
Total BA available	14,447	16,007	20,098	4,091
Less obligations	(4,440)	(10,409)	(12,000)	(1,591)
Unobligated Balance End of Year	**10,007**	**5,598**	**8,098**	**2,500**
3. Resources Management Construction				
BA available for obligation:				
Appropriation	62,861	47,245	53,968	6,723
Unobligated balance, start of year	19,771	17,180	17,090	(90)
Appropriation Rescinded	(524)			
Reimbursements	12,967	1,000	3,000	
Reprog to Tribal Government Construction for Self-Governance Compacts	(7,567)	0	0	
Total BA available	87,508	65,425	74,058	8,633
Less obligations	(70,328)	(48,335)	(54,839)	(6,504)
Unobligated Balance End of Year	**17,180**	**17,090**	**19,219**	**2,129**
(FTE-Direct)	*(90)*	*(64)*	*(64)*	0
4. Community Development Construction				
BA available for obligation:				
Appropriation	0	0	0	0
Reimbursements		2,000		
Unobligated balance transferred (14-4189)		(2,000)		
Unobligated balance, start of year	1,379	181	0	(181)
Total BA available	1,379	181	0	(181)
Less obligations	(1,198)	(181)	0	181
Unobligated Balance End of Year	**181**	**0**	**0**	**0**
(FTE-ALLOCATION From Federal Highway Administration)	*(653)*	*(569)*	*(558)*	*(-462)*
(FTE-Reimbursable Programs)	*(55)*	*(18)*	*(18)*	

ANALYSIS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES BY ACTIVITY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Account: Construction (14-2301-0-1-452)

Activity	1995 Actual BA	1996 Estimated To Date	1997 Request		
5. General Administration					
BA available for obligation.					
Appropriation	8,085	5,049	10,340	5,291	
Unobligated balance, start of year	8,192	12,233	6,039	(6,194)	
Appropriation Rescinded	(4)				
Reprog to Tribal Government Construction for Self-Governance Compacts	(73)	0	0		
Total BA available	16,200	17,282	16,379	(903)	
Less obligations	(3,967)	(11,243)	(8,121)	3,122	
Unobligated Balance End of Year	**12,233**	**6,039**	**6,258**	**2,219**	
(FTE-Direct)			*(47)*		
6. Tribal Government Construction					
BA available for obligation:					
Appropriation	2,894	0	0	0	
Unobligated balance, start of year		835	20	(815)	
Reprog to Self-Governance Compacts	(374)				
Reprog from other activities for Self-Governance Compacts	15,491	0	0		
Total BA available	18,011	835	20	(815)	
Less obligations	(17,176)	(815)	(20)	795	
Unobligated Balance End of Year	**835**	**20**	**0**	**(20)**	
7. Emergency Response					
BA available for obligation:					
Unobligated balance, start of year	106	1	0		
Total BA available	106	1	0		
Less obligations	(105)	(1)	0		
Unobligated Balance End of Year	**1**	**0**	**0**		
Account Totals					
BA available for obligation:					
Appropriation	130,021	100,833	122,824	21,991	
Appropriation Rescinded	(9,606)	0	0		
Appropriation Total	120,415	100,833	122,824		
Reimbursements	12,967	3,000	3,000		
Unobligated balance transferred (14-4189)		(2,000)			
Unobligated balance start of year	158,646	106,465	62,061	(44,404)	
Total BA available	293,028	208,298	187,885	(20,413)	
Less obligations	(186,563)	(146,237)	(125,824)	20,413	
Unobligated Balance End of Year	**106,465**	**62,061**	**62,061**	**0**	
(FTE)	827	680	718	(541)	(563)

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS
CONSTRUCTION
(Dollars in Thousands)

Comparison by Activity	FY 1995 Actual		FY 1996 Estimate Estimate to Date		Uncontrollable and Related Changes		Program Changes		FY 1997 Budget Request		Increase/Decrease from FY 1996	
	FTE	Amount	*FTE*	Amount	*FTE*	Amount	*FTE*	Amount	*FTE*	Amount	*FTE*	Amount
Construction												
Tribal Government	*0*	2,894	0	0	0	0	*0*	0		0	*0*	0
Education	*29*	39,891	29	42,539	*0*	16	*0*	1,461	*29*	44,016	*0*	1,477
Public Safety and Justice	*0*	7,212	0	6,000	*0*	0	*0*	8,500	*0*	14,500	*0*	8,500
Resources Management	*90*	62,337	64	47,245	*0*	37	*0*	6,686	*64*	53,968	*0*	6,723
General Administration	*0*	8,081	0	5,049	*47*	3,523	*0*	1,768	*47*	10,340	*47*	5,291
Subtotal, Direct Program	*119*	120,415	93	100,833	*47*	3,576	*0*	18,415	*140*	122,824	*47*	21,991
Reimbursable Program	*18*		*18*						*18*			
Total Appropriation	*137*	120,415	*111*	100,833	*47*	3,576	*0*	18,415	*158*	122,824	*47*	21,991
Allocation to Bureau of Reclamation	*87*		*87*						*87*			

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation: Construction

	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
FY 1996 Budget Estimate			111	100,833
Uncontrollable Cost Changes:				
Additional cost in 1997 of the January 1996 Pay Raise		22		
CSRS/FERS Retirement costs		23		
Health Benefits		8		
Internal Transfer:				
Construction Program Management	47	3,523	47	
Total uncontrollable changes				3,576
Program Changes				18,415
Total Requirements (1997 Request)			158	122,824

Justification of Uncontrollable Changes:

	1997 Request
Additional cost in 1997 of the January 1996 Pay Raise......	+22

The adjustment is for an additional amount needed in 1997 to fund the remaining 3-month portion of the estimated cost of the pay increases effective in January 1996.

Additional cost in 1997 of the January 1997 Pay Raises Absorbed..	[139]

The amount displayed in brackets is a non-add representing the additional costs of funding the January 1997 pay increases for GS-series employees and the associated pay rate changes made in other pay series. This amount will be absorbed in FY 1997.

CSRS/FERS Retirement costs...	+23

The adjustment is for the increase in estimated retirement costs resulting from changes in the relative proportion of FERS employees in the Bureau work force.

Health Benefits...	+8

The adjustment is for changes in estimated health benefits costs paid by the Bureau. It results from changes in the health plan options elected by employees and increases in the cost of the plans.

Construction Program Management.................................	+3,523

In action taken on the FY 1996 appropriations, both the House and Senate transferred funds to the Bureau's construction activity from the Office of the Secretary to accommodate the costs of the Office of Construction Management. This adjustments continues the transfer of resources associated with Construction Program Management.

STATUS OF FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

The Bureau's facilities construction accounts provide for the construction, repair and improvement of Bureau facilities which include schools, detention centers, administrative buildings, warehouses, utility systems, forestry, and fire management facilities, and associated structures. These structures currently encompass approximately 21 million square feet of space in over 3,446 buildings (excluding quarters) in 26 states. Approximately 63% of these buildings were built over 30 years ago and 26% were built over 50 years ago. Many unsafe and unhealthy building conditions exist at many of these facilities. These old structures require significant amounts of repair, or in some cases require total replacement. It is not economical to repair structures that do not meet current program requirements under existing building codes and standards. The most recent cost estimate for repairing and/or replacing Bureau facilities totalled more than $660 million.

Currently, the Bureau uses a priority ranking process to identify projects for repair or new construction. The Bureau's primary consideration for funding projects, is to alleviate unsafe or unhealthy conditions in facilities. It often takes several years to adequately plan, design, and construct and/or repair a facility. Unfortunately, the needs greatly exceed both the ability to fund and the manpower to administer the program. There are over 200 funded projects managed by the facilities personnel. Because a limited staff must administer diverse construction projects in these different programs, the amount of construction projects which can be adequately managed in any given year is limited. Workload has increased to the point in recent years which resulted in an unacceptable backlog of work that is funded, but not ready for obligation. This has caused a significant amount of construction funds to remain unobligated at the end of the past several years. However, for those projects with completed design work and ready for construction, the focus will be on using the grant process to obligate funds through *Public Law 93-638* on the backlog items.

In FY 1995, significant progress was made to reduce the unobligated balance in the construction appropriation. This equated to a 33% reduction in the unobligated balance from $151.9 million at the end of FY 1994 to $100.6 million at the end of FY 1995. The Bureau will continue efforts to obligate construction funds promptly and effectively. In addition, the Bureau is also developing a plan to audit and close out a significant number of old contracts with small unliquidated obligations.

Prior to FY 1995, the facilities construction funding was reduced in line with the Bureau's ability to obligate funds and accomplish projects. However, it should be pointed out that the Bureau's recent streamlining actions, a reduction-in-force that occurred in February 1996, due to funding reductions, limited funding under continuing resolutions, and government shutdowns adversely impacted all Bureau programs, including facilities construction. Projects and progress are being delayed. Facilities staff at both the central and area offices were significantly impacted, and internal transfers from Area Office Operations to Tribal Priority Allocations also affect staffing.

For FY 1997, the Bureau is requesting program increases totalling $11.8 million in the facilities construction accounts. This request reflects those construction projects that can be awarded for construction in FY 1997. The increases requested in Education Construction and General Administration to support comprehensive validation of project backlogs coupled with the request to begin the replacement of the outdated project management information system will result in the best use of appropriations to address needed facility repairs and/or replacements.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Construction
Subactivity: Public Safety and Justice

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Law Enforcement Projects	$(000)	0	0	10,100	10,100	10,100
Facilities Improvement and Repair	$(000)	1,700	0	-1,300	400	-1,300
Fire Protection	$(000)	4,300	0	-300	4,000	-300
Total Requirements	$(000)	6,000	0	8,500	14,500	8,500

Note: For all facilities construction projects, any funds not required for a project as a result of contract bid efficiencies will be utilized and applied towards other priority ranked projects as necessary.

Law Enforcement Projects

Objective: To provide for the planning, design, and construction of adult and juvenile detention centers.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments : No funds were provided in FY 1996 for law enforcement construction projects. However, project activities are continuing with funds previously appropriated. Nearly all of the 34 BIA-owned detention centers are outdated, dilapidated, and overcrowded. At some locations there are no detention facilities. For many American Indian tribes, offenders remain at large due to the lack of detention facilities. In previous years, funds were provided for the construction of the following priority-ranked detention facilities:

- Ft. Peck (Montana) Center is completed and operational.
- Cheyenne River Sioux (South Dakota) Center is completed and in transition operations.
- Oglala Sioux (South Dakota) Construction completed June 1995.
- Tuba City (Arizona) Construction awarded January 1994, anticipated completion February 1996.
- Chinle (Arizona) Construction award scheduled for April 1996.
- Sac and Fox (Oklahoma) Construction awarded June 1994, anticipated completion March 1996. The Sac and Fox Tribe is constructing this facility under a Self-Governance Compact Agreement.

Status of Other Projects:

- Ute Mt. Ute (Colorado) Design work for a 12-bed juvenile, 38-bed adult center was awarded in December 1993, with scheduled completion by June 1996. Based on preliminary design data, the current cost estimate to construct the facility is $9.1 million.

- Gila River (Arizona) Design work for a 120-bed adult center was awarded in March 1994, with scheduled completion by February 1996. Based on preliminary design data, the current cost estimate is $17.2 million to construct the facility.

- Salt River (Arizona) A 112- bed adult & juvenile center is funded for the 40 percent design stage which is scheduled for completion in December 1995. Additional funds needed to complete design are requested in FY 1997.

Designs have been partially funded on other facilities. However, completion of design will be scheduled to coincide with budget requests for construction. Designing projects too far in advance could result in additional costs of re-design due to changes in building codes or program requirements. To avoid this potential problem, other projects will only proceed to either a 20 percent or 40 percent design stage, depending on availability of funds, placement on the priority list, and projections on future year construction funding. The following is list of projects which are in various design stages. Limited activity will continue on these projects until additional design funds are scheduled and appropriated:

- Colville (Washington) The 20 percent design stage for this 64-bed adult and juvenile center was completed November 1994. This project is on hold awaiting further design funding.

- Crownpoint (New Mexico) This 20-bed juvenile center is currently on hold status pending determination of the construction funding year.

- Kayenta (Arizona) This 12-bed juvenile center is currently on hold status pending determination of the construction funding year. The 1990 planning documents will require updating.

- Shiprock (New Mexico) This 38-bed juvenile center is currently on hold status pending determination of the construction funding year. The 1990 planning documents will require updating.

- Choctaw (Mississippi) A PONI (Planning for New Institutions) study and the 20 percent design stage is currently on hold pending determination of the construction funding year.

- Tohono O'Odham (Arizona) This 72-bed juvenile center is funded for the 20 percent design stage which is currently on hold pending determination of the construction funding year.

While additional centers are on the current Detention Center priority list, no planning activity will be initiated on those facilities for several years due to the number of centers which have not completed design and construction.

Facilities Improvement and Repair

Objectives:

- To address detention facilities improvement and repair needs, with emphasis on critical health and safety needs identified in Bureau safety reports and in emergencies.

- To repair or replace detention facilities (e.g., renovations, improvements, demolitions, or additions) in lieu of new construction, when economically justified.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,700,000): Funding provided in FY 1996 will provide additional funds for correction of health and safety deficiencies in detention centers at Hopi, Blackfeet Jail, Ft. Totten, as well as minor repairs and emergencies in these locations as they occur.

Fire Protection

Objectives:

- To provide for the installation of fire protection and prevention equipment in dormitories and other BIA facilities.

Many buildings lack adequate fire protection and prevention systems such as code compliant fire alarms, fire sprinklers, and smoke detectors. Many of the buildings, including, schools, dormitories, detention centers and administrative buildings were built prior to the existence of current fire standards and codes.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($4,300,000) In response to Congressional direction, the process for conducting a Bureau-wide inventory was established and started during FY 1995. The inventory was delayed by the effects of the reduction-in-force, but will be completed for schools and dormitories. Inventory activities will continue for detention centers and other buildings in FY 1996. Funds provided in FY 1996 will be used for the following: Initial implementation of fire protection policies; training; breathing apparatus equipment; other equipment such as hoses; protective clothing for fire personnel; installation of fire sprinklers and fire/smoke alarms in dormitories, and support other fire protection and prevention measures. Preliminary data on cost to retro-fit dormitories alone for fire sprinklers and alarms is estimated to be between $14-$18 million. These projects will be funded over a multi-year period. Much of the work will be accomplished at the area level with contracts awarded to install fire protection/alarm systems in buildings without major disruption of activities.

Justification of FY 1997 Budget Request

Program Element		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Law Enforcement Projects	$(000)	10,100	10,100
Facilities Improvement and Repair	$(000)	400	-1,300
Fire Protection	$(000)	4,000	-300
Total Requirements	$(000)	14,500	8,500

Note: Construction contract support costs are included in project estimates. Any funds not needed for these projects will be applied towards other priority ranked projects on the New Law Enforcement Facilities Construction priority list as necessary.

Law Enforcement Projects ($10,100,000):

For FY 1997, $10.1 million is requested for construction, including $9.1 million to construct the Ute Mountain Ute Detention Center in Colorado and $1 million to complete the design of the Salt River Detention Center in Arizona.

Ute Mountain Ute Adult and Juvenile Detention Center (CO) 93M1L ($9,100,000) The center will include a 12-bed juvenile and 38-bed adult detention facility in the same complex. Each component will operate separately, including staff, but will share common use space, such as the kitchen-dining area.

Inmates are currently housed in a facility so dilapidated that the health and safety of the inmates may be at risk. A recent lawsuit has led to an investigation by the Federal District Court and a shutdown of the facility may result. Even if a court-ordered closure does not occur, the Bureau may have to close the facility due to possible safety hazards. The Bureau has checked into contracting with surrounding communities for detention space, but several factors make this impractical and a costly option. The nearest off reservation jail is over 50 miles away. The construction project would be accomplished through a *Public Law 93-638* contract with the Tribe. Given that design is scheduled for completion in the summer of FY 1996, construction funds could be obligated early in FY 1997.

Salt River Pima-Maricopa Detention Center (AZ) 93H2L ($1,000,000) For the Salt River detention center, $1 million is requested to complete design work. This 112-bed adult and juvenile center completed the 40 percent design stage in December 1995. Additional funds are needed to complete design in order to better estimate the amount needed for construction in future years. The current estimate of $20.5 million to construct this facility is based on the 40 percent design stage.

Facilities Improvement and Repair ($400,000):

For FY 1997, $400,000 is requested to continue to address emergency and minor repair needs at BIA-owned and operated detention facilities. The BIA facilities program has been identified as a material weakness due to numerous health and safety-related deficiencies.

Minor Improvement and Repair ($300,000): Funds will be used primarily to correct safety deficiencies, beginning with identified critical safety work items (S-1) which includes hazardous asbestos abatement and high priority environmental hazards under established management plans, boiler repair needs, and other required backlog reductions to meet local priorities. Work will be accomplished at the local level when applicable. These funds are for items which are beyond the scope of the facilities Operation and Maintenance (O&M) program and for corrections which cannot await funding under a construction contract. Projects also include the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) management plans, asbestos removal, landfill closure, underground storage tank removal, water, sewer, and hazardous material abatement. Furthermore, the program includes an ongoing requirement to develop surveys, management plans and monitoring of various environmental hazards toward a comprehensive effort for an inventory database for remedial action.

Emergency Repair ($100,000): Emergency repair needs result from the occurrence of unforeseen deficiencies which require immediate corrective action to allow the continued day-to-day operation of programs. The projects are completed through force account or emergency contract. Examples include repair or replacement of mechanical and utility system components and correction of immediately hazardous safety conditions and fire or storm damage.

Fire Protection ($4,000,000):

In FY 1997, $4 million is requested to continue the Bureau's program to address fire protection and prevention requirements in facilities. Many buildings lack adequate fire protection and prevention systems (code compliant fire alarms, fire sprinklers, and smoke detectors). Many of the buildings which house schools, dormitories, detention centers and administrative programs were built prior to the existence of current fire standards and codes. These funds will be used to install fire sprinklers and fire/smoke alarms in dormitories, detention centers and other buildings and support other fire protection and prevention measures.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Construction
Subactivity: Resource Management Construction

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Irrigation Project Construction	$(000)	27,000	0	2,000	29,000	2,000
	FTE	*18*	*0*	*0*	*18*	*0*
Engineering and Supervision	$(000)	1,751	30	186	1,967	216
	FTE	*52*	*-2*	*0*	*50*	*-2*
Survey and Design	$(000)	499	0	4,500	4,999	4,500
	FTE	*0*	*2*	*0*	*2*	*2*
Safety of Dams	$(000)	17,995	7	0	18,002	7
	FTE	*12*	*0*	*0*	*12*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	47,245	37	6,686	53,968	6,723
	FTE	*82*	*0*	*0*	*82*	*0*

Irrigation Project Construction

Objective: To develop water supplies for irrigable Indian lands through construction, rehabilitation, and betterment of Indian irrigation projects.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($27,000,000): In FY 1996, $27 million will provide funding for the continued construction of the following Indian Irrigation projects:

Navajo Indian Irrigation Project ($25,500,000): Funds in FY 1996 will continue to be used for correction of a hydraulic system and canal deficiencies; modification of Gallegos Substation; construction of Gallegos Discharge Line, Burnham Lateral Reach 1, Schedule 2, Gravity Main Canal Enlargement; Gallegos Pumping Plant Prime, and Gallegos Pumping Plant Motors.

Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act ($1,500,000): Funds in FY 1996 will be used to continue construction activities of the water delivery and distribution system facilities. As required by *Public Law 97-293*, activities were initiated in 1994 to deliver water to the Tohono O'odham Reservation from the Central Arizona Project. Future funding for this settlement will be requested by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Completion of this project will ensure conservation and management of water resources in a manner consistent with the goals of the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona.

Engineering and Supervision

Objective: To perform engineering and management functions in support of Indian Irrigation programs.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,751,000; FTE 52): Funds in FY 1996, support program and project management costs. Program and project management include the following: Engineering and management oversight and monitoring at the Central, Area, and Agency offices; the National Irrigation Information Management System (NIIMS); performance of capability studies; and project fiscal management. NIIMS is an integrated financial data and technical information collection systems which assists in monitoring the fiscal management of all Indian irrigation projects and system. It also serves as a centralized database for tracking water-user charges, consequently facilitating the billing process for those projects authorized by Congress, and collecting monies to repay construction debts and support operation and maintenance costs. This system became operational during FY 1995 and is interfaced with the Bureau's Federal Financial System (FFS).

Program personnel will continue to review Indian irrigation projects for economic capabilities and sustenance by evaluating water-user charges and consumption, in addition to the ecosystem's ability to replenish itself. These evaluations will ensure irrigation projects are successful and the ecology will not be adversely affected. Currently, five of the eighteen major irrigation projects are on NIIMS. The remaining will be included by the end of calendar year 1996. Several Indian irrigation projects have construction debt repayment requirements with some dating back to the beginning of the century. Lack of historical project data and documentation at the local levels and manual recording and reporting in previous years make it difficult for program personnel to expedite transferring data to NIIMS and reconcile the construction debt. Staff performing these functions are located at the following Bureau field offices: Aberdeen, South Dakota; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Billings, Montana; Phoenix, Arizona; Portland, Oregon; Sacramento, California; and Window Rock, Arizona.

Survey and Design

Objective: To provide for planning, engineering, soil surveys, geological investigations, and water availability, and other appropriate survey and design technical support necessary to determine the feasibility of continued development of Indian irrigation systems.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($499,000): Survey and Design funds are used to provide planning, surveying, and design work in support of development, rehabilitation, and extension of Indian irrigation systems.

Safety of Dams

Objective: To implement the Departmental Safety of Dams (SOD) Program within the Bureau in accordance with Indian Dams Safety Act of 1994, *Public Law 103-302* and Secretarial Order No. 3048.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($17,995,000; FTE 12): The SOD program was established in February 1980, within the Department of Interior (DOI) to correct identified deficiencies in DOI dams. Secretarial Order No. 3048 delegates the responsibility to each Bureau to establish a SOD Program, and to accomplish the necessary activities to correct identified deficiencies which will ensure the Department's dams are safe. A total of 420 dams are listed in the Department's Technical Priority Rating (TPR) List. However, only those dams with structural problems and classified as presenting high or significant hazards to human life and property in the event of a failure of the dam are included in the program and placed on the TPR List. All dams are listed in order of risk-of-failure with the highest risk dam at the top. The TPR List is used by all Bureaus in the DOI to develop budget priorities. The list is developed and adjusted periodically by the Bureau of Reclamation which has oversight responsibility for the entire program. The Bureau of Reclamation monitors all DOI Bureaus' performance and consults with them to maintain and render a high degree of professionalism and technical expertise in the execution of the SOD programs.

Based on the 1994 TPR List, the Bureau has responsibility for 94 dams. In the 1992 TPR List, the Bureau had 71 dams. This is a 32% increase between the 1992 and 1994 lists. The increase is a result of information being updated on the downstream flood plains. According to the 1994 TPR List, 68 (72%) of the Bureau's dams are in conditionally poor or worse condition. These dams have a high probability of failure, present a risk to the general public, and poses a significant Federal liability.

The President's 1996 request for this public safety program was $30,029,000. The request for this level of funding was supported by the Commissioner of Reclamation (memorandum dated July 25, 1995). The Congressional reduction to $17,995,000 resulted in delaying the corrective action construction to Weber Dam, Nevada, (TPR #1) and Dulce Dam, New Mexico, (TPR #10). With the reduced funding level the Bureau is handicapped from addressing problems involving the imminent danger to human life and property along with the Federal liability. The Inspector General Audit (Report No. 95-I-422, February 1995) required the Bureau to take mitigative action and develop Emergency Management Systems (EMS) which includes early warning systems and emergency evacuation plans for warning and evacuating the public in the event of a catastrophic dam failure.

Corrective construction backlog on high-risk dams exists. Current funding levels are inadequate to perform corrective construction to eliminate risk to lives and property. At the current funding level, it will take approximately 20-25 years to complete the BIA dams. With these unsafe dams in the Indian communities, there are losses to tribal economies; the supply of irrigation water for agricultural production, community, domestic, livestock, fisheries, and recreation uses are non-existent or severely limited. Infusion of private capital, which could generate jobs and develop infrastructures to improve communities, is limited due to fear of investors incurring losses.

Funds provided in FY 1996 for the SOD program are also used to monitor and evaluate all Bureau dams through the performance of hazard classifications and deficiency verification analysis using the Safety Examination of Existing Dams (SEED) reports. These activities identify people and structures downstream of Bureau dams that would be impacted should a Bureau dam fail catastrophically. It also identifies deficiencies of the dams in need of corrective construction.

Within the funds available for FY 1996, corrective construction activities continue, including conceptual design, final design, and corrective construction. Following the construction phase the dams are reviewed for safety and reclassified to a "satisfactory condition". The construction phase reduces the likelihood of catastrophic failure and mitigates the danger to public safety. The activities being implemented in FY 1996 are as follows:

Construction ($10,100,000): On-going SOD modification construction activities are being conducted at the following dams:

- Blackrock Dam, Zuni Pueblo, New Mexico ($3,700,000). Corrective construction activity was initiated during FY 1995. This construction is to correct identified deficiencies in the dam which is upstream of the town of Blackrock. Several thousand lives are at risk should the dam fail catastrophically. This construction will mitigate the risk to the public. Subsequent to the original construction estimate, additional construction activities were identified. The $3,700,000 provided in FY 1996 will complete the construction requirements. This dam was number one (1) on the Department's 1992 TPR List of dams and is classified as high hazard.

- McDonald Dam, Flathead Reservation, Montana ($6,400,000). Corrective construction activity was initiated during FY 1995. This construction is to correct identified deficiencies in the dam. This construction will mitigate the risk to the public. Subsequent to the original construction estimate, additional construction activities were identified.

The Ganado Dam, Arizona (TPR #5). Corrective construction activity was initiated in FY 1995. It will be completed in the first quarter of FY 1996. The total cost of this project is approximately $7 Million.

Conceptual (C) or Final (F) Designs ($1,630,000)

- Kyle Dam, Oglala Sioux Reservation, SD	($350,000)	(C)
- Parmalee Dam, Rosebud Reservation, SD	($100,000)	(F)
- Indian Scout Dam, Rosebud Reservation, SD	($250,000)	(C)
- Tabor Dam, Flathead Reservation, MT	($250,000)	(C)
- Equalizer Dam, Fort Hall Reservation, ID	($380,000)	(C)
- Canyon Diablo Dam, Navajo Reservation, AZ	($100,000)	(C)
- Lower Dry Fork, Flathead Reservation, MT	($200,000)	(C)

These phases of the construction process must be completed prior to initiation of SOD construction. Conceptual and Final Designs are funded in accordance with the Department TPR List.

Emergency Management ($3,965,000): In FY 1996, $4,049,000 is used to fund the development of an Emergency Management System. The Inspector General Audit performed on the SOD program during 1994 and 1995 determined the BIA needed to identify the requirements for an EMS, including Emergency Actions Plans (EAP) (Report No. 95-I-422). Most of the 94 BIA dams need to have existing EMS and EAP updated or established where none exist. Projects are funded in accordance with the Department's TPR List.

Inspection, Evaluation, and Program Coordination ($2,300,000): In FY 1996, $2,206,000 is used to fund the Inspection, Evaluation and Program Coordination phases of the SOD Program. These are the initial phases of the corrective action process. These phases determine the hazard of each dam with the Bureau's inventory present to the general public. In addition, the risk-of-failure is established to determine a dam's priority ranking on the Department's TPR list. The 1994 TPR was in effect at the time this budget request was developed. Program coordination activities, including independent review and value engineering, and will be conducted on high and significant hazard potential dams.

Justification of FY 1997 Budget Request

Program Element		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Irrigation Construction	$(000)	29,000	+2,000
	FTE	*18*	*0*
Engineering and Supervision	$(000)	1,967	+$186
	FTE	*50*	*-2*
Survey and Design	$(000)	4,999	+4,500
	FTE	*2*	*2*
Safety of Dams	$(000)	$18,002	7
	FTE	*12*	
Total Requirement	$(000)	53,968	6,693
	FTE	*82*	*0*

Irrigation Project Construction

In FY 1997, this program has a net increase of $2.0 million. The Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (NIIP) is increased by $3.5 million. Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act (SAWRSA) is eliminated from the Bureau budget (-$1.5 million). Future funding will be requested by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Navajo Indian Irrigation Project Construction ($29,000,000; 18 FTE): The Navajo Indian Irrigation Project is increased by $3.5 million in FY 1977 to ensure that effective progress on the project continues. The requested funding level will allow the Bureau to complete work that was planned for FY 1996, but deferred due to the reduced funding level.

Continued delays on this project are costly to the U.S. Government as well as the Navajo Nation. The Bureau is mandated by law to fund the operations and maintenance costs of the project while it is under construction. The FY 1997 request of $29 million will be used to continue the design, construction, and new award activities, as follows: pre-award activities for Gallegos Dam and Reservoir; continued construction of Gallegos Pumping Plant; continued rehabilitation of the main canal system and the correction of other transfer deficiencies; start of construction of the electrical distribution system serving Block 8; and continued studies for Section 7 consultation. The requested funding level would allow for the continued construction of the various Gallegos Pumping Plant features and the start of construction of Block 8 pumping plant and pipe laterals. This work is essential in order to begin irrigation of a portion of Block 8 lands in 1998, putting lands in productive use for the Navajo Nation. The achievement of this goal will be highly beneficial to the Navajo Nation and will support the Nation's economic development plans.

Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act (SAWRSA) (-$1,500,000)
In 1997, this program is transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation. Funding will no longer be requested in the Bureau of Indian Affairs' budget.

Engineering and Supervision: ($1,967,000; FTE 52): This program was reduced by $483,000 in FY 1996. The Bureau is requesting restoration of less than half of that amount (+$186,000). The increase will provide resources needed to prevent further deterioration to existing irrigation projects and to support a higher level of program assistance directly to tribes operating irrigation systems. Funds requested in FY 1997 will be used for salaries and support expenses for program engineers, managers, and project construction management costs. Responsibilities include technical activities such as preparing designs, specifications, and construction management functions. Other activities include program monitoring and oversight of Indian irrigation and power projects, budget formulation, and policy administration. These funds also support salaries for personnel to critical elements of the program such as to continue monitoring and overseeing accurate and prompt assessment and collection of receipts from water and power users through the National Irrigation Information Management System (NIIMS) to ensure the success of self-supporting irrigation systems and compliance with project responsibilities to reimburse the U.S. Government for the operation and maintenance, and construction costs, where applicable.

Survey and Design ($4,999,000; FTE 2): Funds requested in FY 1997 will be used to accomplish the necessary planning, survey, designs, and studies of existing projects to meet current and future development needs to maximize the efficient and beneficial use of water resources. This includes an increase of $4,500,000 to carry out studies necessary for establishing those conditions under the Federal Power Act (FPA) to meet the Secretary of Interior's trust responsibility to protect Tribes' trust resources impacted by Federally licensed hydroelectric facilities.

There are approximately 270 hydroelectric facilities effecting Indian lands. Of these, 125 are currently undergoing relicensing by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). The rest will undergo relicensing in the near future. Licenses are issued for a period not to exceed 50 years. Many of these licenses were issued in the 1930's and 1940's and have expired or are now expiring. Between 1996 and 2010, it is anticipated that 145 projects will require Bureau input because of their impact on Indian Trust rights and resources. The

Bureau is presently involved with 25 projects and anticipates involvement in eight more projects in the near future. Costs incurred in this activity prior to FY 1996 have been absorbed by the Water Rights Negotiation/Studies Program in Non-Recurring Programs in the Operations of Indian Programs Account. FERC has relicensed these facilities on an annual basis because of the backlog. The Secretary of the Interior is responsible under paragraph 4(e) of the Federal Power Act (FPA) for establishing mandatory conditions that must be included in the licenses to protect trust assets on Indian lands. Funds requested are for establishing the program and will be distributed based on a ranking system currently in development and review for use in FY 1997. The Bureau will be working with the FERC on procedures for reimbursement by the plant licensees for administrative costs as authorized in paragraph 10(e) of the FPA.

Safety of Dams ($18,002,000; FTE 12): The FY 1997 request will allow for the continuation of the modification construction necessary to correct identified deficiencies on two of the Bureau's most unsafe dams. Required periodic inspections, related dams safety activities, and program coordination will also continue.

Safety of Dams Construction ($15,900,000):

- Weber Dam, Walker River Reservation, Nevada	($8,000,000)
- Dulce Dam, Jicarilla Reservation, New Mexico	($7,900,000)

Safety of Dams Inspections and Program Coordination ($2,102,000):

Safety of Dams inspections are necessary to determine the hazard classification and condition of 94 dams under the responsibility of the Bureau. These inspections provide the information necessary to determine which dams present a high or significant hazard to the public safety, and the physical condition of the dams. Safety Evaluation of Existing Dams (SEED) Reports are required to be performed every six years on all dams. For dams that have been determined to be in less than satisfactory condition, annual special exams are performed to detect deficiencies as soon as possible, and before a catastrophic failure occurs. Sixty eight or 72% of the Bureau's dams have been determined to be conditionally poor or worse condition requiring frequent inspections and evaluation. The relative probability of dam failure (risk-of-failure) is determined from the technical factors used in the SEED report to determine placement on the Department's TPR List. This list is then used to prioritize budget requests for repair of the Bureau's most unsafe dams. The 1994 TRP List was used for this budget request.

Other activities include the development and updating of the Emergency Management Systems (EMS). The EMS includes early warning systems and emergency action plans. The Bureau is still in the process of updating and developing these to correct identified problems resulting from a previous Inspector General Audit (#95-1-422). Approximately 61 or 65% of the Bureau's dams require that EMS be updated or be developed as soon as possible.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Construction
Subactivity: General Administration

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Telecommunications Improvement and Repair	$(000)	898	0	0	898	0
Facilities Improvement and Repair	$(000)	2,651	0	-1,401	1,250	-1,401
Facilities Construction Program Management	$(000)	1,500	3,523	3,169	8,192	6,692
	(FTE)	*0*	*47*	*0*	*47*	*47*
Total Requirements	$(000)	5,049	3,523	1,768	10,340	5,291
	FTE	*0*	*47*	*0*	*47*	*47*

Note: For all facilities construction projects, any funds not required for a project as a result of contract bid efficiencies will be utilized and applied toward other priority ranked projects as necessary.

Telecommunications Improvement and Repair

Objective: To repair or replace backbone telecommunications equipment and provide telecommunications related services which are critical to the operation of Bureau programs.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($898,000): Funds provided in FY 1996 will be allocated to area offices to replace backbone high band equipment, as mandated by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration in support of all BIA programs. It is anticipated that the following distribution will be made:

Area	Projects	Amount
Aberdeen	8	77,000
Albuquerque	6	163,000
Billings	1	25,500
Navajo	29	367,500
Portland	2	124,600
Phoenix	9	140,400
Total	55	898,000

Facilities Improvement & Repair

Objectives:

- To address the material weakness in the facilities program of non-education facilities improvement and repair needs, with emphasis on correction of critical health and safety related deficiencies identified in Bureau safety and facility review reports.
- To maximize the use of existing non-educational facilities and reduce operation and maintenance (O&M) and repair costs.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,651,000): The BIA facilities program has been identified as a material weakness due to the number of life safety and health-related deficiencies in BIA facilities. The Bureau manages approximately 3.6 million square feet of space in 1,300 non-education buildings (excluding quarters) Bureau-wide. The improvement and repair of these facilities is an on-going effort to assure functionally adequate facilities which are safe and sanitary and meet requirements of environmental protection, energy conservation and handicap accessibility. The backlog of repair and replacement needs of all BIA facilities has recently been estimated at $660 million. Sixty-three percent of the BIA buildings are over 30 years of age and 26% are over 50 years old. Older buildings require more extensive maintenance and repair. Based on the method developed in FY 1993, the Facilities Improvement and Repair (FI&R) program will continue to place emphasis on eliminating safety and health hazards to efficiently reduce the substantial backlog of needed improvements and repairs for BIA facilities. Potential line item projects were identified by facility users, Area Office facility and Facilities Management and Construction Center (FMCC) staff. They were also examined to ensure they were economically practical, efficient, and addressed as many of the deficiencies at a location as possible. The projects were then prioritized on a Bureau-wide basis, using a computerized formula that evaluated the seriousness of the deficiencies and the relative risks of those deficiencies to facility users.

Funding in FY 1996 will be used to repair roofs, address environmental projects, Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) requirements, and minor and emergency repairs. The emphasis of the program is major construction, minor repairs, and emergency projects to remedy life safety and health-related deficiencies in facilities. Much of this work is accomplished by BIA force account labor or through tribal employment under *Public Law 93-638* contracts. The work includes boiler repair and replacement, repair and installation of fire exit lights, emergency lights, fire rated doors, and other safety related items.

Facilities Construction Program Management

Facilities Construction Program Management ($1,500,000; 47 FTE): The FMCC, located in Albuquerque, New Mexico, provides support for Bureau-wide facilities operation; provides staff support to manage, operate, maintain, plan, construct, repair, and equip facilities; ensures compliance with safety and health codes; provides oversight, training, evaluation, and other technical services; provides planning, design, architectural, engineering and construction management, contracting, telecommunications management, and operation and maintenance and related emergencies; establishes and implements guidelines and training in the selection, use and maintenance of equipment; provides technical services to all Bureau organizations to ensure compliance with safety and health codes.

FMCC is responsible for the Bureau's Federal facilities programs whether construction or O&M work is performed by the government or through contract, grant or compact with tribal organizations. FMCC currently manages in excess of 150 various projects for the planning, design, repair or construction of 21 million square feet of space in over 3,400 buildings of varying age and conditions for education, detention and administrative facilities of the Bureau.

During FY 1996, FMCC will continue efforts on redesign of the facilities system requirements. All aspects of the data necessary to conduct the facility program are contained in the Facility Construction, Operations, and Maintenance (FACCOM) management information system. The information in FACCOM is heavily dependent on local level input. Also, O&M funds are provided to schools, tribes, and BIA facilities through this complex and outdated system. This system, developed in the late 1970's, is incapable of providing service at an acceptable level; is not currently supportable by any software maintenance company; and is subject to total breakdown any time.

Facilities Transition Project Staff: Also included in this program is $1.5 million to provide for the Facilities Transition Project Staff (FTPS). Changes in the management oversight of the BIA facilities program started in FY 1996. In support of the Department's efforts in keeping with the intent of REGO II, continuing support for greater Indian Self Determination, and as reflected in both the House and Senate Reports for FY 1996 Appropriations, the transfer of the oversight and management of the BIA facilities management functions from the former Office of Construction Management (OCM) to BIA began in FY 1996.

Secretarial Order #3195, dated December 8, 1995, reflected the reorganization of certain functions in the Office of the Secretary. Included in this Secretarial Order was the abolishment of the OCM and the creation of the FTPS to continue the operation and management functions of the BIA facilities program during the transfer.

The transfer of the facilities management program oversight responsibilities back to BIA from the OCM will require the development of a transition plan to clearly outline the time frames and responsibilities of each office during the one to three year transition period. The Committees will be provided with a copy of the transition plan as developed and agreed to by the Assistant Secretary - Policy Management and Budget and Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs. In addition, periodic reports on the status of the transition will also be provided to the Congress. Funding for the transition (functions of the OCM) is included in the FY 1996 BIA construction budget; and the transition agreement will also clearly identify the time frames, tasks, projects, (both short-term and long-term) and planned accomplishments as well as the cost of this effort.

The Director of FTPS was appointed to Co-Chair the team to develop the transition plan for the Office of the Secretary. A BIA Co-Chair will also be named by the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs shortly.

Funding provided in FY 1996 will pay for the services of the FTPS as it provides a transition over the next one to three years to transfer management and oversight of the BIA facilities program back to the BIA. While specific details of the transition are still being established between the Assistant Secretaries - Indian Affairs and Policy Management and Budget, it is anticipated that the day-to-day management functions of the facilities program and supervision of the FMCC in Albuquerque will rest with the Deputy Commissioner's Office beginning in FY 1996. The BIA is in the process of selecting a SES Director of the FMCC, which is a key element to the transition. In addition to providing transition and policy guidance, FTPS will continue to work on several management improvements and reinvention initiatives during FY 1997. These initiatives include the following: NPR Reinvention Lab on "Building Schools in Less Time"; continued implementation and review of *Public Law 93-638* construction regulations and *Public Law 100-297* construction grants; the development of a new facilities management information system (FMIS); and other key issues to assist the Deputy Commissioner during this transition.

Justification of FY 1997 Budget Request

Program Element		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Telecommunications Improvement and Repair	$(000)	898	0
Facilities Improvement and Repair	$(000)	1,250	-1,401
Facilities Construction Program Management	$(000) (FTE)	8,192 47	3,169 0
Total Requirements	$(000) (FTE)	10,340 47	1,768 0

Telecommunications Improvement and Repair ($898,000): Funds provided in FY 1997 will continue to be allocated to area offices to replace backbone high band equipment, as mandated by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration in support of all Bureau programs. It is anticipated that the following distribution will be made:

Area	Projects	Amount
Aberdeen	7	74,000
Albuquerque	8	152,500
Billings	2	30,500
Navajo	26	374,500
Portland	4	127,500
Phoenix	10	139,000
Total	57	898,000

Facilities Improvement & Repair ($1,250,000):

For FY 1997, $1,250,000 is requested for non-education facilities improvement and repair. These funds will be used to address the material weakness in the facilities program due to the existence of health and safety-related deficiencies in non-education facilities. The programs and projects planned for FY 1997 are as follows:

Inventory Validation ($250,000): These funds will be used to develop and implement the initial phase of a comprehensive validation of the existing facilities inventory and work backlog for facilities housing BIA funded programs. The last validation effort was in 1979. Since that time updates have been intermittently completed, but changing program requirements, data fields, and the associated criteria have changed creating a need to again uniformly assess and update the entire Bureau-wide inventory and backlog. Standard operating procedures for updating will continue to be developed as well as an analysis of redundancies and obvious errors before field validation is initiated. This effort would provide for a phased methodology to continue to ensure that the accuracy of these databases are maintained; and that the human and fiscal resources to do so are identified. The methodology for validating the inventory backlog will include, but not be limited to professional estimates on all backlog repair items, a determination of economic values to repair versus replace, and for the inventory include a cyclical scheduled validation, clarification of data fields, and clearly defining data needs versus program requirements. This effort will be coordinated with the existing facilities system redesign efforts now in progress within FMCC and the BIA. The process has been developed to accomplish this validation. It will result in more accurate facility budget forecasting, better use of limited resources, and will result in reducing the backlog of repairs in all BIA facilities, provided funds are made available.

Emergency Repair ($100,000): Emergency repair needs result from the occurrence of unforeseen deficiencies which require immediate corrective action to allow the continued day to day operation of programs. The projects are completed through force account or emergency contract. Examples include repair or replacement of mechanical and utility system components and correction of immediately hazardous safety conditions and fire or storm damage.

Minor Improvement and Repair ($700,000): These funds will be used for priority responses to primarily safety deficiencies, beginning with identified critical safety work items (S-1) and will also include hazardous asbestos abatement under established management plans, high priority environmental hazards under similar management plans, boiler repair needs, and other required backlog reductions to meet local priorities. Work will be accomplished at the local level when applicable. These funds are for items which are beyond the scope of the facilities O&M program and for corrections which cannot await funding under a construction contract. Projects also include the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act management plans, asbestos removal, landfill closure, underground storage tank removal, water, sewer, and hazardous material abatement. The program includes an ongoing requirement to develop surveys, management plans and monitoring of various environmental hazards toward a comprehensive effort for an inventory database for remedial action.

Demolition/Reduction of Excess Space ($200,000): These funds will be used to identify and proceed with the disposition or demolition of BIA facilities that are beyond repair or excess to needs. Because of changing program needs and deterioration of existing structures, facilities are sometimes determined uneconomical to rehabilitate to an acceptable use and code level. It can be hazardous to abandon and board up such buildings. Any proposed transfer of these structures is accomplished after any hazardous materials are removed.

Facilities Construction Program Management ($8,192,000 FTE 47): In FY 1997 $5,023,000 will be used to continue funding of the FMCC and FTPS. These funds will provide for salaries, benefits, and administrative support costs as in FY 1996. Implementation of the transition plan will impact the future funding requirements for the FTPS costs. An increase of $3,169,000 is requested in FY 1997 for the following :

Facilities Management Information System (FMIS) $ 3,100,000. In FY 1997 $3.1 million is requested for the first phase of the complete replacement of the current antiquated FACCOM system. The current system uses obsolete technology, has limited field access, is no longer supported by industry, and lacks appropriate safeguards against waste, loss, unauthorized use. The system is a "mission critical" automated support system. It is subject to breakdown at anytime; the result would be a total loss of facility management capability.

Funds were appropriated in FY 1994 and FY 1995 for the study of the redesign and recommendations for the replacement system. Funds requested in FY 1997 will provide for detailed analysis, design and programming, accomplishment of all remaining prototype modules, documentation of the redesign, and implementation of the new technologies and training for customers who already have access to the system. All customers will benefit from improved system performance. It will be easier and less time consuming to obtain system data and run reports including those required by Congress. It is estimated that an additional $4.6 million will be required in FY 1998 to complete this effort.

The redesign of this system to a new, FMIS will provide for re-engineered business processes, achieve the goals of NPR and effectively consolidate the BIA's Facilities Management infrastructure. It will provide access to the "Information Highway" and will streamline business processes. Connectivity to the Federal Finance System (FFS) will also be achieved in the redesign. A Bureau-wide real property database with fund distribution capability will be developed and incorporated into the new FMIS. Technological efficiencies gained in the redesign will allow for a practical response to the lack of manpower caused by downsizing, consolidation, and the long-term effects of the reduction in force that occurred in February 1996 following Congressional action on the FY 1996 appropriations. The new system will provide more efficient methods of data collection, inventory, backlog validation, and access to the majority of BIA and school customers.

Seismic Safety Data $69,000: An additional $69,000 is requested in FY 1997 as the BIA's share of an overall Department-wide effort to comply with the provisions of Executive Order #12941 on seismic safety inventory of Federal buildings. The Executive Order requires Federal agencies to develop an inventory of their owned/leased buildings and estimate the cost of mitigating unacceptable seismic risks. These funds are needed to provide for the BIA's share of this Department-wide effort to identify buildings with high seismic risk, prioritized mitigation efforts, and provide the required data to FEMA for reporting to Congress.

Standard Form 300
July 1964

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CONSTRUCTION

PROGRAM AND FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code: 14-2301-0-1-452		1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
	Obligation by program activity:			
	Direct program:			
00.01	Education Construction	89,349	75,253	50,864
00.02	Public Safety and Justice	4,440	10,409	12,000
00.03	Resource Management Construction	57,361	45,517	51,839
00.04	Community Development Construction	1,198		
00.05	General Administration	3,967	11,243	8,121
00.06	Tribal Government Construction	17,176	815	
00.07	Emergency Response	105		
00.91	Total direct program	173,596	143,237	122,824
01.01	Reimbursable program	12,967	3,000	3,000
10.00	Total Obligations	186,563	146,237	125,824
	Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40	Unobligated balance available start of year: Uninvested Balance	159,646	106,465	62,061
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	133,382	103,833	125,824
22.20	Unobligated balance transferred (14-4189)		(2,000)	
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	293,028	208,298	187,885
23.95	New Obligations	(186,563)	(146,237)	(125,824)
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year Uninvested balance	106,465	62,061	62,061
	New budget authority (gross), detail:			
	Current:			
40.00	Appropriation	130,021	100,833	122,824
40.35	Appropriation rescinded	9,606		
43.00	Appropriation (Total)	120,415	100,833	122,824
	Permanent:			
68.00	Spending Authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	12,967	3,000	3,000
70.00	Total new budget authority (gross)	133,382	103,833	125,824
	Changes in unpaid obligations:			
	Unpaid obligtions, start of year:			
72.90	Obligated balance: Fund balance	137,608	122,763	124,020
73.10	New Obligations	186,563	146,237	125,824
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	(201,408)	(139,980)	(131,000)
73.30	Obligated balance transferred, net (14-4189)		(5,000)	
74.40	Obligated balance: Appropriation	122,763	124,020	118,844
	Outlays (gross), detail			
86.90	Outlays from new current authority	27,533	23,230	28,557
86.93	Outlays from current balances	160,908	113,750	99,443
86.97	Outlays from new permanent authority	12,967	3,000	3,000
87.00	Outlays gross	201,408	139,980	131,000
	Offsets			
	Against gross financing authority and financing disbursements:			
88.00	Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources	12,967	3,000	3,000
	Net budget authority and outlays			
89.00	Budget authority	120,415	100,833	122,824
90.00	Outlays	188,441	136,980	128,000

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July 1964

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CONSTRUCTION
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code: 14-2301-0-1-452		1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
Direct Obligations				
	Personnel Compensation:			
11.1	Full-time permanent	4,031	4,151	4,261
11.3	Other than fill-time permanent	386	397	408
11.5	Other Personnel Compensation	214	220	225
11.8	Special Personnel service payments	0	2	2
11.9	Total personnel compensation	4,631	4,770	4,896
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	835	796	627
21.0	Travel & transportation of persons	284	269	219
22.0	Transportation of things	164	260	183
23.3	Communications, utilities, & misc	473	359	293
24.0	Printing and reproduction	12	12	10
25.1	Consulting Service	4,320	2,533	329
25.2	Other services	72,544	54,653	43,867
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	6,651	4,332	4,165
26.0	Supplies & materials	1,162	1,073	1,020
31.0	Equipment	978	960	820
32.0	Land & structures	24,088	21,310	20,346
41.0	Grants, subsidies, & contributions	27,379	24,102	21,029
99.0	Subtotal, direct obligations	143,521	115,429	97,804
Reimbursable obligations				
11.1	Full-time permanent	1,298	510	510
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	413	125	125
11.5	Other personnel compensation	70	46	46
11.8	Special Personal Service Payments	24	0	
11.9	Total personnel compensation	1,805	681	681
12.1	Civilian Personnel Benefits	338	129	129
21.0	Travel & transportation of persons	210	73	73
22.0	Transportation of things	405	61	61
23.3	Communicatons, utilities, miscellaneous Charges	163	97	97
24.0	Printing and reproduction	8	3	3
25.1	Consulting Service	2,514	110	110
25.2	Other services	2,252	920	920
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from government accounts	1,316	665	665
26.0	Supplies and materials	1,060	55	55
31.0	Equipment	1,051	5	5
32.0	Lands and structures	608	15	15
41.0	Grants,subsidies, & contributicns	256	186	186
99.0	Subtotal, reimbursable obligations	11,986	3,000	3,000

Standard Form 300
July 1964

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CONSTRUCTION (continued)
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

	Identification Code: 14-2301-0-1-452	1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
	ALLOCATION TO BUREAU OF RECLAMATION			
	Direct obligations:			
	Personnel Compensation			
11.1	Full-time permanent	2,178	2,353	2,117
11.3	Other then full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.5	Other personnel compensation	234	253	227
11.8	Special Personal Service Payments	24	21	18
11.9	Total personnel compensation	2,413	2,607	2,345
12.1	Civilian Personnel Benefits	489	430	387
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	29	25	22
21.0	Travel & transportation of persons	70	61	54
22.0	Transportation of things	172	151	135
23.3	Communicatons, utilities, miscellaneous Charges	47	41	36
24.0	Printing and reproduction	17	14	12
25.1	Consulting Service	20	17	15
25.2	Other services	10,282	9,048	8,143
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from government accounts	32	28	25
26.0	Supplies and materials	63	55	49
31.0	Equipment	75	66	59
32.0	Lands and structures	17,347	15,265	13,738
99.0	Subtotal, reimbursable obligations	31,056	27,808	25,020
99.9	Total Obligations	186,563	146,237	125,824

Appropriation Language

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians

For miscellaneous payments to Indian tribes and individuals and for necessary administrative expenses $75,241,000, to remain available until expended, of which $60,400,000 shall be available for implementation of enacted Indian land and water claim settlements pursuant to Public Laws 101-618, 102-374, 102-575 and for implementation of other enacted water rights settlements including not to exceed $8,000,000 which shall be for the Federal share of the Catawba Indian Tribe of South Carolina Claims Settlement, as authorized by section 5(a) of Public Law 103-116; and including not to exceed $6,000,000 to fulfill the terms of legislation to settle the claims of the Torres-Martinez Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians to lands within the Salton Sea Drainage Reservoir; and of which $841,000 shall be available pursuant to Public Laws 98-500, 99-264, and 100-580. (*Note:--A regular 1996 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time this budget was prepared. The 1996 amounts included in this budget are based on the levels provided in three continuing resolutions: P.L. 104-91, P.L. 104-92, and P.L. 104-99.*)

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation: Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians

	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
FY 1996 Estimate to Date			*19*	**$80,645**
Uncontrollable and Related Cost Changes:				
Additional cost in 1997 of January Pay Raises 1996 Pay Raises.		5		
CSRS/FERS Retirement costs.		5		
Bureau Share of Health Benefits		2		
One-Time Changes:				
Total, Uncontrollable Changes				**12**
Program Changes				-5,416
Total Requirements (1997 Request)			**19**	**$75,241**

Justification of Uncontrollable Changes:	1996 Estimate To Date	1997 Request
Additional cost in 1997 of January 1996 Pay Raise		+5
The adjustment is for an additioanl amount needed in 1997 to fund the remaining 3-month portion of the estimated cost of pay increases effective in January 1996.		
CSRS/FERS Retirement Costs.		+5
The adjustment is for changes in estimated retirement costs paid by the Bureau. It results from changes in the relative proportion of FERS employees in the work force and from changes in the percentage of employee salaries paid to retirement funds. It reflects the lower FERS agency charges set for 1997.		
Bureau share of health benefits.		+2
The adjustment is for changes in the government-paid portion of employee health benefit coverage for the Bureau work force.		

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS
INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity	FY 1995 Actual FTE	FY 1995 Actual Amount	FY1996 Estimate To Date FTE	FY1996 Estimate To Date Amount	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-) FTE	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (-\+) FTE	Program Changes (-\+) Amount	1997 Budget Request FTE	1997 Budget Request Amount	Increase/Decrease from 1996 FTE	Increase/Decrease from 1996 Amount
Indian Land & Water Claim Settlements	–	73,051	–	78,600	–	–	–	(4,200)	–	74,400	–	(4,200)
Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	22	1,045	19	1,045	–	12	–	(216)	19	841	0	(204)
Trust Fund Deficiencies	–	3,000	–	1,000	–	–	–	(1,000)	–	0	–	(1,000)
Subtotal, Direct Program	22	77,096	19	80,645	0	12	0	(5,416)	19	75,241	0	(5,404)
Reimbursable Program	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Allocations from Other Agencies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Appropriation	22	77,096	19	80,645	0	12	0	(5,416)	19	75,241	0	(5,404)

Justification of Program and Performance

Account: Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements	$(000)	78,600	0	-4,200	74,400	-4,200
Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	$(000)	1,045	12	-216	841	-204
	FTE	*19*	*0*		*19*	*0*
Trust Fund Deficiencies	$(000)	1,000	0	-1,000	0	-1,000
Total Requirements	$(000)	80,645	12	-5,416	75,241	-5,404
	FTE	*19*	*0*	*0*	*19*	*0*

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Ute Indian Rights Settlements	$(000)	25,000	0	0	25,000	0
Jicarilla Settlement Act	$(000)	2,000	0	-2,000	0	-2,000
Fallon Water Rights Settlement	$(000)	8,000	0	0	8,000	0
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement	$(000)	10,000	0	2,000	12,000	2,000
Northern Cheyenne	$(000)	25,600	0	-10,200	15,400	-10,200
Catawba	$(000)	8,000	0	0	8,000	0
Torres-Martinez	$(000)	0	0	6,000	6,000	6,000
Total Requirements	$(000)	78,600	0	-4,200	74,400	-4,200

Objectives:

- To fulfill the intent of Congress by imposing tribal rights to all water to which each tribe is statutorily entitled (settlement act) in order to accomplish the purpose for which its reservation was established.

- To ensure that the federal trust responsibility to the affected tribes is properly discharged in accordance with the highest fiduciary standards.

- To provide a separate source of federal funds to implement the provisions and intent of each water settlement, with the goal of establishing a viable homeland for affected tribes.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($78,600,000): In FY 1996, funds appropriated for Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements will be used to implement the specific authorities contained in each of the enacted settlements listed below:

Ute Indian Rights Settlement ($25,000,000): Title V of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 (*Public Law 102-575*) provides for a total settlement of $198.5 million for the Ute Tribe's water rights claims. For tribal farming operations, $45 million is authorized under section 504, payable in three installments; for reservoir, stream, habitat and road improvements; $28.5 million is authorized under sections 505(a), (b), (c), and (f); $125 million is authorized in three annual installments under section 506(a) for the Tribal Development Fund. Payments made after the three year period or in lesser amounts than described will be subject to an adjustment interest income that would have been earned on the unpaid amount. (Section 506(b)). All funding under the Act is indexed until total funding is appropriated. FY 1994 funding provided about $14.7 million to begin the necessary planning and land appraisals and to upgrade individual farming operations; and $2.5 million for stream rehabilitation planning and securing a permanent water supply for Bottle Hollow. In FY 1995, $15.2 million was used for improving tribal farming operations and $5.5 million was used for stream improvements. In FY 1996, $19.5 million will be used to fulfill the requirements for the tribal farming operations and $5.5 million will be used for additional stream improvements.

Jicarilla Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act ($2,000,000): The Jicarilla Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act (*Public Law 102-441*) establishes a Jicarilla Apache Water Resources Development Trust Fund of $6 million to be paid in three equal annual installments. In FY 1994, $2 million was used for the study and investigation of water resources development projects and payment of the Tribe's prorated operation and maintenance costs. In FY 1995, $2 million was deposited into the Jicarilla Apache Water Resources Development Trust Fund for continuation of the ongoing study of water resources development projects and payment of the Tribe's prorated operation and maintenance costs. The $2 million provided in FY 1996 will be the final installment payment to the Fund.

Fallon Paiute Shoshone Tribal Settlement Act ($8,000,000): The Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Indian Tribes Water Rights Settlement Act of 1990 (*Public Law 101-618*) provides for a total settlement of $43 million for water rights claims of the Fallon Paiute Shoshone Indian Tribes to be paid in six annual installments: $3 million in FY 1992 and $8 million in fiscal years 1993 through 1997. Through FY 1996, $35 in million installment payments have been made. For FY 1994 and FY 1995, a total of $6.4 million has been appropriated for monitoring and work associated with the closure of the TJ Drain, the major source of water pollution entering Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge, and the provision of alternative drainage, and purchase of water rights for wetlands on the Fallon Reservation, pursuant to *Public Law 101-618*, Section 206. The $8 million requested for FY 1997 will be the final payment to the Fallon Development Fund.

Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake Water Settlement ($10,000,000): The Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement (*Public Law 101-618*) provides for a total settlement of $65 million for the water rights claims of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe.

Two trust funds were established by Section 208: the Pyramid Lake Fisheries Fund, for which the required funding of $25 million was provided in FY 1992, and the Pyramid Lake Paiute Economic Development Fund, for which the total authorized funding of $40 million is being paid in five equal installments. Through FY 1996, $34.7 million was deposited into this Fund, including $700,000 in interest payments made in FY 1994. Included in the $10 million for FY 1996 is $2 million to purchase Truckee River water rights to support the recovery of Cui-ui and Lahontan cutthroat trout.

Northern Cheyenne Indian Reserved Water Rights Settlement ($25,600,000): The Northern Cheyenne Indian Reserved Water Rights Settlement Act of 1992 (*Public Law 102-374*) provides for the establishment of a $21.5 million trust fund for the Northern Cheyenne Indian Tribe and an additional $31.5 million to be placed in the trust fund for the enlargement and repair of the Tongue River Dam Project. In FY 1995, $16.9 million was deposited into the Northern Cheyenne Fund, including $9.5 million for enlargement and repairs to the Tongue River Dam. The $25.6 million appropriated in FY 1996 will provide $9 million for the Northern Cheyenne Fund and $16.6 million for enhancement and repairs of the Tongue River Dam.

Catawba Indian Tribe of South Carolina Claims Settlement ($8,000,000): FY 1995 funds provided the first of four annual installment payments of $8 million as authorized under *Public Law 103-116* to implement the Catawba Indian Tribe of South Carolina's land claims settlement. The $8 million appropriated in FY 1996 provides the second installment payment.

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Program Subelement		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
White Earth Land Settlement Act (Adm.)	$(000)	596	10	0	606	10
	FTE	*13*	*0*	*0*	*13*	*0*
Old Age Assistance Administration	$(000)	216	0	-216	0	-216
	FTE	*4*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*0*
Hoopa-Yurok Settlement	$(000)	233	2	0	235	2
	FTE	*2*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	1,045	12	-216	841	-204
	FTE	*19*	*0*	*0*	*19*	*0*

Objective: To compensate Indian individuals and tribes for divested ownership of land and other specified purposes as authorized by enacted legislation and court settlements.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,045,000; FTE 19): Plans and accomplishments for these programs are described in the narratives below:

White Earth Reservation Land Settlement Act ($596,000; FTE 13): Funds are used to investigate and verify questionable transfers of land by which individual Indian allottees, or their heirs, were divested of ownership and to achieve the payment of compensation to said allottees or heirs in accordance with the Act (*Public Law 99-264*). In calendar year 1995, 2,890 compensation payments were made to 1,179 claimants for 211 questionable transfers of land covered by the Act. Over 2,500 compensation payments will be made in FY 1996.

Old Age Assistance Claims Settlement Act ($216,000; FTE 4): Funds are used to identify, notify, and compensate individuals entitled to payment under the Old Age Assistance Claims Settlement Act (*Public Law 98-500*), complete work relating to any remaining claims, and locate and compensate individuals whose whereabouts are unknown. Fiscal year 1996 efforts are focused on payments for fewer than 100 cases and the location of some 1,500 claimants who remained unpaid at the end of fiscal year 1995.

Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act ($233,000; FTE 2): Funds are used for administrative expenses associated with the completion of section 4(c)(d) and 6(c) of the Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act (*Public Law 101-580*), the Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Roll.

TRUST FUND DEFICIENCIES

Program Subelement		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrollable Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Trust Fund Deficiencies	$(000)	1,000	0	-1,000	0	-1,000
Total Requirements	$(000)	1,000	0	-1,000	0	-1,000

Objectives:

- To reimburse tribes and/or individual Indians for principal and interest losses due to under-recovery of trust funds invested with failed financial institutions.

- To reimburse Indian tribal and individual trust fund account holders for losses to their respective accounts where the claim for said loss(es) has been reduced to a judgement and/or settlement agreement approved by the Department of Justice.

- To liquidate obligations owed tribal and individual Indian payees for any U.S. Treasury checks canceled pursuant to section 1003 of the Competitive Equality Banking Act of 1987 [(Public Law 100-86, 101 Stat. 659, 31 U.S.C. 3334(b)].

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,000,000): The Federal Government is obligated by statute and treaty to fulfill its fiduciary responsibilities to tribes and individual Indians. This also includes Indian trust funds accounting and accurately maintaining the trust corpus through prudent management and investment of funds to maximize income to the extent possible. This funding will continue to support the following: 1) to pay for principal and interest losses related to failed financial institutions; 2) to reimburse Indian trust fund account holders for losses to their respective accounts where the claim for said loss(es) has been reduced to a judgment and/or settlement agreement approved by the Department of Justice; and 3) to liquidate obligations owed tribal and individual Indian payees for canceled U.S. Treasury checks. A total of $10 million has been appropriated to date for specific trust fund losses. Of this amount, $6,418,000 reimbursed tribal and individual Indian money accounts for losses on investments in failed financial institutions; $846,000 was used to liquidate obligations owed to individual payees for canceled U.S. Treasury obligations, and the balance has or will be used to cover specific claims and settlements.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Indian Land and Water Claims Settlements:			
Old Age Assistance Administration	$(000)	0	-216
Jicarilla Settlement Act	$(000)	0	-2,000
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement	$(000)	12,000	2,000
Northern Cheyenne	$(000)	15,400	-10,200
Torres-Martinez	$(000)	6,000	6,000
Trust Fund Deficiencies	$(000)	0	-1,000
Total Requirements	$(000)	33,400	-5,416

Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements (-$5,416,000):

Old Age Assistance Administration (-$216,000): There are sufficient carryover funds to complete the requirements of the Old Age Assistance Claims Settlement Act. At the beginning of FY 1996, approximately 1,500 claimants remained unpaid.

Jicarilla Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act (-$2,000,000): The $2 million appropriated in FY 1996 was the final payment required by *Public Law 102-441.*

Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake Water Settlement ($2,000,000): Within the $12 million requested for FY 1997, $8 million will be used for the fifth and final installment for Pyramid Lake Paiute Economic Development trust fund, in accordance with the provisions of *Public Law 101-618.* The remaining $4 million will be used to purchase Truckee River water rights to support the recovery of Cui-ui and Lahontan cutthroat trout (endangered and threatened fish addressed in Section 207) by providing water for spawning flows, instream flows for improved riparian habitat, improvement of water quality, and raising the water level of Pyramid Lake.

Northern Cheyenne Indian Reserved Water Rights Settlement (-$10,200,000): The $15.4 million requested for FY 1997 will provide $10.3 million for the modification of the Tongue River Dam and $5.1 million for the Northern Cheyenne trust fund to be used for land and natural resources administration, planning, and development within the reservation, land acquisition, and other purposes, as determined by the Tribe, in accordance with the provisions of *Public Law 102-374.*

Funding for Tongue River Dam is required to complete modifications of this dam on schedule. The Compact between the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, the State, the Federal Government, and the Settlement Act that ratifies it, specifies that the Tongue River Dam Project must be completed by September 30, 1998. If the project is not completed by that date, agreements reached under the compact are null and void. All costs of environmental compliance, mitigation associated with the Compact, and mitigation measures adopted by the Secretary, are the sole responsibility of the United States pursuant to the Technical Corrections Act of 1994, amended *Public Law 102-374*. Federal and State's contribution are subject to indexing at the January 1991 level over the years. The current estimates for funds authorized by the Act are $63.4 million, including $21.5 million for the tribal fund, $41.9 million for the Tongue River Dam plus $3.5 million for fish and wildlife enhancement. The FY 1997 request of $15.4 will bring the total appropriated for this settlement to $57.9 million ($36.4 for Tongue River Dam and $21.5 million for the tribal funds).

Ute Indian Rights Settlements: The funds requested for FY 1997 (No change from 1996; $25.0 million) will be deposited in the Tribal Development Fund (authorized in Section 506). Without annual funding of at least $25.0 million in 1997 and beyond, the settlement terms will not be fulfilled by the settlement deadline year (2004).

Torres-Martinez (+$6,000,000): An increase of $6.0 million is requested to fulfill anticipated settlement requirements related to claims of the Torres-Martinez Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians. Over the past 70 years, the Torres-Martinez Indian Reservation in the Coachella Valley, California has experienced inundation of agricultural waste drainage from nearby irrigation systems.

Law suits have been brought against the irrigation districts and the United States and at this point all parties believe it is in everyone's best interest to enter into a settlement agreement as a compromise and final settlement of all issues and claims. As of the spring of 1996, all parties are close to reaching consensus on the terms of a settlement agreement which would require contribution of $6.0 million from funds appropriated for this purpose to the Department of Interior.

It is anticipated that during FY 1996, the Torres-Martinez settlement agreement will be signed and legislation will be enacted that will authorize the appropriation of $6.0 million in FY 1997. According to the terms of the current settlement agreement, no further payments would be required of the Department of Interior relative to these claims.

Trust Fund Deficiencies (-$1,000,000): No funds are requested for trust fund deficiencies in FY 1997. Last year's budget requested $12.7 million to reimburse Individual Indian Monies accounts (IIM) for interest foregone as the result of delays in recovering principal from uninsured CD losses over $100,000. The request was not funded. Additional errors and deficiencies have been identified through both internal Bureau efforts and the Congressionally directed tribal account reconciliation which was completed at the end of 1995. The Department is currently exploring options, including comprehensive legislation, for resolving potential claims relating to past management of Indian trust funds. Resolution is a complex matter for many reasons, including the varied nature of the errors and availability of records. Accordingly, until a comprehensive approach is developed and accepted by the Congress, no funding is requested for trust losses.

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code: 14-2303-0-1-452	1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
Direct program:			
1. White Earth Reservation Claims Settlement Act...	1	1	1
2. Old Age Assistance Claims Settlement Act.........	1	1	--
3. Hoopa Yurok Settlement Act..............................		3	--
4. Fallon Paiute Water Rights Settlement.................	10	10	8
5. Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement................	8	10	12
6. Trust fund deficiencies.....................................	2	--	--
7. Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement......................	21	25	25
8. Jicarilla Apache Water Rights Settlement Act......	2	2	0
9. Three Affiliated Tribes, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe Equitable Compensation Act.....................	6	--	--
10. Northern Cheyenne Water Rights Settlement Act...	17	27	15
12. Catawba Land Claims Settlement Act................	8	8	8
13. Crow Boundary Settlement Act..........................	3	--	--
10.00 Total obligations..	79	87	69
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year: Univested balance...	8	10	3
22.00 New budget authority (gross)........................	80	81	69
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligations..	88	91	72
23.95 New obligations...	(79)	(87)	(69)
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year: Univested balance...	10	3	3
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Current:			
40.00 Appropriation...	77	81	69
Permanent:			
60.00 Appropriation...	3	--	--
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)................	80	81	69
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Obligated balance: Appropriation..................	--	2	8
73.10 New obligations...	79	87	69
73.20 Total outlays (gross)......................................	(76)	(81)	(70)
74.40 Obligated balance: Appropriation..................	2	8	7
Outlays (gross) detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority................	74	73	62
86.93 Outlays from current balances.......................	2	8	8
87.00 Total Outlays (gross)..................................	76	81	70
Net budget authority and outlays			
89.00 Budget authority...	80	81	69
90.00 Outlays..	76	81	70

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code: 14-2303-0-1-452	1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	1	1	1
25.2 Other services	3	4	--
32.0 Lands and Structures	--	3	--
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and contributions	75	79	67
99.5 Below reporting threshold	--	--	1
99.9 Total obligations	79	87	69

Personnel Summary

Direct:			
0.01 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	20	19	19

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code: 14-2303-2	1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
Direct program:			
28. Torres-Martinez Settlement Act	0	0	6
10.00 Total obligations	0	0	6
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	0	0	6
23.95 New obligations	0	0	(6)
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Current:			
40.00 Appropriation	0	0	6
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	0	0	6
Change in unpaid obligations:			
73.10 New obligations	0	0	6
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	0	0	(6)
Outlays (gross) detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority	0	0	6
86.93 Outlays from current balances	0	0	--
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	0	0	6
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	0	0	6
90.00 Outlays	0	0	6

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Technical Assistance of Indian Enterprises

14-2369-0-1-452

Program and Performance

This activity provides management and technical assistance to create sustainable business enterprises on federally recognized Indian reservations. Assistance is initially provided by Bureau staff or from other sources at no cost to the Government. If necessary, technical assistance is provided through contracts with the private sector or with other federal agencies. First priority is to help ensure recipients of direct and guaranteed loans remain successful. Second priority is based on needs of tribal communities being served.

Justification of Program and Performance

Appropriation: Technical Assistance of Indian Enterprises

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Technical Assistance of Indian Enterprises	$(000)	500	0	-500	0	-500
Total Requirements	$(000)	500	0	-500	0	-500

Objective: To provide management and technical assistance funds to create sustainable business enterprises for Indian economic development on Indian reservations.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($500,000): As authorized under the Indian Financing Act of 1974, as amended, the Bureau regularly receives requests for economic development technical assistance grants. Initially, the Bureau determines whether such assistance can be provided in-house or by other sources at no additional cost to the Bureau. If not, the top priority of technical assistance funds is to help assure that recipients of direct loans and guaranteed loans will be successful. Areas are encouraged to assist troubled loans on a priority basis. Second priority for proposals is based on underdevelopment within the tribal community being served. Based on this need, FY 1996 technical assistance funding was allocated to Areas on a per tribe basis which will provide all tribes equal opportunity for technical assistance. Because the Bureau regularly receives more applications for technical assistance grants than funds are available, new and stringent guidelines were established in January 1996 to ensure the best use of limited resources. Over the past few years, the BIA Technical Assistance program has been of significant help to Tribes and individual Indians in need of varying types of economic development assistance. In 1995, with a funding level of $1.9 million, the Bureau was able to provide grants of about $30 thousand each to 65 tribes, tribal organizations, or individual Indians.

The FY 1996 Conference action reduced this program by 75 percent below the FY 1995 level. As a result, in 1996 the Bureau will only be able to provide approximately $30,000 grants to 16 Tribes or individual Indians.

Justification of Program Change

Program Element		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Technical Assistance of Indian Enterprises	$(000)	0	-500

Technical Assistance of Indian Enterprises (-500,000): In order to provide the maximum possible resources to the Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) in a reduced budget environment and due to Congressional action on the FY 1996 request, no funds are requested for Technical

Assistance of Indian Enterprises in FY 1997. This decrease is necessary to place the maximum possible resources at the local tribal level following the priorities tribes emphasized in the National Budget Hearings. Furthermore, given the 1996 conference action on this program (75 percent below 1995) the Bureau believes the funds will be most effective if used in TPA. With increased funding in TPA, tribes may fund their prioritized economic development or other tribal initiatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Revolving Fund for Loans Liquidating Account

14-4409-0-3-452

Program and Performance

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this account records for this program, all cash flows to and from the Government resulting from direct loans obligated prior to 1992. This account is shown on a cash basis. All new activity in this program in 1992 and beyond (including modifications of direct loans that resulted from obligations or commitments in any year) is recorded in corresponding program and financing accounts.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Indian Direct Loan Program
Appropriation: Revolving Fund for Loans Liquidating Account

Objectives:

- To collect repayments, interest, and fees from borrowers of pre-1992 direct loans.
- To pay defaults and interest supplements.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments: The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (*2 U.S.C. 661*) changed the Revolving Fund for loans to a Liquidating Account for loans made prior to FY 1992. Receipts from loans made from 1935 to 1991 are deposited into the Revolving Fund and returned to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. The liquidating account does not make new loan disbursements. Beginning in FY 1992, the cost of all new loan activity is defined as the estimated long-term cost to the Government, calculated on a net present value basis, excluding administrative expenses. These costs are reflected in Direct Loan Program and Financing Accounts.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Direct Loan Financing Account

14-4416-0-3-452

Program and Performance

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this non-budgetary account records all cash flows to and from the Government resulting from direct loans obligated in 1992 and beyond (including modifications of direct loans that resulted from obligations in any year). The amounts in this account are a means of financing and are not included in the budget totals.

Justification of Program and Performance

Appropriation: Indian Direct Loan Financing Account

Objective: To collect subsidy appropriations from the program account, borrow unsubsidized portions from Treasury, collect repayments, and repay with interest money borrowed from Treasury.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments: The Indian Financing Act of 1974 (*Public Law 93-262*) combined three separate accounts into one fund to make loans for economic development to Indian tribes, individual Indians, and Alaska Natives. The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (*2 U.S.C. 661*) substantially changed the manner in which credit programs are funded. Beginning in FY 1992, the Bureau's Direct Loan Program operated on appropriations for subsidies and borrowing from the Department of Treasury. Collections of these loans are used to repay Treasury with interest.

This non-budgetary account records all cash flows to the Government resulting from direct loans obligated in 1992 and beyond. (This includes modifications of direct loans that resulted from obligations in any year.) The amounts in this account are accumulated (i.e. escrow) and are not included in the budget totals.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund Liquidating Account

14-4410-0-3-452

Program and Performance

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this account records, for this program, all cash flows to and from the Government resulting from loan guarantees committed prior to 1992. This account is shown on a cash basis. All new activity in this program in 1992 and beyond (including modifications of loan guarantees that resulted from obligations or commitments in any year) is recorded in corresponding program and financing accounts.

Justification of Program and Performance

Appropriation: Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund Liquidating Account

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
BA Permanent, Interest Subsidies	$(000)	2,000	0	0	2,000	0
Defaulted Loans	$(000)	9,000	0	0	9,000	0
Total Requirements	$(000)	11,000	0	0	11,000	0

Objective: To pay defaults and interest supplements related to pre-1992 guaranteed loans.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments: This account is the liquidating account for loans guaranteed prior to FY 1992. Receipts related to pre-1992 loans are used to offset losses from defaulted loans. Since FY 1992, funding for defaults and interest supplements associated with these loans are provided through the permanent indefinite authority afforded pre-1992 obligations under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990.

Interest Subsidies: Approximately $2 million in interest subsidies is needed to support loans in this account through FY 1996.

Losses on Defaulted Loans: During FY 1995, seven loans defaulted and the Bureau paid $1.6 million, representing an annual loss rate of 1.1% of outstanding loans. Beginning in FY 1996, 119 pre-1992 active guaranteed loans were outstanding with balances totaling $102.6 million. The Bureau's share of risk in these loans in FY 1996 totaled $91.2 million; the lenders' share of risk totaled $11.2 million. The Bureau has estimated $9 million is sufficient to support loans in this account through FY 1996.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN LOAN GUARANTY AND INSURANCE FUND LIQUIDATING ACCOUNT

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code: 14-4410-0-3-452	1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
Obligations by program activities:			
00.01 Interest subsidy expense	1	2	3
00.02 Default Payments	3	6	6
10.00 Total obligations	4	8	9
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.90 Unobligated balance available, start of year: Fund balance	14	14	12
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	11	11	11
22.30 Unobligated balance expiring			
22.40 Capital transfer to general fund	(7)	(5)	(7)
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	18	20	16
23.95 New obligations	(4)	(8)	(9)
24.90 Unobligation balance available, end of year: Fund balance	14	12	7
New budget authority (gross), detail			
Permanent:			
60.05 Appropriation (indefinite)	11	11	11
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: offsetting collections (cash)			
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	11	11	11
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.90 Obligated balance: Fund balance	4	3	4
73.10 New obligations	4	8	9
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	(4)	(8)	(11)
74.90 Fund balance: Uninvested balance	3	4	2
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority	4	8	11
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	4	8	11
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays			
88.40 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Offsetting collections from: Premiums, repayments etc. on guaranteed loans			
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	11	11	11
90.00 Outlays	4	8	11

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN LOAN GUARANTY AND INSURANCE FUND LIQUIDATING ACCOUNT

Status of Direct Loans (in millions of dollars)

Identification code: 14-4410-0-3-452	1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
Cumulative balance of direct loans outstanding:			
12.10 Outstanding, start of year	37	40	40
12.32 Disbursements: Purchase of loans assets from the public	3	4	4
12.63 Write-offs for default: Direct loans		(4)	(4)
12.90 Outstanding, end of year	40	40	40

Status of Guaranteed Loans (in millions of dollars)

Cumulative balance of guaranteed loans outstanding:			
22.10 Outstanding, start of year	146	103	78
22.51 Repayments and prepayments	(30)	(20)	(15)
Adjustments:			
22.61 Terminations for default that result in loans receivable	(3)	(5)	(4)
22.64 Other adjustments, net	(10)		
22.90 Outstanding, end of year	103	78	59
Memorandum:			
22.99 Guaranteed amount of guaranteed loans outstanding, end of year	91	69	52
Addendum:			
Cumulative balance of defaulted guaranteed loans that result in			
23.10 Outstanding, start of year	9	12	17
23.31 Disbursements for guaranteed loan claims	3	5	4
23.90 Outstanding, end of year	12	17	21

Statement of Operations (in millions of dollars)

01.01 Revenue			
01.02 Expense			
01.09 Net income or loss (-)	0	0	0
01.99 Total income or loss			

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Balance Sheet (in millions of dollars)

Identification code: 14-4410-0-3-452	1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
ASSETS:			
11.01 Federal assets: Fund balances with Treasury	3	3	
14.02 Net value of assets related to post-1991 direct loans receivable: Interest receivable	11		
Net value of assets related to pre-1992 direct loans receivable:			
16.01 Direct loans, gross	40	40	40
16.03 Allowance for estimated uncollectible loans and interest (-)	(29)		
16.04 Direct loans and interest receivable, net	11	40	40
16.99 Value of assets related to direct loans	11	40	40
19.99 Total assets	25	43	40
LIABILITIES:			
Federal liabilities			
21.04 Resources payable to Treasury	24	24	24
21.05 Other			
22.04 Non-Federal liabilities: Liabilities for loan guarantees	1	1	
29.99 Total liabilities	25	25	24
NET POSITION:			
31.00 Appropriated capital			
32.00 Invested capital		18	16
33.00 Cumulative results of operations			
39.99 Total net position		18	16
49.99 Total liabilities and net position	25	43	40

Appropriation Language

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account

For the cost of guaranteed loans, $5,000,000 as authorized by the Indian Financing Act of 1974, as amended: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, that these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal any part of which is to be guaranteed not to exceed $35,900,000. In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the guaranteed loan programs, $500,000. (*Note:--A regular 1996 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time this budget was prepared. The 1996 amounts included in this budget are based on the levels provided in three continuing resolutions: P.L. 104-91, P.L. 104-92, and P.L. 104-99.*)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account

14-2628-0-1-452

Program and Performance

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this account records, for this program, the subsidy costs associated with loan guarantees committed in 1992 and beyond (including modifications of loan guarantees that resulted from obligations or commitments in any year), as well as administrative expenses of this program. The subsidy amounts are estimated on a present value basis; the administrative expenses are estimated on a cash basis. Loan guarantees would be targeted to projects such as manufacturing, business services, and tourism (hotels, motels, restaurants) providing increased economic development on Indian reservations.

Justification of Program and Performance

Appropriation: Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Administrative Expenses	$(000)	500	2	0	502	2
	FTE	*5*	*0*	*0*	*5*	*0*
Guaranteed Loan Subsidy	$(000)	4,500	0	0	4,500	0
Total Requirements	$(000)	5,000	2	0	5,002	2
	FTE	*5*	*0*	*0*	*5*	*0*

Objective: To assist Indian tribes, Alaska Natives, Indian individuals and organizations access capital not otherwise available from the private lending sector. Guaranteed loans benefit the economies of Indian reservations.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($5,000,000; FTE 5): The FY 1996 budget will allow the Bureau to guarantee up to 90 percent of loans made by private lenders to Indian tribes, Alaskan Natives, and individual Indian owned businesses whose activities will provide an economic development impact to federally recognized Indian reservations. The Bureau will guarantee up to $35.9 million in loans establishing, and in some cases refinancing, about 55 new and diversified businesses. The loans will average approximately $573,962 in size. Reservation economies will benefit from these businesses through the creation of about 1,033 new jobs and sustainment of approximately 474 existing jobs. Loan guarantees financed Indian-owned businesses in construction, cattle ranching, commercial fishing, air carrier charter service, shuttle bus service, convenience/grocery stores, charter and sightseeing, hotel/conference center, office building rentals, and others.

In response to the Senate Committee Report No. 104-125, this funding will be used solely for guarantee of loans and appropriate administrative costs. None of these funds will be used for guarantee of bond issues.

Administrative Expenses ($502,000; FTE 7): The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (*2 U.S.C. 661*) established this account to support the administrative costs of servicing guaranteed loans made prior to FY 1992 for which funds were appropriated under the Indian Guaranty and Insurance Fund. This account also provides administrative costs for Central and Area Offices, including supplementing salaries, travel, servicing, and collecting on loan accounts, and related contracts for independent program review.

Guaranteed Loan Subsidy (4,500,000): Subsidy payments are made to the Guaranteed Loan Financing Account as loans are disbursed. FY 1996 funding will subsidize up to $35.9 million in guaranteed loan commitments.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Guaranteed Loan Financing Account

14-4415-0-3-452

Program and Performance

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this non-budgetary account records all cash flows to and from the Government resulting from loan guarantees committed in 1992 and beyond (including modifications of loan guarantees that resulted from commitments in any year). The amounts in this account are a means of financing and are not included in the budget totals.

Justification of Program and Performance

Appropriation: Indian Guaranteed Loan Financing Account

Objective: To collect subsidy appropriations from the program account and also lender fees; maintain as reserves for defaults; record interest income from Treasury; and pay defaults and interest supplements as necessary.

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments: The Indian Financing Act of 1974 (*Public Law 93-262*), as amended, established a program to guaranty loans from the private sector for economic development to Indian tribes, individual Indians and Alaska Natives.

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (*2 U.S.C. 661*), guaranty loan program funds are appropriated through a yearly account. Guaranteed loan subsidy costs, which include interest subsidy payments for up to five years and default costs, are transferred from the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account to this Financing Account. These uninvested funds remain in Treasury (where they earn interest) to support the Program. Any premiums paid by lenders are also credited to this Financing Account.

FY 1996 funding will subsidize up to $35.9 million in guaranty loan commitments. The subsidy cost is estimated to be $4.5 million and is requested in the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
14-9925-0-2-999
MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

Program and Performance

Program Element		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Claims and Treaty Obligations	$(000)	41	0	0	41	0
O&M Indian Irrigation Systems	$(000)	22,770	0	348	23,118	348
	FTE	*299*	*0*	*0*	*299*	*0*
Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Systems	$(000)	42,951	0	89	43,040	89
	FTE	*129*	*0*	*0*	*129*	*0*
Cochiti Wetfields Solution	$(000)	231	0	-11	220	-11
Alaska Resupply Program	$(000)	3,500	0	500	4,000	500
	FTE	*10*	*0*	*0*	*10*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	69,493	0	926	70,419	926
	FTE	*438*	*0*	*0*	*438*	*0*

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($69,492,000; FTE 438): Plans and accomplishments for these appropriations are provided below:

1. **Claims and Treaty Obligations ($40,500)**:

A. **Fulfilling treaties with the Senecas of New York ($6,000)**: Funds are to be paid in equal shares to members of the Seneca Nation as provided by the Act of February 19, 1831, *(4 Stat. 442)*.

B. **Fulfilling treaties with the Six Nations of New York ($4,500)**: The Six Nations is comprised of the Senecas, Tonawanda Band of Senecas, Tuscarora, Onondaga, Oneida, and Cayuga Tribes. This money is allocated as follows: $2,700 to the New York Indians for the purchase of dress goods, implements of husbandry, and other utensils suited to their circumstances. The remaining of $1,800 is distributed per capita to the Oneida Indians under the jurisdiction of the Great Lakes Agency, Wisconsin, as provided by the Treaty of November 11, 1794 and the Act of February 25, 1979, *(1 Stat. 618, 619)*.

C. **Fulfilling treaties with the Pawnees of Oklahoma ($30,000)**: This money is distributed per capita to the Pawnees as provided by the Treaty of September 24, 1857, Article 2 *(11 Stat. 729)*.

2. Operation and Maintenance, Indian Irrigation Systems ($22,770,000; FTE 299): These funds are obtained through the collection of assessments to water users on 18 irrigation projects and are deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the respective projects. The goal is to deliver water throughout the irrigation season, consistent with the agricultural needs of each project and with minimal disruption. Funds are used for the operation and maintenance of the irrigation projects to prevent deterioration which could jeopardize the viability of the local agricultural economy. Funds are used to (1) conduct annual cleaning of canals and laterals to remove silt, moss, and weed growth; (2) repair and replace water control structures; (3) operate and maintain reservoirs, dams, and pumping plants; (4) purchase electrical energy; (5) make payment to other irrigation systems on Indian lands included and benefitted; and (6) repair flood damage.

The various projects located on Indian reservations are thus maintained in good operation, permitting the facilities constructed by the Federal Government to be utilized by the Indian and non-Indian landowners within the project who depend upon proper operation and maintenance of the projects for irrigation farming and subsistence. As authorized by the FY 1984 Appropriations Act (*Public Law 98-146*), collections are invested in interest-bearing securities until required for project operations.

3. Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Projects ($42,951,000; FTE 129): These funds are obtained from earned revenue deposited in the Treasury and credited to the respective projects. The goal is to provide reliable electrical service to all consumers within the established service areas of three Bureau-operated and maintained power projects. The funds are used to operate and maintain three power projects. Activities include operation and maintenance of two hydrogenerating plants, a diesel power generating plant, transmission lines, distribution systems and pumping plants, and the purchase of power for re-sale. Approximately 521 million kilowatt-hours are transmitted over all projects. Annually, the distribution systems serve approximately 27,800 domestic and commercial consumers. As with irrigation collections, power collections and reserves are invested in interest-bearing securities until required for power system operations as authorized by the FY 1984 Appropriations Act (*Public Law 98-146*).

4. Cochiti Wetfields Solution ($231,000): In FY 1994, the Army Corps of Engineers transferred $4,449,100 pursuant to *P.L. 102-358* and the settlement agreement between the Cochiti Tribe, the Corps, and Department of Interior. This is a sinking fund with a life expectancy of 50 to 100 years. Funds are used to pay for operation and maintenance, repair, and replacement of the ongoing drainage system for the Cochiti Pueblo. Funds will be invested and principal and interest may be used. It is estimated that it will cost the Tribe approximately $50,000 a year to operate and maintain the drainage system. The $231,000 represents the estimated interest earnings on the fund.

4. Alaska Resupply Program ($3,500,000; FTE 10): Revenues collected from operation of the Alaska Resupply Program are used to operate and maintain this program (*Public Law 77-457, 56 Stat. 95*) which is managed by the Bureau's Seattle Support Center in Seattle,

Washington. The program provides resupply of essential life-sustaining commodities, such as heating fuel, to remote Alaskan Native Villages and BIA facilities through mandatory inter-governmental resources.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
O&M Indian Irrigation Systems	$(000)	23,118	+348
Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Systems	$(000)	43,040	+89
Cochiti Wetfields Solution	$(000)	220	-11
Alaska Resupply Program	$(000)	4,000	+500
Total Requirements	$(000)	70,378	926

Operation and Maintenance, Indian Irrigation Systems (+$348,000): Funding increase is the result of revised estimates in anticipated receipts for the irrigation systems.

Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Systems (+$89,000): Funding increase is the result of revised estimates in anticipated receipts for the power systems.

Cochiti Wetfields Solution (-$11,000): Decrease in funding is the result of revised estimates in anticipated receipts for Cochiti Wetfields.

Alaska Resupply (+$500,000): Funding increase is the result of revised estimates in anticipated receipts for Alaska Resupply.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
14-5051-6-2-452

Operation and Maintenance of Quarters

Program Element		FY 1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	FY 1997 Pres. Request	Change From FY 1996 Estimate
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	$(000)	6,000	0	0	6,000	0
	FTE	*91*	*0*	*0*	*91*	*0*

Objective: To provide decent, safe, sanitary and energy efficient housing quarters for Bureau personnel in remote areas.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($6,000,000); FTE 91): The Quarters Operation and Maintenance (O&M) program manages 4,025 quarters' units, used primarily to house teachers at Bureau schools, ranging from five to more than 80 years in age. Rental receipts are collected and expended for Quarters O&M activities and are distributed by the Area Directors who are the line officials and provide administrative support services to Indian education programs. Generally, rental receipts are expended at the locations where the monies are collected. Occassionally, the Area Directors may make distribution to a location having a greater need, within their jurisdiction. The maintenance costs of older housing units often surpass rental rates collected. As quarters are demolished or transferred to tribes, the remaining rental receipts from that location will be redistributed to other locations.

The Facilities Management and Construction Center and the Division of Property Management provide policies, guidance, and oversight; liaison activities; oversees implementation of rental rates and Consumer Price Index adjustments; and conduct policy compliance and management reviews. Management at the Area levels provide on-site compliance reviews; coordinates preventive maintenance, repairs and improvement; and maintains and update quarters inventory and O&M project backlogs. The Quarters' O&M is provided by agency staff.

For FY 1996, the Quarters O&M anticipates the same level of receipts to address health, life and safety requirements.

Workload and Performance Indicators	**FY 1993 Actuals**	**FY 1994 Actuals**	**FY 1995 Actuals**	**FY 1996 Estimates**
Regional Surveys Implemented Each Year	3	3	3	3
CPI-Adjustments and Employee Rental Deduction Reports	8,000	7,700	7,600	7,500
Employee Complaints, Appeals and Inquiries Responded To	150	150	150	150
Required Occupancies Actions Reviewed	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,100
Quarters Inventories Updated Annually	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,025
Intra/Interagency Agreement and Outleasing Permits Prepared	200	200	200	200
On-Site Compliance Reviews Performed	20	20	20	20
Quarters Receiving O&M Annually	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS
Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification Code: 14-9925-0-2-999	1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
Obligations by program activities:			
00.02 Operation and maintenance, Indian Irrigation systems	22	23	24
00.03 Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Projects	50	52	53
00.04 Alaska Resupply Program	1	2	2
10.00 Total obligations	73	77	79
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
Unobligated balance available, start of year:			
21.40 Uninvested balance	24	21	22
21.41. U.S. Securities: Par Value	28	28	20
21.99 Total unobligated balance, start of year	52	49	42
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	70	70	71
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligations	122	119	113
23.95 New obligations	(73)	(77)	(79)
Unobligated balance available, end of year:			
24.40 Uninvested balance...	21	22	12
24.41 U.S. Securities: Par value	26	20	21
24.99 Total unobligated balance, end of year	49	42	33
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Permanent			
60.05 Appropriation (Indefinite)			
60.25 Appropriation (special fund, indefinite)	70	70	71
63.00 Appropriation (total)	70	70	71
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	70	70	71
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Obligated balance: Appropriation	16	15	22
73.10 New obligations	73	77	79
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	(74)	(70)	(70)
74.40 Obligated balance: Appropriation	15	22	31
Outlays (gross) detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority			
86.93 Outlays from current balances			
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority	18	14	14
86.98. Outlays from permanent balances	56	56	56
87.00 Total Outlays (gross)	74	70	70
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	70	70	71
90.00 Outlays	74	70	70
Distribution of budget authority by account:			
O&M, Indian Irrigation Systems (special fund)	21	23	23
Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Projects (Special fund)	46	43	43
Alaska Resupply Program (Special fund)..	2	4	4
Distribution of outlays by account:			
O&M, Indian Irrigation Systems (special fund)	20	22	23
Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Projects (Special fund)	54	45	43
Alaska Resupply Program (Special fund)	2	2	4

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification Code: 14-9925-0-2-999	1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
Direct obligations:			
Personnel Compensation			
11.1 Full-time permanent	12	13	14
11.3 Other than full-time positions	1	1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	14	15	16
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	3	4	5
22.0 Transportation of things	1	1	1
23.2 Rental payments to others	1	1	1
25.2 Other Services	44	46	46
26.0 Supplies and materials	4	4	4
31.0 Equipment	4	4	4
32.0 Lands and structures	1	1	1
99.5 Below reporting threshold	1	1	1
99.0 Total obligations	73	77	79

Personnel Summary

Direct:			
Total compensable workyears			
00.1 Full-time equivalent employment	438	438	438
00.1 Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	16	16	16

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF QUARTERS
Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification Code: 14–4189–0–1–452	1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
Program and Financing			
Obligations by program activity			
10.00 Total Obligations	6	6	6
Budgetary resources available for obligation			
21.90 Unobligated balance available, start of year: Fund balance	3	3	3
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	6	6	6
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	9	9	9
23.95 New obligations	(6)	(6)	(6)
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year Uninvested balance	3	3	3
New budget authority (gross), detail			
Permanent			
60.25 Appropriation (special fund, indefinite)	6	6	6
Change in unpaid obligations			
72.40 Obligated balance: appropriation	1	1	1
73.10 New obligations	6	6	6
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	(6)	(6)	(6)
74.40 Obligated balance: Appropriation	1	1	1
Outlays (gross), detail			
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority	3	2	2
86.98 Outlays from permanent balances	3	4	4
87.00 Total Outlays (gross)	6	6	6
Net budget authority and outlays			
89.00 Budget authority	6	6	6
90.00 Outlays	6	6	6

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Intragovernmental funds:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF QUARTERS
Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification Code: 14–4189–0–1–452	1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
11.11 Full–time permanent	3	3	3
11.19 Total personnel compensation....................	3	3	3
25.40 Operation of Government–owned quarters	1	1	1
26.00 Supplies and materials................................	1	1	1
99.95 Below reporting threshold...........................	1	1	1
99.99 Total obligations...	6	6	6
Personnel Summary			
10.01 Total compensable workyears: Full–time equivalent employment..................................	91	91	91

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Equipment Capitalization Fund

Justification of Proposed Authorizing Legislation

The Bureau is proposing authorizing legislation to establish an Equipment Capitalization Fund. The Fund will allow the Bureau to accrue capital and to replace construction equipment that can no longer be economically used or repaired to keep pace with the equipment needs of the expanded Indian Reservation Road Construction program. Currently, old equipment is being repaired and new equipment is being rented to meet program needs which is more expensive than purchasing new equipment. If roads built with Highway Trust Funds are not properly maintained, the Bureau risks losing the Highway Trust Fund allocation.

The fund will be capitalized with the value of the Bureau's existing equipment pool plus any assets obtained from the Federal Highway Trust Fund contract authority that was made available to the Bureau in the FY 1995 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (Public Law 103-332) for the acquisition of road construction equipment.

Users of the equipment pool will be charged the full cost (direct and indirect costs) of the equipment. The fund will become self-sustaining. Through the receipt of user charges, a balance will grow in the fund to cover equipment maintenance and purchase requirements.

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Intragovernmental funds:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
EQUIPMENT CAPITALIZATION FUND
Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification Code: 14–4189–0–1–452	1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
Program and Financing			
Obligations by program activity			
10.00 Total Obligations		8	8
Financing:			
21.90 Unobligated balance available, start of year: Fund balance			1
22.00 New budget authority (gross)		7	7
22.20 Unobligated balance transferred (14–2301)		2	
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation		9	8
23.95 New obligations		(8)	(8)
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year Uninvested balance		1	2
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)		7	7
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)		7	7
Change in unpaid obligations			
73.10 New obligations		8	8
73.20 Total outlays (gross)		(7)	(7)
73.30 Obligated balance transferred, et (14–2301)		5	
74.40 Obligated balance: appropriation		6	
Outlays (gross), detail			
86.90 Outlays from new permanent authority		7	7
87.00 Total Outlays (gross)		7	7
Net budget authority and outlays			
89.00 Budget authority		7	7
90.00 Outlays		7	7

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Intragovernmental funds:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
EQUIPMENT CAPITALIZATION FUND
Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification Code: 14–4189–0–1–452	1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
11.11 Full–time permanent		1	1
11.19 Total personnel compensation..............		1	1
25.20 Other services..		4	4
26.00 Supplies and materials...........................		1	1
31.00 Equipment...		1	1
99.95 Below reporting threshold.....................		1	1
99.99 Total obligations....................................		8	8

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
14-2204-0-1-452

WHITE EARTH SETTLEMENT FUND

Program and Performance

The White Earth Reservation Land Settlement Act of 1985 (*Public Law 99-264*) authorizes the payment of funds to eligible allottees or heirs of the White Earth Reservation (MN) as determined by the Secretary of the Interior. The payment of funds shall be treated as the final judgment, award, or compromise settlement under the provisions of title 31, United States Code, section 1304. From 1990 through 1995, payments were made to 4,595 claimants in the amount of $11,349,111 of originating compensation and $22,640,816 in interest for a total of $33,989,927. Compensation is paid for the fair market value as of the date of questionable taking of allotted land, less any compensation actually received, plus compounded interest to the date of payment. Federal Register publication has ratified titles for 1,982 claims. The staff has identified eleven additional claims which are awaiting publication. Compensation has been paid on approximately 50 percent of the published claims.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
TRUST FUNDS
14-8366-0-7-452

COOPERATIVE FUND (PAPAGO)

Program and Performance

This Cooperative Fund, established by section 313 of the Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act (96 Stat. 1274-1285), provides a source of funds for the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the obligations of the Secretary under sections 303, 304, and 305 of the Act. Only interest accruing to the fund may be expended.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
14-2305-01-452

PAYMENT TO TRIBAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY FUND

Program and Performance

The Three Affiliated Tribes and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe Equitable Compensation Act (*Public Law 102-575*) authorizes the payment of funds to two tribal economic recovery funds. This account records the mandatory appropriations that are equivalent to 25 percent of income earned on the Eastern Division of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Project. These amounts were $60.8 million in FY 1995 and $13.6 million in FY 1996. The United States fulfilled its $90.6 million obligation to the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe in FY 1995. The $13.6 million in FY 1996 represents the final payment to the Three Affiliated Tribes as their deposits have reached $149.2 million as required by the Act.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
14-5197-0-2-452

TRIBAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY FUND

Program and Performance

This fund is authorized by the Three Affiliated Tribes and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe Equitable Compensation Act of 1992 (*Public Law 102-575*). This account records the transfer of funds which are appropriated to the Payment to Tribal Economic Recovery Fund account (14X2305) and the Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians account (14X2303). Funds are transferred from these two accounts to the Tribal Economic Recovery Fund (14X5197), where they are held in trust and invested by the Bureau's Office of Trust Funds Management.

In addition to the funds transferred from (14X2305), funds are transferred from (14X2303) as provided by section 3504(a)(1) of *Public Law 102-575* which authorizes to be appropriated for the Three Affiliated Tribes $6 million annually. However, in no event shall the aggregate amounts deposited in (14X5197) exceed $90.6 million for the Standing Rock Tribe and $149.2 million for the Three Affiliated Tribes. In FY 1995 $60.8 million was transferred from (14X2305) and $6 million from (14X2303) of which $13.9 was deposited on behalf of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe bringing their total deposits to $90.6 million and $52.9 million for the Three Affiliated Tribes. In FY 1996, $13.6 million was transferred from (14X2305) and deposited into (14X5197) on behalf of the the Three Affiliated Tribes bringing their total deposits to $149.2 million.

Beginning in FY 1998, interest earned on the corpus of fund is available for tribal economic development, education, and social services programs.

Crow Boundary Settlement Act of 1994 (*Public Law 103-444*) - The Act authorizes $85 million to be deposited into the Crow Tribal Trust Fund. In fiscal year 1995, $13.4 million was deposited, including $2.7 million from the General Fund of the Treasury through the Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians account, and $10.7 million from the Reclamation Fund through the Payments From Tribal Economic Recovery Fund account. The balance of payments to the Crow Tribal Trust Fund will be made monthly from royalties received and retained by the United States from three mines in the State of Montana.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
TRIBAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY FUNDS
Program and Financing (In millions of dollars)

Identification Code: 14-5197-0-2-452	1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
00.03 Crow Boundary Settlement Fund	11	--	--
10.00 Total obligations	11	--	--
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
Unobligated balance available, start of year			
21.40 Uninvested Balance	84	168	181
U.S. Securities:			
21.41 Par value	81	72	84
21.42 Unrealized discounts	(1)	--	--
21.99 Total unobligated balance, start of year	164	240	265
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	86	25	13
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	250	265	278
Unobligated balance available, end of year:			
24.40 Uninvested balance	168	181	192
U.S. Securities:			
24.41 Par value	72	84	86
24.42 Unrealized discounts	--	--	--
24.99 Total unobligated balance, end of year	240	265	278
Permanent			
60.25 Appropriation (special fund, indefinite)	86	25	13
Change in unpaid obligations:			
73.10 New obligations	11	--	--
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	(11)	--	--
Outlays (gross) detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority	11	--	--
87.00 Outlays (gross)	11	--	--
Net budget authority and outlays:			
90.00 Outlays	11	--	--

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
14-9973-0-7-999

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Program and Performance

1. Tribal Trust Funds (14X8365): Tribal funds are deposited into a consolidated account in the U.S. Treasury pursuant to: (1) general or specific acts of Congress enacting the judgment awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of Claims; and (2) Federal management of tribal real properties, the titles to which are held in trust for the tribes by the United States. These funds are available to the respective tribal groups for various purposes, under various acts of Congress, and are subject to the provisions of tribal constitutions, bylaws, charters, and resolutions of the various tribes, bands, or groups. Tribes have full access to their funds which may be used for the conduct of tribal financial programs, enterprises, businesses, per capita payments, and other tribal affairs. These funds are not federal monies as the funds belong strictly to the tribes. The Bureau's responsibility within these trust funds is to invest and monitor the numerous tribal accounts in fulfilling its trust responsibility as the respective trustee of the United States. These funds are reported annually in the budget schedules to give Congress the opportunity to review the activity conducted under the authorities extended to the Secretary of the Interior.

2. Funds Contributed for the Advancement of the Indian Race (14X8563): This program accounts for any contributions, donations, gifts, etc., which are to be used for the benefit of American Indians in accordance with the donor's wishes (82 Stat. 171).

3. Bequest of George C. Edgeter (14X8060): This program consists of a bequest, the principal of which is invested in U.S. Treasury bonds and notes, and the interest is to be used for the relief of American Indians (82 Stat. 171), as specified by the donor's wishes.

4. Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund (14X8368): Funds deposited into this account shall be used to improve the economic, social, and educational conditions of Navajo families and communities affected by the relocation activities.

5. Northern Cheyenne Indian Reserved Water Rights Settlement Trust Fund (14X8327): Funds transferred provide for the establishment of a $21.5 million trust fund for the Northern Cheyenne Indian Tribe and an additional $31.5 million to be placed in the trust fund for the enlargement and repair of the Tongue River Dam Project. Funds deposited into this account may be used by the tribe to make $11.5 million available to the state of Montana as a loan to assist in financing Tongue River Dam Project costs; land and natural resources administration, planning, and development; land acquisition; and any other purpose determined by the Tribe.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
TRIBAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY FUNDS
Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification Code: 14-5197-0-2-452	1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
00.03 Crow Boundary Settlement Fund	11		
10.00 Total obligations	11		
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
Unobligated balance available, start of year			
21.40 Uninvested Balance	84	168	181
U.S. Securities:			
21.41 Par value	81	72	84
21.42 Unrealized discounts	(1)		
21.99 Total unobligated balance, start of year	164	240	265
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	86	25	13
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	250	265	278
23.95 New obligations	(11)		
Unobligated balance available, end of year:			
24.40 Uninvested balance	168	181	192
U.S. Securities:			
24.41 Par value	72	84	86
24.42 Unrealized discounts			
24.99 Total unobligated balance, end of year	240	265	278
New budget authority (gross) detail:			
Permanent			
60.25 Appropriation (special fund, indefinite)	86	25	13
Change in unpaid obligations:			
73.10 New obligations	11		
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	(11)		
Outlays (gross) detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority	11		
87.00 Outlays (gross)	11		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	86	25	13
90.00 Outlays	11		

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification Code: 14-9973-0-7-999	1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct program (limitation)	240	329	315
10.00 Total obligations (object class 44.0)	240	329	315
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
Unobligated balance available, start of year:			
21.40 Uninvested balance	1,454	1,490	1,489
U.S. Securities:			
21.41 Par value	209	290	289
21.42 Unrealized Discounts	--	--	--
21.99 Total unobligated balance, start of year	1,663	1,780	1,778
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	357	327	315
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2,020	2,107	2,093
23.95 New obligations	(240)	(329)	(315)
Unobligated balance available, end of year:			
24.40 Uninvested balance	1,490	1,489	1,489
24.41 U.S. Securities: Par value	290	289	289
24.99 Total unobligated balance, end of year	1,780	1,778	1,778
New budget authority (gross) detail::			
Permanent			
60.27 Appropriation (trust fund, indefinite)	357	327	315
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	357	327	315
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations: Appropriation	--	1	3
73.10 New obligations	240	329	315
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	(239)	(327)	(315)
74.40 Obligated balance: Appropriation	1	3	3
Outlays (gross) detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority	--	--	--
86.93 Outlays from current balances	--	--	--
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority	238	324	312
86.98 Outlays from permanent balances	1	3	3
87.00 Outlays (gross)	239	327	315
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	357	327	315
90.00 Outlays	239	327	315
Distribution of budget authority by account:			
Indian tribal funds	354	300	301
Northern Cheyenne	1	27	14
Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund	2	--	--
Distribution of outlays by account:			
Indian tribal funds	250	301	301
Northern Cheyenne	(17)	26	14
Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund	6	--	--

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification Code: 14-9973-0-7-999	1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
Direct Obligations			
41.00 Grants, subsidies and contributions...........	240	329	315

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
EMPLOYEE COUNT BY GRADE
(Total Employment)

Grade	1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
ES-6	0	0	0
ES-5	2	3	3
ES-4	5	6	6
ES-3	0	1	1
ES-2	4	6	6
ES-1	3	5	5
Subtotal	14	21	21
GS/GM-15	54	47	47
GS/GM-14	173	157	157
GS/GM-13	367	321	321
GS-12	720	648	648
GS-11	785	712	712
GS-10	37	35	35
GS-9	612	515	515
GS-8	187	172	172
GS-7	631	539	539
GS-6	522	441	441
GS-5	1,154	970	970
GS-4	1,164	921	921
GS-3	484	259	259
GS-2	99	54	54
GS-1	1	1	1
Subtotal	6,990	5,792	5,792
Ungraded	2,085	1,640	1,640
Education Pay System:			
CE/CY 1-8	2,640	2,690	2,690
CE/CY 9-16	1,539	1,541	1,541
CY 17-24	83	85	85
Subtotal	4,262	4,316	4,316
Total employment (actual/projected) at end of fiscal year	13,351	11,769	11,769

DISTRIBUTION OF ISEP FORMULA AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS GRANT FUNDS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1995-1996

	SCHOOL NAME	STATE	ADM	ISEP	TOTAL ISEP	ADM COST GRANT	SCHOOL OPERATOR
1	Black Mesa Community School	AZ	98	137.63	409,400	242,900	Contract
2	Blackwater Community School	AZ	48	82.20	244,500	99,900	Contract
3	Casa Blanca Day School	AZ	340	503.35	1,497,500		BIA
4	Chilchinbeto Day School	AZ	123	190.30	566,100		BIA
5	Chinle Boarding School	AZ	495	914.90	2,721,800		BIA
6	Cibecue Community School	AZ	389	630.30	1,875,100	496,600	Grant
7	Cottonwood Day School	AZ	254	323.60	962,700		BIA
8	Cove Day School	AZ	81	114.25	339,900		BIA
9	Dennehotso Boarding School	AZ	340	633.45	1,884,500		BIA
10	Dilcon Boarding School	AZ	378	742.55	2,209,100		BIA
11	Flagstaff Dormitory	AZ	163	203.75	606,200	228,700	Grant
12	Gila Crossing Day School	AZ	102	158.35	471,100	223,800	Grant
13	Greasewood Boarding School	AZ	368	755.20	2,246,700		BIA
14	Greyhills High School	AZ	418	945.60	2,813,200	733,800	Grant
15	Havasupai School	AZ	88	111.98	333,100	136,000	Grant
16	Holbrook Dormitory	AZ	127	181.75	540,700		BIA
17	Hopi Day School	AZ	84	120.82	359,400	213,000	Grant
18	Hopi High School	AZ	486.5	705.85	2,099,900	544,100	Grant
19	Hotevilla Bacavi Community School	AZ	119	150.75	448,500	221,200	Contract
20	Hunters Point Boarding School	AZ	136	310.38	923,400		BIA
21	John F. Kennedy Day School	AZ	203	300.75	894,700		BIA
22	Kaibeto Boarding School	AZ	446	749.00	2,228,300		BIA
23	Kayenta Boarding School	AZ	423	944.55	2,810,000		BIA
24	Keams Canyon Boarding School	AZ	106	210.86	627,300		BIA
25	Kinlichee Boarding School	AZ	136	296.82	883,000		BIA
26	Leupp Boarding School	AZ	375	699.15	2,080,000	587,800	Grant
27	Little Singer Community School	AZ	94	141.12	419,800	248,000	Contract
28	Low Mountain Boarding School	AZ	234	449.91	1,338,500		BIA
29	Lukachukai Boarding School	AZ	426	731.05	2,174,900		BIA
30	Many Farms High School	AZ	378	716.15	2,130,500		BIA
31	Moencopi Day School	AZ	167	213.50	635,200		BIA
32	Navajo Mountain Boarding School	AZ	134	271.03	806,300		BIA
33	Nazlini Boarding School	AZ	131	249.45	742,100		BIA
34	Pine Springs Boarding School	AZ	85	145.58	433,100		BIA
35	Pinon Dormitory	AZ	130	209.55	623,400	264,500	Contract
36	Polacca Day School	AZ	174	240.55	715,600		BIA
37	Red Rock Day School	AZ	233	304.15	904,800		BIA
38	Rock Point Community School	AZ	517.5	796.65	2,370,000	664,000	Contract
39	Rocky Ridge Boarding School	AZ	247	381.10	1,133,800		BIA
40	Rough Rock Demonstration School	AZ	593	1,512.95	4,501,000	1,032,200	Grant
41	Salt River Day School	AZ	178	261.05	776,600		BIA
42	San Simon School	AZ	289	396.90	1,180,800		BIA
43	Santa Rosa Boarding School	AZ	341	514.20	1,529,700		BIA
44	Santa Rosa Ranch School	AZ	133	231.70	689,300		BIA
45	Seba Dalkai Boarding School	AZ	174	331.80	987,100		BIA
46	Second Mesa Day School	AZ	253	381.00	1,133,500		BIA
47	Shonto Boarding School	AZ	539	899.65	2,676,500		BIA
48	T'iis Nazbas (Teecnospos) Community	AZ	384	750.50	2,232,700		BIA
49	Theodore Roosevelt School	AZ	96	245.33	729,900		BIA
50	Tohono O'odham High School	AZ	185	277.25	824,800		BIA
51	Tonalea (Red Lake) Day School	AZ	321	430.90	1,281,900		BIA
52	Tuba City Boarding School	AZ	1025	1,692.40	5,034,900		BIA
53	Wide Ruins Boarding School	AZ	254	557.30	1,658,000		BIA
54	Winslow Dormitory	AZ	177	255.25	759,400		BIA
55	Noli School	CA	36	64.50	191,900	120,300	Grant

DISTRIBUTION OF ISEP FORMULA AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS GRANT FUNDS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1995-1996

	SCHOOL NAME	STATE	ADM	ISEP	TOTAL ISEP	ADM COST GRANT	SCHOOL OPERATOR
56	Sherman Indian High School	CA	510	1,785.85	5,312,900		BIA
57	Ahfachkee Day School	FL	76	128.17	381,300	105,000	Contract
58	Miccosukee Indian School	FL	89	151.90	451,900	150,100	Contract
59	Sac & Fox Settlement School	IA	80	128.55	382,400	189,800	Grant
60	Coeur D'alene Tribal School	ID	60	126.45	376,200	114,800	Grant
61	Sho-ban School District No. 512	ID	123	200.00	595,000	176,600	Grant
62	Kickapoo Nation School	KS	119	184.60	549,200	359,000	Contract
63	Chitimacha Day School	LA	61	93.54	278,300	128,500	Grant
64	Beatrice Rafferty School	ME	113	147.55	439,000		Contract
65	Indian Island School	ME	93	120.81	359,400		Contract
66	Indian Township School	ME	142	184.55	549,000	448,400	Contract
67	Behweting Saulte Ojibwa School	MI	150	198.60	590,800	303,400	Grant
68	Hannahville Indian School	MI	141	254.20	756,200	383,000	Grant
69	Bug-o-nay-ge Shig School	MN	491	817.70	2,432,700	701,100	Grant
70	Circle Of Life Survival School	MN	144	264.70	787,500	298,800	Grant
71	Fond Du Lac Ojibway School	MN	193	291.10	866,000	461,100	Grant
72	Nay Ah Shing School	MN	282	475.95	1,416,000	555,100	Grant
73	Boque Chitto Elementary School	MS	120	179.95	535,400		Grant
74	Choctaw Central High School	MS	360	834.95	2,484,000	1,411,700	Grant
75	Choctaw Central Middle School	MS	90	155.15	461,600		Grant
76	Conehatta Elementary School	MS	176	250.00	743,800		Grant
77	Pearl River Elementary School	MS	438	656.95	1,954,400		Grant
78	Red Water Elementary School	MS	101	154.90	460,800		Grant
79	Standing Pine Elementary School	MS	79	122.10	363,200		Grant
80	Tucker Elementary School	MS	101	152.75	454,400		Grant
81	Blackfeet Dormitory	MT	125	163.05	485,100		BIA
82	Busby School	MT	185	238.80	710,400	365,900	Grant
83	Two Eagle River School	MT	112	156.50	465,600	119,800	Grant
84	Cherokee High School	NC	1136	1,564.10	4,653,200	1,104,900	Grant
85	Circle Of Nations School (Wahpeton)	ND	150	659.15	1,961,000	509,600	Grant
86	Dunseith Day School	ND	247	399.05	1,187,200		BIA
87	Mandaree Day School	ND	247	400.55	1,191,600	399,200	Grant
88	Ojibwa Indian School	ND	385.5	585.90	1,743,100	501,200	Contract
89	Standing Rock Community School	ND	566	901.60	2,682,300	607,600	Grant
90	Tate Topa Tribal School (Four Winds)	ND	436	680.40	2,024,200	490,600	Grant
91	Theodore Jamerson Elementary School	ND	110	172.50	513,200	211,300	Grant
92	Trenton	ND	71	104.70	311,500	214,100	Grant
93	Turtle Mountain Elementary School	ND	1069	1,634.65	4,863,100		BIA
94	Turtle Mountain High School	ND	494	824.50	2,452,900	512,800	Contract
95	Twin Buttes Day School	ND	39	94.55	281,300	188,800	Grant
96	White Shield School	ND	168	274.90	817,800	325,200	Grant
97	Alamo Navajo School	NM	364	582.95	1,734,300	525,200	Grant
98	Aztec Dormitory	NM	103	131.25	390,500		BIA
99	Baca Community School	NM	180	255.15	759,100		BIA
100	Beclabito Day School	NM	101	154.55	459,800		BIA
101	Bread Springs Day School	NM	137	200.20	595,600		BIA
102	Chi-ch'il-tah / Jones Ranch	NM	255	440.45	1,310,300		BIA
103	Chuska/Tohatchi Consolidated School	NM	596	1,129.35	3,359,800		BIA
104	Crystal Boarding School	NM	188	341.32	1,015,400		BIA
105	Dibe Yazhi Habitiin Olta, Inc	NM	215	307.75	915,600	377,600	Contract
106	Dlo'ay Azhi Community School	NM	145	374.90	1,115,300		BIA
107	Dzilth-na-o-dith-hle Community School	NM	359	657.25	1,955,300		BIA
108	Huerfano Dormitory	NM	135	226.30	673,200		BIA
109	Isleta Elementary School	NM	206	306.55	912,000		BIA
110	Jemez Day School	NM	189	273.65	814,100		BIA

DISTRIBUTION OF ISEP FORMULA AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS GRANT FUNDS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1995-1996

	SCHOOL NAME	STATE	ADM	ISEP	TOTAL ISEP	ADM COST GRANT	SCHOOL OPERATOR
111	Jicarilla Dormitory	NM	50	77.45	230,400	92,300	Grant
112	Laguna Elementary School	NM	375	521.80	1,552,400		BIA
113	Laguna Middle School	NM	195	276.15	821,500	361,700	Grant
114	Lake Valley Navajo School	NM	133	251.65	748,700		BIA
115	Mariano Lake Community School	NM	273	521.16	1,550,500		BIA
116	Mescalero	NM	556	976.55	2,905,200	747,700	grant
117	Na'neelzhiin Ji'olta (Torreon)	NM	392	544.10	1,618,700		BIA
118	Navajo Preparatory School	NM	188	497.60	1,480,400	427,700	Grant
119	Nenahnezad Boarding School	NM	356	632.20	1,880,800		BIA
120	Ojo Encino Day School	NM	216	309.85	921,800		BIA
121	Pine Hill Schools	NM	457	869.77	2,587,600	705,300	Contract
122	Pueblo Pintado Community School	NM	305	689.00	2,049,800		BIA
123	San Felipe Pueblo Elementary School	NM	368	549.80	1,635,700		BIA
124	San Ildefonso Day School	NM	24	50.50	150,200		BIA
125	San Juan Day School	NM	44	87.90	261,500	117,800	Grant
126	Sanostee Day School	NM	118	175.75	522,900		BIA
127	Santa Clara Day School	NM	125	208.10	619,100		BIA
128	Santa Fe Indian School	NM	511	1,316.95	3,917,900	846,400	Grant
129	Shiprock Alternative Elementary School	NM	164	220.35	655,500		Grant
130	Shiprock Alternative High School	NM	168	260.60	775,300	537,100	Grant
131	Shiprock Reservation Dormitory	NM	116	334.35	994,700	314,000	Grant
132	Sky City Community School	NM	301	445.30	1,324,800		BIA
133	T'iists'oozi' Bi'o'lta(Crwnpnt Comm Sch)	NM	585	977.62	2,908,400		BIA
134	Taos Day School	NM	173	271.30	807,100		BIA
135	Te Tsu Geh Oweenge Day School (Tes	NM	53	93.96	279,500		BIA
136	To'hajiilee-he (Canoncito)	NM	382	577.80	1,719,000		BIA
137	Toadlena Boarding School	NM	268	504.58	1,501,100		BIA
138	Tse'ii'ahi'(Standing Rock)Community Sc	NM	155	223.85	666,000		BIA
139	Wingate Elementary School	NM	583	1,543.55	4,592,100		BIA
140	Wingate High School	NM	611.5	1,696.45	5,046,900		BIA
141	Zia Day School	NM	93	151.46	450,600		BIA
142	Duckwater Shoshone Elementary Schoo	NV	19.5	39.25	116,800	49,800	Grant
143	Pyramid Lake High School	NV	34	74.40	221,300	114,800	Contract
144	Carter Seminary	OK	71	123.40	367,100	66,400	Grant
145	Eufaula Dormitory	OK	115	196.45	584,400	132,400	Grant
146	Jones Academy	OK	180	313.45	932,500	223,900	Grant
147	Riverside Indian School	OK	365.5	1,080.40	3,214,200		BIA
148	Sequoyah High School	OK	274	621.15	1,847,900	381,700	Grant
149	Chemawa Indian School	OR	404	1,259.70	3,747,600		BIA
150	American Horse School	SD	188	327.50	974,300	349,500	Grant
151	Cheyenne-eagle Butte School	SD	944	1,532.05	4,557,800		BIA
152	Crazy Horse School	SD	351	605.95	1,802,700	517,300	Grant
153	Crow Creek Reservation High School	SD	296	693.35	2,062,700	538,500	Grant
154	Crow Creek Sioux Tribal Elementary Sc	SD	199	285.95	850,700	303,900	Grant
155	Enemy Swim Day School	SD	67	112.86	335,800	181,400	Contract
156	Flandreau Indian School	SD	498	1,615.50	4,806,100		BIA
157	Little Eagle Day School	SD	97	153.26	455,900		BIA
158	Little Wound Day School	SD	771	1,277.50	3,800,600	868,600	Grant
159	Loneman Day School	SD	368	706.15	2,100,800	552,600	Grant
160	Lower Brule Day School	SD	346.5	514.65	1,531,100		BIA
161	Marty Indian School	SD	286	579.18	1,723,100	525,500	Grant
162	Pierre Indian Learning Center	SD	242	912.85	2,715,700	717,400	Grant
163	Pine Ridge School	SD	892	1,546.40	4,600,500		BIA
164	Porcupine Day School	SD	135	243.30	723,800	330,700	Grant
165	Promise Day School	SD	15	31.65	94,200		BIA

DISTRIBUTION OF ISEP FORMULA AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS GRANT FUNDS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1995-1996

	SCHOOL NAME	STATE	ADM	ISEP	TOTAL ISEP	ADM COST GRANT	SCHOOL OPERATOR
166	Rock Creek Day School	SD	78	145.08	431,600		BIA
167	Rosebud Dormitories	SD	95	154.38	459,300		BIA
168	St. Francis Indian School	SD	638	911.20	2,710,800	691,800	Grant
169	Swift Bird Day School	SD	50	82.85	246,500		BIA
170	Takini School	SD	295	526.30	1,565,700	576,000	Grant
171	Tiospa Zina Tribal School	SD	438	682.65	2,030,900	615,200	Grant
172	White Horse Day School	SD	26	50.90	151,400		BIA
173	Wounded Knee School District	SD	214	405.95	1,207,700	362,000	Grant
174	Aneth Community School	UT	266	496.83	1,478,100		BIA
175	Richfield Dormitory	UT	110	158.00	470,100	263,600	Grant
176	Chief Leschi School System (Puyallup)	WA	523	804.05	2,392,000	804,900	Grant
177	Lummi High School	WA	75	121.68	362,000	88,900	Grant
178	Lummi Tribal School System	WA	215	307.30	914,200	215,400	Grant
179	Muckleshoot Tribal School	WA	85	181.33	539,500	260,600	Grant
180	Paschal Sherman Indian School	WA	177	515.48	1,533,600	312,800	Grant
181	Quileute Tribal School	WA	91	140.25	417,200	268,600	Grant
182	Wa He Lut Indian School	WA	55	93.78	279,000	235,800	Grant
183	Yakima Tribal School	WA	91	135.00	401,600	109,900	Grant
184	Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa School	WI	320	523.10	1,556,200	601,300	Grant
185	Menominee Tribal School	WI	230	322.30	958,800	276,500	Grant
186	Oneida Tribal School	WI	498	761.95	2,266,800	790,100	Grant
187	St. Stephens Indian School	WY	278	401.45	1,194,300	392,700	Grant
	TOTALS		47,646	85,694	254,938,300	35,167,500	

Distribution of Student Transportation Funds in School Year 1995 - 1996

NAME	STATE	DAY MILES	BOARDING MILES	CHARTER COSTS ($)	AIRFARE COSTS ($)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION ($)
Black Mesa Community School	AZ	476	0	$0	$0	136,000
Blackwater Community School	AZ	98	0	$0	$0	28,000
Casa Blanca Day School	AZ	357	0	$0	$0	102,000
Chilchinbeto Day School	AZ	237	0	$0	$0	67,700
Chinle Boarding School	AZ	591	0	$0	$0	168,800
Cibecue Community School	AZ	72	0	$0	$0	20,600
Cottonwood Day School	AZ	638	0	$0	$0	182,300
Cove Day School	AZ	306	0	$0	$0	87,400
Dennehotso Boarding School	AZ	183	76	$0	$0	52,800
Dilcon Boarding School	AZ	425	645	$0	$0	125,500
Gila Crossing Day School	AZ	159	0	$0	$0	45,400
Greasewood/Toyei Consolidated	AZ	523	1,140	$0	$0	156,600
Greyhills High School	AZ	554	0	$0	$0	158,300
Holbrook Dormitory	AZ	0	3,003	$0	$0	19,100
Hopi Day School	AZ	41	0	$0	$0	11,700
Hopi High School	AZ	1,588	0	$0	$0	453,600
Hotevilla Bacavi Community Scho	AZ	59	0	$0	$0	16,900
Hunters Point Boarding School	AZ	341	0	$0	$0	97,400
John F Kennedy Day School	AZ	338	0	$0	$0	96,600
Kaibeto Boarding School	AZ	476	147	$0	$0	136,900
Kayenta Boarding School	AZ	0	4,248	$0	$0	27,000
Keams Canyon Boarding School	AZ	158	0	$0	$0	45,100
Kinlichee Boarding School	AZ	448	224	$0	$0	129,400
Leupp Boarding School	AZ	672	0	$0	$0	192,000
Little Singer Community School	AZ	514	0	$0	$0	146,800
Low Mountain Boarding School	AZ	532	215	$0	$0	153,300
Lukachukai Boarding School	AZ	590	1,362	$0	$0	177,200
Many Farms High School	AZ	714	375	$0	$0	206,300
Moencopi Day School	AZ	53	0	$0	$0	15,100
Navajo Mountain Boarding School	AZ	133	220	$0	$0	39,400
Nazlini Boarding School	AZ	353	1,517	$0	$0	110,500
Pine Springs Boarding School	AZ	713	0	$0	$0	203,700
Pinon Dormitory	AZ	386	1,015	$0	$0	116,700
Polacca Day School	AZ	287	0	$0	$0	82,000
Red Rock Day School	AZ	531	0	$0	$0	151,700
Rock Point Community School	AZ	1,257	0	$0	$0	359,100
Rocky Ridge Boarding School	AZ	478	72	$0	$0	137,000
Rough Rock Demonstration School	AZ	785	1,797	$0	$0	235,700
Salt River Day School	AZ	168	0	$0	$0	48,000
San Simon School	AZ	788	0	$0	$0	225,100
Santa Rosa Boarding School	AZ	337	811	$0	$0	101,400
Santa Rosa Ranch School	AZ	426	369	$0	$0	124,000
Seba Dalkai Boarding School	AZ	328	96	$0	$0	94,300
Second Mesa Day School	AZ	282	0	$0	$0	80,600
Shonto Boarding School	AZ	531	0	$0	$0	151,700
Teecnospos Boarding School	AZ	498	167	$0	$0	143,300
Theodore Roosevelt School	AZ	0	1,311	$0	$2,412	10,700
Tohono O'odham High School	AZ	718	0	$0	$0	205,100
Tonalea (Red Lake) Day School	AZ	636	0	$0	$0	181,700
Tuba City Boarding School	AZ	227	0	$0	$0	64,800
Wide Ruins Boarding School	AZ	656	687	$0	$0	191,800
Winslow Dormitory	AZ	0	302	$0	$0	1,900
Noli	CA	29	0	$0	$0	8,300
Sherman Indian High School	CA	0	5,978	$85,216	$282,288	405,500
Ahfachkee Day School	FL	30	0	$0	$0	8,600
Miccosukee Indian School	FL	43	0	$0	$0	12,300
Sac & Fox Settlement School	IA	58	0	$0	$0	16,600
Coeur d'Alene Tribal School	ID	178	0	$0	$0	50,800
Sho-Ban School District No. 512	ID	713	0	$0	$0	203,700
Kickapoo Nation School	KS	975	0	$0	$0	278,500
Chitimacha Day School	LA	6	0	$0	$0	1,700
Beatrice Rafferty School	ME	30	0	$0	$0	8,600

Distribution of Student Transportation Funds in School Year 1995 - 1996

NAME	STATE	DAY MILES	BOARDING MILES	CHARTER COSTS ($)	AIRFARE COSTS ($)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION ($)
Indian Island School	ME	247	0	$0	$0	70,600
Indian Township School	ME	62	0	$0	$0	17,700
Hannahville Indian School	MI	623	0	$0	$0	178,000
Behweting Saulte Ojibwa School	MN	227	0	$0	$0	64,800
Bug-O-Nay-Ge Shig School	MN	2,481	0	$0	$0	708,700
Circle Of Life Survival School	MN	497	0	$0	$0	142,000
Fond Du Lac Ojibway School	MN	1,604	0	$0	$0	458,200
Nay Ah Shing School	MN	1,383	0	$0	$0	395,100
Boque Chitto Elementary School	MS	149	0	$0	$0	42,600
Choctaw Central High School	MS	1,181	188	$0	$0	338,600
Conehatta Elementary School	MS	113	0	$0	$0	32,300
Red Water Elementary School	MS	83	0	$0	$0	23,700
Standing Pine Elementary School	MS	63	0	$0	$0	18,000
Tucker Elementary School	MS	97	0	$0	$0	27,700
Busby School	MT	809	0	$0	$0	231,100
Two Eagle River School	MT	782	0	$0	$0	223,400
Cherokee Central School	NC	1,395	0	$0	$0	398,500
Dunseith Day School	ND	186	0	$0	$0	53,100
Mandaree Day School	ND	403	0	$0	$0	115,100
Ojibwa Indian School	ND	490	0	$0	$0	140,000
Standing Rock Community School	ND	1,184	0	$0	$0	338,200
Tate Topa Tribal School (Four Winds)	ND	471	0	$0	$0	134,500
Trenton School	ND	416	0	$0	$0	118,800
Turtle Mt Elem & Middle Schoo	ND	1,293	0	$0	$0	369,400
Twin Buttes Day School	ND	181	0	$0	$0	51,700
Wahpeton Indian Boarding School	ND	0	6,369	$33,060	$37,052	110,500
White Shield School	ND	317	0	$0	$0	90,600
Alamo Navajo School	NM	536	0	$0	$0	153,100
Aztec Dormitory	NM	0	478	$0	$0	3,000
Baca Community School	NM	314	0	$0	$0	89,700
Beclabito Day School	NM	468	0	$0	$0	133,700
Bread Springs Day School	NM	325	0	$0	$0	92,800
Chi-Ch'il-Tah / Jones Ranch	NM	564	0	$0	$0	161,100
Chuska/Tohatchi Consolidated Sc	NM	561	494	$0	$0	163,400
Crownpoint Community School	NM	446	303	$0	$0	129,300
Crystal Boarding School	NM	165	92	$0	$0	47,700
Dibe Yazhi Habitiin Olta, Inc	NM	745	0	$0	$0	212,800
Dlo'Ay Azhi Community School	NM	111	427	$0	$0	34,400
Dzilth-na-o-dith-hle Community	NM	695	781	$0	$0	203,500
Huerfano Dormitory	NM	118	68	$0	$0	34,100
Isleta Elementary School	NM	135	0	$0	$0	38,600
Jemez Day School	NM	31	0	$0	$0	8,900
Laguna Elementary School	NM	307	0	$0	$0	87,700
Laguna Middle School	NM	189	0	$0	$0	54,000
Lake Valley Navajo School	NM	437	103	$0	$0	125,500
Mariano Lake Community School	NM	556	512	$0	$0	162,100
Mescalero	NM	395	0	$0	$0	112,800
Na'Neelzhiin Ji'Olta (Torreon)	NM	703	0	$0	$0	200,800
Navajo Preparatory School	NM	0	1,600	$0	$0	10,200
Nenahnezad Boarding School	NM	346	0	$0	$0	98,800
Ojo Encino Day School	NM	480	0	$0	$0	137,100
Pine Hill Schools	NM	768	888	$0	$0	225,000
Pueblo Pintado Community School	NM	795	373	$0	$0	229,500
San Felipe Day School	NM	280	0	$0	$0	80,000
San Ildefonso Day School	NM	90	0	$0	$0	25,700
San Juan Day School	NM	79	0	$0	$0	22,600
Sanostee Day School	NM	323	0	$0	$0	92,300
Santa Clara Day School	NM	44	0	$0	$0	12,600
Santa Fe Indian School	NM	1,164	2,694	$4,402	$704	354,700
Shiprock Alternative High Schoo	NM	1,284	0	$0	$0	366,800
Shiprock Reservation Dormitory	NM	100	1,870	$0	$0	40,400
Sky City Community School	NM	219	0	$0	$0	62,600

Distribution of Student Transportation Funds in School Year 1995 - 1996

NAME	STATE	DAY MILES	BOARDING MILES	CHARTER COSTS ($)	AIRFARE COSTS ($)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION ($)
Taos Day School	NM	77	0	$0	$0	22,000
Te Tsu Geh Oweenge Day School (Tesuque)	NM	129	0	$0	$0	36,900
To'Hajiilee-He (Canoncito)	NM	886	0	$0	$0	253,100
Toadlena Boarding School	NM	608	0	$0	$0	173,700
Tse'ii'ahi' (Standing Rock) Community School	NM	391	0	$0	$0	111,700
Wingate Elementary School	NM	132	0	$0	$0	37,700
Wingate High School	NM	32	2,505	$1,467	$3,960	30,500
Zia Day School	NM	20	0	$0	$0	5,700
Duckwater Shoshone Elementary S	NV	27	0	$0	$0	7,700
Pyramid Lake High School	NV	317	0	$0	$0	90,600
Carter Seminary	OK	0	1,214	$0	$0	7,700
Eufaula Dormitory	OK	0	7,949	$0	$0	50,500
Jones Academy	OK	0	3,776	$3,125	$26,039	53,100
Riverside Indian School	OK	0	6,856	$12,428	$155,193	211,100
Sequoyah High School	OK	209	3,369	$0	$37,252	118,300
Chemawa Indian School	OR	0	729	$30,238	$338,500	373,400
American Horse School	SD	445	0	$0	$0	127,100
Cheyenne-Eagle Butte School	SD	1,236	0	$0	$0	353,100
Crazy Horse School	SD	560	0	$0	$0	160,000
Crow Creek Reservation High Sch	SD	310	2,084	$0	$0	101,800
Crow Creek Sioux Tribal Elementary School	SD	57	0	$0	$0	16,300
Enemy Swim Day School	SD	135	0	$0	$0	38,600
Flandreau Indian School	SD	0	9,874	$179,245	$95,832	337,800
Little Eagle Day School	SD	118	0	$0	$0	33,700
Little Wound Day School	SD	1,439	0	$0	$0	411,100
Loneman Day School	SD	585	0	$0	$0	167,100
Lower Brule Day School	SD	377	0	$0	$0	107,700
Marty Indian School	SD	392	2,665	$665	$2,804	132,400
Pierre Indian Learning Center	SD	0	12,514	$8,758	$0	88,200
Pine Ridge School	SD	1,528	198	$0	$0	437,700
Porcupine Day School	SD	213	0	$0	$0	60,800
Promise Day School	SD	144	0	$0	$0	41,100
Rock Creek Day School	SD	158	0	$0	$0	45,100
Rosebud Dormitories	SD	0	744	$0	$0	4,700
St. Francis Indian School	SD	1,260	0	$0	$0	359,900
Swift Bird Day School	SD	118	0	$0	$0	33,700
Takini School	SD	1,011	0	$0	$0	288,800
Tiospa Zina Tribal School	SD	882	0	$0	$0	252,000
White Horse Day School	SD	96	0	$0	$0	27,400
Wounded Knee School District	SD	175	0	$0	$0	50,000
Aneth Community School	UT	580	251	$0	$0	167,300
Richfield Dormitory	UT	0	3,393	$12,666	$0	34,200
Lummi High School	WA	159	0	$0	$0	45,400
Lummi Tribal School System	WA	446	0	$0	$0	127,400
Muckleshoot Tribal School	WA	352	0	$0	$0	100,600
Paschal Sherman Indian School	WA	819	176	$0	$0	235,100
Puyallup Nation Education Syste	WA	4,317	0	$0	$0	1,233,200
Quileute Tribal School	WA	405	0	$0	$0	115,700
Wa He Lut Indian School	WA	899	0	$0	$0	256,800
Yakima Tribal School	WA	342	0	$0	$0	97,700
Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Scho	WI	1,336	0	$0	$0	381,600
Menominee Tribal School	WI	198	0	$0	$0	56,600
Oneida Tribal School	WI	599	0	$0	$0	171,100
St. Stephens Indian School	WY	447	0	$0	$0	127,700
		79,199	101,314	371,270	982,036	24,621,000

FY 1997-PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST-AREA OFFICE OPERATIONS

AREA OFFICE OPERATIONS PROGRAM TITLE	BUREAU TOTAL	UNDISTRIBUTED RESOURCES	ABERDEEN	ANADARKO	BILLINGS	JUNEAU	MINNEAPOLIS	MUSKOGEE	PHOENIX	SACRAMENTO	ALBUQUERQUE	PORTLAND	EASTERN
Community Svcs	227.9					63.1			76.2	32.1			56.6
Aid to Tribal Govt	872.3		172.1	108.8	85.2	73.8	94.3	28.0	66.4	172.4	59.0	12.4	
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	1,100.2		172.1	108.8	85.2	136.8	94.3	28.0	142.6	204.4	59.0	12.4	58.6
Services to Children, Elderly & Famili	680.7		178.3	39.5	96.3	76.2	30.2	32.5	107.9		87.9	31.8	
HUMAN SERVICES	680.7		178.3	39.5	96.3	76.2	30.2	32.5	107.9		87.9	31.8	
Law Enforcement	499.0		87.2		57.2		42.9	103.0	100.8		61.4	46.5	
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	499.0		87.2		57.2		42.9	103.0	100.8		61.4	46.5	
Housing Development	2,331.8	2,331.8											
Adult Voc Trng - 1yr	32.2					31.9		0.2				0.1	
Economic Development	650.7		131.5		62.1	78.8	69.0	107.8	99.7	32.3	49.9	19.6	
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	3,014.8	2,331.8	131.5		62.1	110.7	69.0	108.0	99.7	32.3	49.9	19.7	
Nat Resources, Gen	361.9		22.7	28.0	117.7		25.6		109.3	13.9	44.3	0.2	
Agriculture	331.3		132.5				20.3	49.9	87.8			40.9	
Forestry	792.2				60.5	85.0	183.2		145.7	87.5	31.4	154.2	44.8
Forest Marketing Assistance	181.4	181.4											
Water Resources	522.9		62.2	10.6	69.3	3.5	69.2		60.8	57.4	70.0	90.8	29.1
Wildlife & Parks	294.6		37.9				31.0		37.5		39.8	148.4	
Minerals and Mining	169.3		30.6	39.5				47.1	18.6			53.6	
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	2,673.7	181.4	285.9	78.1	247.5	88.5	329.2	97.0	459.8	158.8	185.5	488.0	73.9
Trust Svcs , Gen	575.3		70.4	0.4	79.1	68.5	62.7	91.0			146.4		56.7
Oth Rights Protect	235.5					46.0	29.9	31.8		23.2	61.6	43.0	
Oth Real Estate Svcs	1,517.3		284.1	215.5	134.7	58.3	54.8	115.0	248.3	114.6	57.2	201.2	33.5
Land Titles & Records	3,130.1	3,091.8	7.3	2.8	8.0	1.8		3.9		4.9	3.1	4.9	1.8
Land Records Improve	1,255.5	1,242.8	2.8	1.3	2.0					0.8	5.8		
Environ Qual Svc	192.4		16.0	41.6			25.6			22.4		86.8	
TRUST SERVICES	6,906.1	4,334.6	380.8	261.4	223.8	174.6	173.0	241.7	248.3	165.9	274.2	335.9	92.0
Executive Direction	1,670.4		159.6	129.1	117.7	123.1	90.3	98.9	192.7	192.4	157.8	268.1	140.7
Administrative Svcs	9,310.8		1,012.9	656.0	667.1	934.6	703.2	529.1	1,577.6	539.1	1,110.7	739.6	841.0
Personnel Services	4,770.0	4,770.0											
Safety Management	497.5		61.9	29.2	47.8		53.3	64.6	52.2		59.7	64.3	64.5
Facilities Management	2,641.0		657.8	164.3	196.3		69.3	121.4	524.5		320.2	324.0	263.2
ADP Decentral Support	2,777.8		348.6	174.0	349.1	172.9	173.4	172.9	347.3	173.2	346.8	346.9	172.9
Common Support Services	18.4		18.4										
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	21,686.0	4,770.0	2,259.1	1,152.6	1,377.9	1,230.6	1,089.5	986.9	2,694.3	904.7	1,995.2	1,742.9	1,482.2
** GRAND TOTAL **	36,560.5	11,617.9	3,494.8	1,640.4	2,150.2	1,817.5	1,828.1	1,597.1	3,853.4	1,466.1	2,713.1	2,677.2	1,704.7

FY 1997 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

ABERDEEN PROGRAM TITLE	ABERDEEN AREA TOTAL	FIELD OPS	FLANOREAU	CHEYENNE RIVER	FORT BERTHOLD	FORT TOTTEN	PINE RIDGE	ROSEBUD	YANKTON	PONCA of NEBRASKA	SISSETON	STANDING ROCK	TURTLE MOUNTAIN
Community Svcs													
Aid to Tribal Govt	1,056.4				30.0	20.3	234.9		37.7		290.3	81.8	92.4
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)	13,625.2		269.7	4,284.5				2,029.6		1,207.1		3,208.3	
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Other, Tribal Government													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	14,681.6		269.7	4,284.5	30.0	20.3	234.9	2,029.6	37.7	1,207.1	290.3	3,290.1	92.4
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families	4,822.5	149.8		407.6	500.3	309.2	831.5	314.0	377.5	23.9	380.7	363.4	613.2
Indian Child Welfare Act	934.4		44.7	85.6	54.0	78.5	128.8	88.5	64.8		54.2	0.0	89.8
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES	5,756.9	149.6	44.7	493.2	554.3	387.7	960.3	402.5	442.3	23.9	434.9	363.4	703.0
Scholarships	4,360.1				600.9	61.2	872.3	682.8	183.8		259.0	0.0	1,454.1
Johnson O'Malley	1,233.0		36.9	30.4	79.9	93.6	498.8			4.8	87.7	144.0	80.0
Adult Education	410.8				21.0		152.8	52.1	41.6			29.8	95.3
Tr Con Comm Colleges	710.6				68.0		360.6	192.8					89.2
Other, Education													
EDUCATION	6,714.3		36.9	30.4	769.8	154.6	1,884.5	927.7	225.4	4.8	346.7	173.8	1,718.8
Tribal Courts	2,532.9	155.6			368.0	164.2	778.2		106.6		247.0		384.0
Law Enforcement	11,484.3	69.8			831.6	958.8	2,742.0	1,575.9	430.5		519.0	1,091.9	1,218.6
Comm Fire Prot	31.1					0.3							30.0
Other, Pub Safety & Just	349.0				95.0								254.0
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	14,397.3	225.4			1,294.8	1,123.1	3,520.2	1,575.9	537.3		766.0	1,091.9	1,886.6
Adult Voc Trng	1,624.5				109.1	48.2	128.0	221.3	82.3		81.9	210.7	557.1
Employ Asst (D E)	459.0				6.7	2.0	282.1		48.3		45.4	13.3	
Economic Development	643.9				63.7	8.1	158.1	57.9			112.1	55.2	38.5
Other, Economic Dev	1.3						1.3						
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	2,728.7				179.5	54.3	569.5	279.2	130.6		239.4	279.2	595.6
Nat. Resources, Gen.	157.6	9.2					142.8						
Agriculture	2,846.2			452.4	277.0	144.2	547.9	379.7	32.4		117.8	288.2	76.1
Agric Extension	37.1						16.0				21.1		
Forestry	158.2						19.0	20.9					63.3
Water Resources	205.1				105.2		99.9						
Wildlife & Parks	983.9				257.8	59.0	254.2		48.0		43.5		
Minerals and Mining	43.9				25.5						18.4		
Other, Resources Mgmt													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	4,432.0	9.2		452.4	665.5	203.2	1,079.6	400.6	80.4		200.8	288.2	139.4
Trust Svcs , Gen	50.4											50.4	
Other Rights Protect	11.0										11.0		
Real Estate Services	3,637.5	22.6		316.9	468.7	204.4	506.0	356.8	149.6	79.4	180.6	352.8	309.3
Real Estate Appraisals	515.6	515.6											
Environ Qual Svc													
Other, Trust Services													
TRUST SERVICES	4,214.5	538.2		316.9	468.7	204.4	506.0	356.8	149.6	79.4	191.6	403.2	309.3
Executive Direction	1,545.9	30.2		136.4	101.1	89.1	169.9	132.5	115.9	14.8	94.4	145.2	143.3
Administrative Svcs	2,252.0			133.4	174.5	104.7	342.8	228.7	111.3	10.0	122.4	183.1	139.8
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	3,797.9	30.2		269.8	275.6	193.8	512.7	381.2	227.2	24.8	216.8	328.3	283.1
** GRAND TOTALS **	58,723.2	952.8	351.3	5,847.2	4,238.0	2,341.6	9,267.7	6,333.5	1,830.5	1,340.0	2,686.5	6,218.1	5,728.0

FY 1997 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

ABERDEEN PROGRAM TITLE	TRENTON	WINNEBAGO AGENCY	OMAHA	SANTEE	WINNEBAGO TRIBE	CROW CREEK	LOWER BRULE
Community Svcs							
Aid to Tribal Govt	35.3			218.6		15.1	
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)			1,771.6		854.4		
Self Governance							
New Tribes							
Other, Tribal Government							
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	35.3		1,771.6	218.6	854.4	15.1	
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families		(0.0)		57.8	59.9	293.9	140.0
Indian Child Welfare Act			54.2	37.4	45.9	63.1	44.9
Other, Human Services							
HUMAN SERVICES		(0.0)	54.2	95.2	105.8	357.0	184.9
Scholarships				92.5		103.5	50.0
Johnson O'Malley	14.8		98.1	15.6		44.2	4.2
Adult Education						15.0	3.0
Tr Con Comm Colleges							
Other, Education							
EDUCATION	14.8		98.1	108.1		162.7	57.2
Tribal Courts						193.0	136.1
Law Enforcement		740.6				664.0	641.8
Comm Fire Prot				0.8			
Other, Pub Safety & Just							
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE		740.6		0.8		857.0	777.9
Adult Voc Trng	95.7			21.0		29.4	41.8
Employ Asst (D E)				8.4		26.9	25.9
Economic Development				25.3			127.0
Other, Economic Dev.							
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	95.7			54.7		56.3	194.7
Nat. Resources, Gen		2.5		3 3			
Agriculture		171.6		18.5		176 9	163.5
Agric Extension							
Forestry		55.0					
Water Resources							
Wildlife & Parks	56.3			43.1		94.1	127.9
Minerals and Mining							
Other, Resources Mgmt							
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	56.3	229.1		84 9		271.0	291.4
Trust Svcs , Gen							
Other Rights Protect							
Real Estate Services	16.7	305.2		28 7		218.8	121.0
Real Estate Appraisals							
Environ Qual Svc							
Other, Trust Services							
TRUST SERVICES	16.7	305.2		28 7		218.8	121 0
Executive Direction		153 1				113 0	107.0
Administrative Svcs		346.5				237 2	117.6
Safety Management							
Common Support Services							
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		499.6				350.2	224.6
** GRAND TOTALS **	218.8	1,774.5	1,923.9	571 0	960.2	2,288.1	1,851.7

FY 1997 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

ANADARKO PROGRAM TITLE	ANADARKO AREA TOTAL	FIELD OPS	ALABAMA COUSHATTA	HORTON AGENCY	IOWA of KANSAS	KICKAPOO of KANSAS	PRAIRIE POTAWATOMI	SAC & FOX of KANSAS	CONCHO AGENCY	ANADARKO AGENCY	FT SILL APACHE	WICHTA & AFFIL TRIBES	CADDO
Community Svcs													
Aid to Tribal Govt	834.3	35.2		123.5	55.9		63.7		55.0	99.3			
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)	2,901.9		668.9			439.1		82.7					
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Other, Tribal Government													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	3,736.2	35.2	668.9	123.5	55.9	439.1	63.7	82.7	55.0	99.3			
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families	1,912.6	285.0		37.5					543.6	58.0	193.3	18.5	18.5
Indian Child Welfare Act	890.6		29.3		29.3	44.7	44.7	0.0	83.9		29.3	44.5	44.7
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES	2,803.4	285.0	29.3	37.5	29.3	44.7	44.7	0.0	627.5	58.0	222.6	63.0	63.2
Scholarships	2,427.9			6.4	19.0		144.4		379.3	132.5		131.0	237.7
Johnson O'Malley	299.6		15.0		10.5				134.0			8.6	
Adult Education	596.6			25.8			10.1		98.0	278.5			
Tr Con.Comm.Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION	3,324.5		15.0	32.2	29.5		154.5		611.3	411.0		139.6	237.7
Tribal Courts	512.8	172.8					77.8		92.5	89.5			
Law Enforcement	1,539.1	117.0							303.1	327.8			
Comm Fire Prot	84.9						84.9						
Other, Pub Safety & Just													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	2,136.9	289.8					162.7		395.6	417.3			
Adult Voc Trng	532.3						17.9		201.2	103.7		17.0	21.8
Employ Asst (O E)	129.6									59.6		5.9	7.5
Economic Development	206.0	123.2		7.6					13.0	48.6			
Other, Economic Dev													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	867.9	123.2		7.6			17.9		214.2	212.3		22.9	29.3
Nat Resources, Gen													
Agriculture	1,336.2	129.0		86.5					270.2	704.7			
Agric Extension													
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks													
Minerals and Mining	72.5	72.5											
Other, Resources Mgmt													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	1,408.7	201.5		86.5					270.2	704.7			
Trust Svcs , Gen													
Other Rights Protect	0.0	0.0											
Real Estate Services	1,748.9			231.9					366.2	636.1			
Real Estate Appraisals	374.5	136.1		20.1					28.0	146.8			
Environ Qual Svc	59.7	59.7											
Other, Trust Services													
TRUST SERVICES	2,183.1	195.8		252.0					394.2	782.9			
Executive Direction	727.9	58.1		113.7					97.3	142.6			
Administrative Svcs	592.0			65.5					105.6	183.5			
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	1,319.9	58.1		179.2					202.9	326.1			
** GRAND TOTAL **	17,780.7	1,186.7	713.2	716.7	114.7	483.8	443.5	82.7	2,770.9	3,011.6	222.6	225.5	330.2

FY 1997 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

ANADARKO PROGRAM TITLE	DELAWARE of OKLAHOMA	COMANCHE	APACHE	KIOWA	PAWNEE AGENCY	OTOE-MISSOURIA	PAWNEE TRIBE	PONCA of OKLAHOMA	TONKAWA	SHAWNEE AGENCY	CITIZENS BAND POTAWATOMI	IOWA of OKLAHOMA	KICKAPOO of TEXAS
Community Svcs													
Aid to Tribal Govt					(0.0)	83.0	109.4	103.3	106.0				
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)		686.4									517.6	218.0	289.2
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Other, Tribal Government													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT		686.4			(0.0)	83.0	109.4	103.3	106.0		517.6	218.0	289.2
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families		129.4	25.9	309.6	172.9						39.4	81.2	
Indian Child Welfare Act	31.0	74.8	44.5	74.5		44.8	42.0	55.0	24.6		74.7	29.3	44.7
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES	31.0	204.2	70.4	384.1	172.9	44.8	42.0	55.0	24.6		114.1	110.5	44.7
Scholarships			111.4	757.2		123.4	174.0	148.4	63.2				
Johnson O'Malley				6.6		23.4	19.1	39.5	15.4		17.7	10.0	
Adult Education		103.4	16.6			6.0	18.5	39.9					
Tr Con Comm Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION		103.4	128.0	763.8		152.8	211.6	227.8	78.6		17.7	10.0	
Tribal Courts					37.8	24.6						17.8	
Law Enforcement		73.8			41.3	137.5	135.0	196.9	112.4	18.0	76.3		
Comm Fire Prot													
Other, Pub Safety & Just													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE		73.8			79.1	162.1	135.0	196.9	112.4	18.0	76.3	17.8	
Adult Voc Trng			24.2	140.2					6.3				
Employ Asst (D E)			8.1	48.3									
Economic Development					13.2								
Other, Economic Dev													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			32.3	188.5	13.2				6.3				
Nat Resources, Gen													
Agriculture					95.2					43.4		7.2	
Agric Extension													
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks													
Minerals and Mining													
Other, Resources Mgmt													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT					95.2					43.4		7.2	
Trust Svcs, Gen													
Other Rights Protect													
Real Estate Services					412.6					79.6		22.5	
Real Estate Appraisals					33.3					7.9		2.3	
Environ Qual Svc													
Other, Trust Services													
TRUST SERVICES					445.9					87.5		24.8	
Executive Direction					164.8					151.4			
Administrative Svcs					146.7					90.7			
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					311.5					242.1			
** GRAND TOTAL **	31.0	1,067.8	230.7	1,336.4	1,117.8	442.8	498.0	583.0	327.9	391.1	725.7	388.3	333.9

FY 1997 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

BILLINGS PROGRAM TITLE	BILLINGS AREA TOTAL	FIELD OPS	BLACKFEET	CROW	FORT BELKNAP	FORT PECK	NORTHERN CHEYENNE	WIND RIVER	ROCKY BOY'S
Community Svcs	185.1					185.1			
Aid to Tribal Govt	757.4	0.0		67.8	506.7		122.8	60.1	
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)									
Self Governance									
New Tribes									
Other, Tribal Government									
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	942.5	0.0		67.8	506.7	185.1	122.8	60.1	
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families	2,646.0	227.8	348.1	398.5	217.3	636.3	358.0	462.0	
Indian Child Welfare Act	487.6		74.9	74.9	65.0	78.4	64.7	129.8	
Other, Human Services									
HUMAN SERVICES	3,133.8	227.8	423.0	473.4	282.3	714.7	420.7	591.8	
Scholarships	2,358.1		504.3	471.7	441.9	349.1	397.8	183.2	
Johnson O'Malley	862.4		182.1	146.4	84.3	161.5	89.4	188.7	
Adult Education	21.9						21.9		
Tr Con Comm Colleges	391.0						391.0		
Other, Education									
* EDUCATION*	3,633.4		696.4	818.1	526.2	510.6	900.2	381.9	
Tribal Courts	1,547.5		619.5	213.8	158.2	204.1	251.9	100.0	
Law Enforcement	7,172.4		1,520.0	883.2	671.0	1,665.8	1,053.1	1,379.3	
Comm Fire Prot	84.6				77.0		7.6		
Other, Pub Safety & Just	406.0			216.6		150.1	39.3		
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	9,210.5		2,139.5	1,313.6	906.2	2,020.0	1,351.9	1,479.3	
Adult Voc Trng	783.5		118.0	233.1	47.3	178.1	133.9	73.1	
Employ Asst (O E)	99.6			20.0		79.6			
Economic Development	714.5	191.8	36.1	91.2	204.4	114.1	76.9		
Other, Economic Dev									
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	1,597.6	191.8	154.1	344.3	251.7	371.8	210.8	73.1	
Nat Resources, Gen	211.5		1.9	67.1	1.0	100.6	40.9		
Agriculture	2,557.5	337.8	375.2	538.8	333.1	206.1	279.8	486.6	
Agric Extension	83.8				59.0		24.8		
Forestry	962.5	71.3	117.1	230.4	170.8		302.0	71.1	
Water Resources	802.7	188.4	302.2		13.1	104.6	100.9	95.5	
Wildlife & Parks	156.2	106.3					49.9		
Minerals and Mining									
Other, Resources Mgmt									
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	4,774.3	701.8	796.4	836.3	578.8	411.3	798.5	653.2	
Trust Svcs , Gen									
Other Rights Protect	265.4	107.3				158.1			
Real Estate Services	2,962.9	174.7	339.2	827.0	389.8	382.3	190.9	659.0	
Real Estate Appraisals	452.4	408.7					43.7		
Environ Qual Svc	166.3	166.3							
Other, Trust Services									
TRUST SERVICES	3,847.0	857.0	339.2	827.0	389.8	540.4	234.6	659.0	
Executive Direction	767.3		92.0	124.2	100.3	96.8	145.8	134.1	74.1
Administrative Svcs	1,126.8		185.1	308.6	123.8	258.3	93.8	157.2	
Safety Management									
Common Support Services	60.0	60.0							
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	1,954.1	60.0	277.1	432.8	224.1	355.1	239.6	291.3	74.1
** GRAND TOTALS **	29,093.0	2,038.4	4,825.7	4,913.3	3,663.8	5,109.0	4,278.1	4,189.8	74.1

FY 1997 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

JUNEAU PROGRAM TITLE	JUNEAU AREA TOTAL	FIELD OPS	HOONAH	KLUCKWAN	DOUGLAS	ANCHORAGE TOTAL	BETHEL TOTAL	FAIRBANKS TOTAL	NOME TOTAL	SOUTHEAST
Community Svcs	277.6					277.6				
Aid to Tribal Govt	3,011.8	318.4	33.1	19.6	18.2	1,064.5	629.4	607.2	321.4	
Consol Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)	13.8					13.8				
Self Governance										
New Tribes										
Other, Tribal Government										
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	3,303.2	318.4	33.1	19.6	18.2	1,355.9	629.4	607.2	321.4	
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families	2,287.6	1,285.1	22.9	6.1	14.2	453.2	79.1	425.3	1.7	
Indian Child Welfare Act	3,274.8		37.2	29.2	29.2	1,612.0	791.0	386.1	390.1	
Other, Human Services										
HUMAN SERVICES	5,562.5	1,285.1	60.1	35.3	43.4	2,065.2	870.1	811.4	391.8	
Scholarships	1,886.1		25.0			638.5	639.8	245.5	337.3	
Johnson O'Malley	1,084.9		24.2		11.0	542.0	81.9	390.4		35.4
Adult Education	122.1	0.1	1.8	0.5	1.0	0.3	11.0	0.8	106.6	
Tr Con Comm Colleges										
Other, Education										
ANNUAL EDUCATION	3,093.1	0.1	51.0	0.5	12.0	1,180.8	732.7	636.7	443.9	35.4
Tribal Courts	30.9						30.6	0.3		
Law Enforcement										
Comm Fire Prot.										
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.	0.8								0.8	
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	31.7						30.6	0.3	0.8	
Adult Voc Trng	1,607.1	275.5	58.0	9.8	20.0	628.4	152.2	252.4	210.8	
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)	155.8					45.4	35.6	25.8	49.0	
Economic Development	218.7	128.8	1.7	0.5	0.9	7.8	76.7	2.3		
Other, Economic Dev										
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	1,981.6	404.3	59.7	10.3	20.9	681.6	264.5	280.5	259.8	
Nat. Resources, Gen	251.5	55.6				11.3	183.4	0.4	0.8	
Agriculture	262.7	74.8				52.0	43.4	2.1	90.4	
Agric Extension	0.2							0.2		
FORESTRY	342.2	337.8	0.6	0.3				3.5		
Water Resources	0.1							0.1		
WILDLIFE & PARKS	292.9	67.0				2.9		223.0		
Minerals and Mining										
Other, Resources Mgmt.										
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	1,149.6	535.2	0.6	0.3		66.2	226.8	229.3	91.2	
Trust Svcs., Gen	185.6	184.1						1.5		
Other Rights Protect.	473.6	331.8				2.8			139.0	
Real Estate Services	1,526.4	374.9	38.2	22.1	0.9	209.3	337.3	377.3	166.4	
Real Estate Appraisals	194.4	194.4								
Environ. Qual. Svc.	99.7	98.0	1.1	0.6						
Other, Trust Services										
TRUST SERVICES	2,479.8	1,183.3	39.3	22.7	0.9	212.1	337.3	378.8	305.4	
Executive Direction	553.6	24.3				147.9	137.7	134.5	109.1	
Administrative Svcs	604.3	20.0				207.7	70.7	135.5	105.3	65.2
Safety Management										
Common Support Services										
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	1,157.9	44.3				355.6	208.4	270.0	214.4	65.2
** GRAND TOTALS **	18,759.4	3,770.8	243.8	88.7	95.4	5,917.4	3,299.8	3,214.2	2,028.8	100.6

FY 1997 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

ANCHORAGE PROGRAM TITLE	ANCHORAGE TOTALS	ANCHORAGE AGENCY	ALEUTIAN (APIA)	BRISTOL BAY (BBNA)	COOK INLET (CITC)	AKHIOK	AKUTAN	ALEKNAGIK	ATKA IRA VILLAGE COUNCIL	CHIGNIK	CHICKALOON	CHIGNIK LAGOON	CHIGNIK LAKE	CHISTOCHIN
Community Svcs	277.6	277.6												
Aid to Tribal Govt	1,064.5		15.2	24.2	38.2	38.6	32.7		26.8		12.8			36.7
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)	13.8	13.8												
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	1,355.9	291.4	15.2	24.2	38.2	38.6	32.7		26.8		12.8			36.7
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Familie	453.2	188.0	6.2		150.4									
Indian Child Welfare Act	1,612.0				16.7	29.3		31.3		31.3	29.3	31.3	31.3	29.3
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	2,065.2	188.0	6.2		167.1	29.3		31.3		31.3	29.3	31.3	31.3	29.3
Scholarships	638.5		18.1		296.8									3.5
Johnson O'Malley	542.0	15.9			367.5									2.0
Adult Education	0.3													
Tr.Con Comm Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION	1,180.6	15.9	18.1		664.3									5.5
Tribal Courts														
Law Enforcement														
Comm Fire Prot.														
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE														
Adult Voc Trng	628.4		47.0		239.7									5.0
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)	45.4		5.4		11.5									
Economic Development	7.8								1.8					
Other, Economic Dev														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	681.6		52.4		251.2				1.8					5.0
Nat. Resources, Gen	11.3													
Agriculture	52.0													2.9
Agric Extension														
Forestry														
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks	2.9													1.3
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	66.2													4.2
Trust Svcs., Gen														
Other Rights Protect	2.8													
Real Estate Services	209.3	209.3												
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ. Qual. Svc														
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES	212.1	209.3												
Executive Direction	147.9	147.9												
Administrative Svcs	207.7	207.7												
Safety Management														
Common Support Services														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	355.6	355.6												
** GRAND TOTALS **	5,917.4	1,060.2	93.9	24.2	1,120.8	67.9	32.7	31.3	28.6	31.3	42.1	31.3	31.3	80.7

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ANCHORAGE PROGRAM TITLE	CHITINA	CLARK'S POINT	COPPER CENTER (KLUTI-KAAH)	DILLINGHAM	EGEGIK	EKLUTNA	EKUK	EKWOK	FALSE PASS	GULKANA	IGIUGIG	ILLIAMNA	IVANOFF	KARLUK
Community Svcs														
Aid to Tribal Govt	11.4		10.6			48.1			59.8			55.2		60.7
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)														
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	11.4		10.6			48.1			59.8			55 2		60 7
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Familie														5 9
Indian Child Welfare Act	29.3	31.3	29.3	47.4	31.3	29 3	31.3	31.3	29.3	31.3	31.3	29.3	31 3	29 3
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	29.3	31.3	29.3	47.4	31.3	29.3	31.3	31.3	29.3	31.3	31.3	29 3	31.3	35 2
Scholarships														2 2
Johnson O'Malley														
Adult Education														
Tr Con Comm Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION														2.2
Tribal Courts														
Law Enforcement														
Comm Fire Prot														
Other, Pub Safety & Just														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE														
Adult Voc Trng														6 0
Employ Asst (D E)														
Economic Development														
Other, Economic Dev														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT														6.0
Nat Resources, Gen														
Agriculture														
Agric Extension														
Forestry														
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks														
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT														
Trust Svcs , Gen														
Other Rights Protect														
Real Estate Services														
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ Qual Svc														
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES														
Executive Direction														
Administrative Svcs														
Safety Management														
Common Support Services														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION														
** GRAND TOTALS **	40.7	31.3	39.9	47.4	31.3	77 4	31.3	31.3	89.1	31.3	31.3	84.5	31.3	104.1

FY 1997 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

ANCHORAGE PROGRAM TITLE	KENAITZE (KENAI INDIAN TRIBE	KING COVE	KNIK	KOKHANOK	KOLIGANEK	LARSEN BAY	LEVELOCK	MANOKOTAK	MENTASHA	NAKNEK	NELSON LAGOON	STUYAHOK	NEWHALEN	NIKOLSKI
Community Svcs														
Aid to Tribal Govt	55.4	16.3	24.5			34.3			48.6		38.7		3.9	10.8
Consol Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)														
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	55.4	16.3	24.5			34.3			48.6		38.7		3.9	10.8
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Familie	38.5					0.3								
Indian Child Welfare Act	44.4	29.3	29.3	31.3	31.3	29.2	31.3	31.3	28.3	31.3		31.3	30.7	
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	80.9	29.3	29.3	31.3	31.3	29.5	31.3	31.3	28.3	31.3		31.3	30.7	
Scholarships	44.5					17.5			10.5					
Johnson O'Malley	56.6					3.9			2.9					
Adult Education														
Tr Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION	101.1					21.4			13.4					
Tribal Courts														
Law Enforcement														
Comm Fire Prot.														
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE														
Adult Voc Trng	58.1					10.1			7.0					
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)	14.3													
Economic Development						5.0								
Other, Economic Dev														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	72.4					15.1			7.0					
Nat. Resources, Gen														
Agriculture	44.0								1.6					
Agric.Extension														
Forestry														
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks									1.6					
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	44.0								3.2					
Trust Svcs., Gen														
Other Rights Protect.									2.8					
Real Estate Services														
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ. Qual. Svc														
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES									2.8					
Executive Direction														
Administrative Svcs														
Safety Management														
Common Support Services														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION														
** GRAND TOTALS **	353.8	45.6	53.8	31.3	31.3	100.3	31.3	31.3	104.5	31.3	38.7	31.3	34.6	10.8

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ANCHORAGE PROGRAM TITLE	NINILCHIK	OLD HARBOR	OUZINKIE	PEDRO BAY	PERRYVILLE	PILOT POINT	PORT HIEDEN	PORT LYONS	PORTAGE CREEK	SALAMATOFF	SAND POINT	SOUTH NAKNEK	NONDALTON	ST GEORGE ISLAND
Community Svcs														
Aid to Tribal Govt	12.3	18.3	18.8	37.6				21.5		25.1			15.2	11.7
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)														
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	12.3	18.3	18.8	37.6				21.5		25.1			15.2	11.7
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families	5.3		6.9										0.6	
Indian Child Welfare Act	29.3	29.3	29.2	29.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	29.3	31.3	29.3	31.3	31.3	29.3	
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	34.6	29.3	36.1	29.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	29.3	31.3	29.3	31.3	31.3	29.9	
Scholarships	8.6		30.2											
Johnson O'Malley	7.4													
Adult Education													0.2	
Tr Con Comm Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION	16.0		30.2										0.2	
Tribal Courts														
Law Enforcement														
Comm Fire Prot.														
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE														
Adult Voc Trng	7.0		23.4										9.0	
Employ Asst (D E)													0.4	
Economic Development													0.5	
Other, Economic Dev														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	7.0		23.4										9.9	
Nat. Resources, Gen													2.2	
Agriculture	3.5													
Agric Extension														
Forestry														
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks														
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	3.5												2.2	
Trust Svcs , Gen														
Other Rights Protect														
Real Estate Services														
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ. Qual. Svc														
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES														
Executive Direction														
Administrative Svcs														
Safety Management														
Common Support Services														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION														
** GRAND TOTALS **	73.4	47.6	108.5	66.9	31.3	31.3	31.3	50.6	31.3	54.4	31.3	31.3	57.4	11.7

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ANCHORAGE PROGRAM TITLE	SELDOVIA	TOGIAK	TWIN HILLS	TYONEK	UGASHIK	UNALASKA	UNGA	KODIAK TRIBAL COUNCIL	ODIAK AREA NATIVE ASSOC	VALDEZ
Community Svcs										
Aid to Tribal Govt	40.9		55.9	7.6		14 4	32.7	24.7	15 2	6 9
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)										
Self Governance										
New Tribes										
Other, Tribal Government										
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	40.9		55.9	7.6		14.4	32.7	24.7	15.2	6.9
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Familie			0.2	11.1		6.0		20.6	9.6	3 6
Indian Child Welfare Act	29.3	47.6	29.3	29.2	31.3					
Other, Human Services										
HUMAN SERVICES	29.3	47.6	29.5	40.3	31.3	6.0		20.6	9.6	3.6
Scholarships				11.0		4.5		110.0	75.5	5.6
Johnson O'Malley	3.7					9.0			62.5	10.6
Adult Education			0.1							
Tr.Con Comm Colleges										
Other, Education										
EDUCATION	3.7		0.1	11.0		13.5		110.0	138.0	16.2
Tribal Courts										
Law Enforcement										
Comm Fire Prot.										
Other, Pub. Safety & Just										
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE										
Adult Voc Trng			3.4	61.8		22 5		73.3	44.9	10.2
Employ. Asst (D.E.)			0 2	6.0		2.6		5.0		
Economic Development			0.5							
Other, Economic Dev										
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			4.1	67.8		25.1		78.3	44.9	10.2
Nat. Resources, Gen.			2.2							8.8
Agriculture										
Agric Extension										
Forestry										
Water Resources										
Wildlife & Parks										
Minerals and Mining										
Other, Resources Mgmt										
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT			2.2							8.8
Trust Svcs., Gen										
Other Rights Protect										
Real Estate Services										
Real Estate Appraisals										
Environ. Qual. Svc										
Other, Trust Services										
TRUST SERVICES										
Executive Direction										
Administrative Svcs										
Safety Management										
Common Support Services										
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION										
** GRAND TOTALS **	73 9	47.6	91.8	126.7	31.3	59.0	32.7	233 6	207.7	45 6

FY 1997 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

BETHEL PROGRAM TITLE	BETHEL TOTAL	BETHEL AGENCY	ALAKANUK	ANOREAFSKY	ATMAUTLUAK	CHEFORNAK	CHEVAK	EEK	GOODNEWS BAY	HOOPER BAY	KONGIGANAK	KOTLIK	MARSHALL
Community Svcs													
Aid to Tribal Govt	629.4			25.0	15.4	11.8							10.3
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)													
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Other, Tribal Government													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	629.4			25.0	15.4	11.6							10.3
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families	79.1			0.7	1.6	3.3							2.1
Indisn Child Welfare Act	791.0			29.3	29.3	32.3							29.3
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES	870.1			30.0	31.1	35.6							31.4
Scholarships	639.8		0.0	5.4	16.7	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	14 5
Johnson O'Malley	81.9												
Adult Education	11.0			0.1	0.3	0.4							0 3
Tr Con Comm Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION	732.7		0.0	5.5	17.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	14 8
Tribal Courts	30.6			0.3	0.6	1.2							0 9
Law Enforcement													
Comm.Fire Prot.													
Other, Pub Safety & Just.													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	30.6			0.3	0.6	1.2							0.8
Adult Voc Trng	152.2		0.0	1.6	3.8	5.5	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	4.3
Employ Asst (D E)	35.6			0.3	0.9	1.3							1.0
Economic Development	76.7			0.7	1.7	2.4							7.3
Other, Economic Dev													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	264.5		0.0	2.6	6.4	9.2	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	12.6
Nat. Resources, Gen	183.4			1.6	3.9	5.6							4.3
Agriculture	43.4			0.5	1.1	1.6							1.2
Agric Extension													
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks													
Minerals and Mining													
Other, Resources Mgmt.													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	226.8			2.1	5.0	7.2							5.5
Trust Svcs , Gen													
Other Rights Protect													
Real Estate Services	337.3			3.5	8.6	12.4							9 6
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ Qual Svc													
Other, Trust Services													
TRUST SERVICES	337.3			3.5	8.6	12.4							9 6
Executive Direction	137.7	137.7											
Administrative Svcs	70.7	70.7											
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	208.4	208.4											
** GRAND TOTALS **	3,299.8	208.4	0.0	69.0	84.3	98.7	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	85 1

BETHEL PROGRAM TITLE	MOUNTAIN VILLAGE (KUIGPAGMUIT)	NAPAKIAK	NAPASKIAK	NIGHTMUTE	NUNAPITCHUK	OSCARVILLE	PILOT STATION	PITKA'S POINT	PLATINUM	KWINHAGAK	SCAMMON BAY	SHELDON'S POINT	ST MARY'S (ALQAACIQ)
Community Svcs													
Aid to Tribal Govt	27.3			37.5					56.3	14.7			
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)													
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Other, Tribal Government													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	27.3			37.5					56.3	14.7			
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families	4.2			1.2					0.5	3.8			
Indian Child Welfare Act	37.5			29.3					28.3	29.3			
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES	41.7			30.5					28.8	33.1			
Scholarships	46.5	0.0	0.0	8.8		0.0	0.0	(0.0)	3.6	33.9			
Johnson O'Malley										16.1			
Adult Education	0.6			0.2					0.1	0.6			
Tr Con Comm Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION	47.1	0.0	0.0	9.0		0.0	0.0	(0.0)	3.7	50.6			
Tribal Courts	1.8			0.5					0.2	1.6			
Law Enforcement													
Comm Fire Prot.													
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	1.8			0.5					0.2	1.6			
Adult Voc Trng	11.2	0.0	(0.0)	2.6		0.0	0.0		1.0	8.0	0.0		
Employ. Asst (D.E.)	2.1			0.6					0.3	1.9			
Economic Development	3.8			1.1					0.5	3.5			
Other, Economic Dev													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	17.1	0.0	(0.0)	4.3		0.0	0.0		1.8	13.4	0.0		
Nat. Resources, Gen	9.6			2.6					1.1	8.0			
Agriculture	2.5			0.8					0.3	2.3			
Agric Extension													
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks													
Minerals and Mining													
Other, Resources Mgmt.													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	12.1			3.4					1.4	10.3			
Trust Svcs., Gen													
Other Rights Protect.													
Real Estate Services	22.5			5.8					2.3	17.8			
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ. Qual. Svc													
Other, Trust Services													
TRUST SERVICES	22.5			5.8					2.3	17.8			
Executive Direction													
Administrative Svcs													
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION													
** GRAND TOTALS **	169.6	0.0	0.0	91.0		0.0	0.0	(0.0)	95.5	141.5	0.0		

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BETHEL PROGRAM TITLE	TOKSOOK BAY	TULUKSAK	TUNTUTULIAK	TUNUNAK	RUSSION MISSION	LOWER KALSKAG	UPPER KALSKAG	ANIAK	CHUATHBALU	NAPAMUTE	CROOKED CREEK	RED DEVIL	SLEETMUTE
Community Svcs													
Aid to Tribal Govt	19.4			11.5	16.5	8.9	38.2	12.3	48.9	0.1			
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)													
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Other, Tribal Government													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	19.4			11.5	16.5	9.9	38.2	12.3	48.9	0.1			
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families	3.4				2.5	2.3	1.2	3.1	0.7				
Indian Child Welfare Act	29.3				31.0	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	31.3			
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES	32.7				33.5	31.6	30.5	32.4	30.0	31.3			
Scholarships	24.2			(0.0)	14.0	20.8	8.4	27.6	6.6	0.2		(0.0)	0.0
Johnson O'Malley	17.8								48.0				
Adult Education	0.5				0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1				
Tr.Con Comm Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION	42.5			(0.0)	14.3	20.8	8.6	28.1	54.7	0.2		(0.0)	0.0
Tribal Courts	1.4				0.8	1.0	0.5	1.3	0.3				
Law Enforcement													
Comm Fire Prot													
Other, Pub Safety & Just													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	1.4				0.8	1.0	0.5	1.3	0.3				
Adult Voc Trng	7.1				4.1	4.8	2.5	6.4	1.5	0.1	(0.0)		0.0
Employ Asst (D E)	1.7				1.0	1.2	0.6	1.5	0.4				
Economic Development	3.1				1.8	2.1	1.1	2.9	0.7				
Other, Economic Dev													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	11.9				6.9	8.1	4.2	10.8	2.6	0.1	(0.0)		0.0
Nat Resources, Gen	7.2			5.4	4.2	4.9	2.5	6.5	1.6				
Agriculture	2.1				1.2	1.4	0.7	1.9	0.5				
Agric Extension													
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks													
Minerals and Mining													
Other, Resources Mgmt													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	9.3			5.4	5.4	6.3	3.2	8.4	2.1				
Trust Svcs , Gen													
Other Rights Protect													
Real Estate Services	15.9				9.3	10.9	5.5	14.5	3.4	0.1			
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ Qual Svc													
Other, Trust Services													
TRUST SERVICES	15.9				9.3	10.8	5.5	14.5	3.4	0.1			
Executive Direction													
Administrative Svcs													
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION													
** GRAND TOTALS **	133.1			18.9	86.7	88.7	90.7	107.8	142.0	31.8	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0

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BETHEL PROGRAM TITLE	STONEY RIVER	LIME VILLAGE	KWETHLUK IRA	ORUTSARAMU	EMMONAK	BILL MOORE'S SLOUGH	MEKORYUK	KIPNUK	AKIAK	AKIACHAK	KASIGLUK	KWIGILLINGUK	NEWTOK
Community Svcs													
Aid to Tribal Govt		33.8	20.3	78.5	35.4		24.4	16.0	8.3	13.2	11.9	8.0	24.5
Consol Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)													
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Other, Tribal Government													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT		33.8	20.3	78.5	35.4		24.4	16.0	8.3	13.2	11.9	8.0	24.5
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families		0.4	4.0	22.0			1.6	3.7	2.0	3.4	3.0	6.6	1.6
Indian Child Welfare Act		29.3		64.7	37.5		29.2	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.4	29.2
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES		29.7	4.0	86.7	37.5		30.8	32.8	31.2	32.6	32.2	36.0	30.8
Scholarships	0.0	3.1	28.3	189.7	29.8	0.0	16.8	31.4	19.7	30.0	26.6	0.0	14.5
Johnson O'Malley													
Adult Education		0.1	0.6	3.4			0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
Tr Con Comm Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION	0.0	3.2	28.9	193.1	29.8	0.0	17.0	31.9	20.0	30.5	27.0	0.3	14.7
Tribal Courts		0.1	1.7	8.8			0.6	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.7
Law Enforcement													
Comm.Fire Prot.													
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE		0.1	1.7	8.8			0.6	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.7
Adult Voc Trng	0.0	0.7	8.3	46.8			3.2	7.8	4.3	7.0	6.2		3.4
Employ. Asst.(D E)		0.2	2.0	10.9			0.8	1.9	1.0	1.7	1.5		0.8
Economic Development		0.3	3.6	20.3	3.8		1.4	3.4	1.9	3.1	2.7	2.0	1.5
Other, Economic Dev													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	0.0	1.2	13.9	78.0	3.8		5.4	13.1	7.2	11.8	10.4	2.0	5.7
Nat. Resources, Gen.		0.7	8.3	46.6	22.0		3.3	7.8	4.3	7.1	6.3	4.5	3.5
Agriculture		0.2	2.4	13.4			1.0	2.3	1.2	2.0	1.8		1.0
Agric.Extension													
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks													
Minerals and Mining													
Other, Resources Mgmt.													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT		0.9	10.7	60.0	22.0		4.3	10.1	5.5	9.1	8.1	4.5	4.5
Trust Svcs., Gen													
Other Rights Protect.													
Real Estate Services		1.7	18.6	103.1			7.3	17.4	9.6	15.8	14.0		7.7
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ. Qual. Svc													
Other, Trust Services													
TRUST SERVICES		1.7	18.6	103.1			7.3	17.4	9.6	15.8	14.0		7.7
Executive Direction													
Administrative Svcs													
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION													
** GRAND TOTALS **	0.0	70.6	98.1	608.2	128.5	0.0	89.8	122.9	82.7	114.4	104.9	51.7	88.6

FAIRBANKS PROGRAM TITLE	FAIRBANKS TOTAL	FAIRBANKS AGENCY	VENETIE	VILLAGE OF BARROW	SLOPE (ASNA)	VILLAGE OF PT HOPE	NORTHWAY	STEVENS VILLAGE	ANAKTUVUK PASS	ARTIC VILLAGE	ATQUSUK VILLAGE	KAKTOVIK VILLAGE	NUIQSUT VILLAGE
Community Svcs													
Aid to Tribal Govt	607.2	128.0	35.0	142.8	124.3	41.5	18.6	11.1		39.4			
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)													
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Other, Tribal Government													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	607.2	126.0	35.0	142.6	124.3	41.5	18.6	11.1		39.4			
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Familie	425.3	283.7		64.8	60.1	14.6	2.1						
Indian Child Welfare Act	386.1		29.2	45.8		37.3	29.2		31.3	29.3	31.3	31.3	31.3
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES	811.4	283.7	29.2	110.6	60.1	51.9	31.3		31.3	29.3	31.3	31.3	31.3
Scholarships	245.5	41.5	13.3	63.6	84.3	31.9	10.9						
Johnson O'Malley	390.4	285.9		95.6			8.9						
Adult Education	0.8	0.3					0.5						
Tr Con Comm Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION	636.7	327.7	13.3	159.2	84.3	31.9	20.3						
Tribal Courts	0.3	0.3											
Law Enforcement													
Comm Fire Prot													
Other, Pub Safety & Just													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	0.3	0.3											
Adult Voc Trng	252.4	81.4	25.8	48.4	64.6	21.8	10.4						
Employ Asst (D E)	25.8	7.5		4.1	5.3	1.3	7.4						
Economic Development	2.3	0.5					1.8						
Other, Economic Dev													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	280.5	89.4	25.8	52.5	70.1	23.1	19.6						
Nat. Resources, Gen.	0.4	0.4											
Agriculture	2.1						2.1						
Agric Extension	0.2						0.2						
FORESTRY	3.5	0.8					2.7						
Water Resources	0.1	0.1											
WILDLIFE & PARKS	223.0	1.5		79.3	104.4	31.9	5.9						
Minerals and Mining													
Other, Resources Mgmt.													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	229.3	2.8		79.3	104.4	31.9	10.9						
Trust Svcs , Gen	1.5				1.5								
Other Rights Protect													
Real Estate Services	377.3	150.1		92.6	101.7	27.3	5.6						
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ Qual Svc													
Other, Trust Services													
TRUST SERVICES	378.8	150.1		92.6	103.2	27.3	5.6						
Executive Direction	134.5	134.5											
Administrative Svcs	135.5	135.5											
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	270.0	270.0											
** GRAND TOTALS **	3,214.2	1,250.0	103.3	637.0	546.4	207.8	106.3	11.1	31.3	68.7	31.3	31.3	31.3

FAIRBANKS PROGRAM TITLE	POINT LAY	TETLIN	WAINRIGHT
Community Svcs			
Aid to Tribal Govt	16.9	51.6	
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)			
Self Governance			
New Tribes			
Other, Tribal Government			
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	16.9	51.6	
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Familie			
Indian Child Welfare Act	29.3	29.3	31.3
Other, Human Services			
HUMAN SERVICES	29.3	29.3	31.3
Scholarships			
Johnson O'Malley			
Adult Education			
Tr Con Comm Colleges			
Other, Education			
EDUCATION			
Tribal Courts			
Law Enforcement			
Comm Fire Prot.			
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.			
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE			
Adult Voc Trng			
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)			
Economic Development			
Other, Economic Dev			
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			
Nat. Resources, Gen.			
Agriculture			
Agric Extension			
FORESTRY			
Water Resources			
WILDLIFE & PARKS			
Minerals and Mining			
Other, Resources Mgmt.			
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT			
Trust Svcs., Gen.			
Other Rights Protect.			
Real Estate Services			
Real Estate Appraisals			
Environ. Qual. Svc			
Other, Trust Services			
TRUST SERVICES			
Executive Direction			
Administrative Svcs			
Safety Management			
Common Support Services			
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
** GRAND TOTALS **	46.2	80.9	31.3

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NOME PROGRAM TITLE	NOME TOTALS	NOME AGENCY	KIANA TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	KOTZEBUE IRA COUNCIL	MANIILAQ ASSOCIATION	NOORVIK IRA COUNCIL	SELAWIK IRA COUNCIL	AMBLER	BUCKLAND	DEERING	KIVALINA	KOBUK
Community Svcs												
Aid to Tribal Govt	321.4		12.6	91.6	18.0	17.6	24.9	10.9	11.7	34.8	12.0	54.7
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)												
Self Governance												
New Tribes												
Other, Tribal Government												
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	321.4		12.6	91.6	18.0	17.6	24.9	10.9	11.7	34.8	12.0	54.7
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Famili	1.7			(0.0)	1.7							
Indian Child Welfare Act	390.1		29.3	57.9		44.7	44.7	31.3	31.3	29.3	31.3	29.3
Other, Human Services												
HUMAN SERVICES	391.8		29.3	57.9	1.7	44.7	44.7	31.3	31.3	29.3	31.3	29.3
Scholarships	337.3	325.7	4.5	0.3	0.3	6.5						
Johnson O' Malley												
Adult Education	106.6	(0.0)	6.3	36.2	16.8	8.7	10.0	4.9	5.3	2.6	5.4	1.1
Tr Con Comm Colleges												
Other, Education												
EDUCATION	443.9	325.7	10.8	36.5	17.1	15.2	10.0	4.9	5.3	2.6	5.4	1.1
Tribal Courts												
Law Enforcement												
Comm Fire Prot.												
Other, Pub Safety & Just	0.8				0.8							
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	0.8				0.8							
Adult Voc Trng	210.6	0.0	14.6	83.8	0.0	20.2	25.1	11.5	12.4	6.1	12.7	2.5
Employ Asst (D.E.)	49.0	0.0	3.4	19.7	0.0	4.7	5.4	2.7	2.9	1.4	3.0	0.6
Economic Development												
Other, Economic Dev												
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	259.6	0.0	16.0	103.5	0.0	24.9	30.5	14.2	15.3	7.5	15.7	3.1
Nat. Resources, Gen.	0.8				0.6	0.1	0.1					
Agriculture	90.4		8.2	36.5	(0.0)	9.0	9.9	4.9	5.3	2.6	5.5	1.1
Agric Extension												
FORESTRY												
Water Resources												
WILDLIFE & PARKS												
Minerals and Mining												
Other, Resources Mgmt												
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	91.2		8.2	36.5	0.6	9.1	10.0	4.9	5.3	2.6	5.5	1.1
Trust Svcs, Gen.												
Other Rights Protect	139.0	0.0		55.6	83.4							
Real Estate Services	166.4	0.0		33.3	133.1							
Real Estate Appraisals												
Environ Qual Svc												
Other, Trust Services												
TRUST SERVICES	305.4	0.0		88.9	216.5							
Executive Direction	109.1	109.1										
Administrative Svcs	105.3	105.3										
Safety Management												
Common Support Services												
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	214.4	214.4										
** GRAND TOTALS **	2,028.6	540.1	76.9	414.9	254.7	111.5	120.1	66.2	68.9	76.8	69.9	89.3

NOME PROGRAM TITLE	NOATAK	SHUNGNAK
Community Svcs		
Aid to Tribal Govt	12.5	20.0
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)		
Self Governance		
New Tribes		
Other, Tribal Government		
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	12.5	20.0
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Famili		
Indian Child Welfare Act	31.3	29.5
Other, Human Services		
HUMAN SERVICES	31.3	29.5
Scholarships		
Johnson O' Malley		
Adult Education	5.6	3.7
Tr Con Comm Colleges		
Other, Education		
EDUCATION	5.6	3.7
Tribal Courts		
Law Enforcement		
Comm Fire Prot		
Other, Pub. Safety & Just		
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE		
Adult Voc Trng	13.2	8.7
Employ Asst (D.E.)	3.1	2.1
Economic Development		
Other, Economic Dev		
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	18.3	10.8
Nat. Resources, Gen		
Agriculture	5.7	3.7
Agric Extension		
FORESTRY		
Water Resources		
WILDLIFE & PARKS		
Minerals and Mining		
Other, Resources Mgmt		
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	5.7	3.7
Trust Svcs , Gen		
Other Rights Protect		
Real Estate Services		
Real Estate Appraisals		
Environ Qual Svc		
Other, Trust Services		
TRUST SERVICES		
Executive Direction		
Administrative Svcs		
Safety Management		
Common Support Services		
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		
** GRAND TOTALS **	71.4	67.7

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MINNEAPOLIS PROGRAM TITLE	MINNEAPOLIS AREA TOTAL	FIELD OPS	SAC & FOX FIELD OFFICE	RED LAKE	MINNESOTA AGENCY	FOND DU LAC	GRAND PORTAGE	WHITE EARTH	GREAT LAKES AGENCY	BAD RIVER	LAC COURTE OREILLES	LAC DU FLAMBEAU	FOREST CO POTAWATOMI
Community Svcs	70.5												
Aid to Tribal Govt	1,113.3	28.8		64.6	(0.0)				144.2	18.2		24.4	6.1
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)	8,503.2		148.4		2,899.2					184.8	170.8		30.6
Self Governance													
New Tribes	3,407.0												
Other, Tribal Government													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	11,094.0	28.8	148.4	64.6	2,899.2				144.2	203.0	170.8	24.4	36.7
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families	1,501.1	170.5		250.0	0.0					15.4	9.6		
Indian Child Welfare Act	806.8		44.9	74.8		68.5	31.0	68.5		78.9	64.9	45.7	44.7
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES	2,307.624	170.451	44.914	324.760	0.000	68.523	31.021	68.523		94.269	74.478	45.709	44.708
Scholarships	1,022.7			307.5								148.5	65.6
Johnson O'Malley	1,493.7		22.7	136.4	252.8	98.9		88.9		40.4	77.4	50.5	18.6
Adult Education	25.8											11.2	
Tr Con Comm Colleges													
Other, Education	551.7												
* EDUCATION*	3,093.9		22.7	443.9	252.8	98.9		88.9		40.4	77.4	210.2	84.2
Tribal Courts	1,350.7			260.4						24.0	40.0	76.7	
Law Enforcement	4,213.7	14.3		1,660.8	521.6							121.4	
Comm Fire Prot.	130.0			48.3					1.6	30.4	22.4		3.2
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.	81.0												
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	5,785.4	14.3		1,989.3	521.6				1.6	54.4	62.4	198.1	3.2
Adult Voc Trng.	648.1			454.9	(0.0)				15.0	(0.0)		32.0	
Employ. Asst (D.E.)	106.2			78.7					7.4			9.3	(0.0)
Economic Development	182.9	31.9		95.5									
Other, Economic Dev													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	937.2	31.9		629.1	(0.0)				22.4	(0.0)		41.3	(0.0)
Nat. Resources, Gen													
Agriculture													
Agric Extension													
Forestry	3,081.0			788.7	187.0				622.9	23.7	16.2	90.4	
Water Resources	101.0			101.0									
Wildlife & Parks	485.1			291.4								12.4	
Minerals and Mining													
Other, Resources Mgmt.													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	3,647.0			1,181.1	187.0				622.9	23.7	16.2	102.8	
Trust Svcs., Gen	33.6	33.1		0.5									
Other Rights Protect.	478.0			1.2					245.8	23.7	81.0		
Real Estate Services	1,069.2	123.1		49.5	153.9				428.5	23.7	34.2	17.4	
Real Estate Appraisals	57.8								57.8				
Environ. Qual. Svc	30.0	30.0											
Other, Trust Services													
TRUST SERVICES	1,666.6	186.2		51.2	153.9				732.1	47.4	115.2	17.4	
Executive Direction	411.5			105.3	93.3				95.5				
Administrative Svcs	1,342.8		75.0	206.8	280.0				479.3				
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	1,754.3		75.0	312.1	373.3				574.8				
** GRAND TOTALS **	30,266.0	431.7	291.0	4,996.1	4,387.8	167.4	31.0	157.4	2,097.9	463.2	516.5	639.9	168.8

FY 1997 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

MINNEAPOLIS PROGRAM TITLE	RED CLIFF	ST CROIX	SOKAOGON CHIPPEWA	STOCKBRIDGE MUNSEE	HO CHUNK NATION	MINNESOTA SIOUX	UPPER SIOUX	PRAIRIE ISLAND	SHAKOPEE	LOWER SIOUX	MENOMINEE	MICHIGAN AGENCY	SAULT STE MARIE
Community Svcs						70.5							
Aid to Tribal Govt							14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	191.2	545.0	
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)	420.4	287.4		232.5				46.1	75.4	75.6			163.5
Self Governance													
New Tribes												47.0	
Other, Tribal Government													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	420.4	287.4		232.5		70.5	14.6	46.1	75.4	75.6	191.2	592.0	163.5
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families					(0.0)		8.8				201.4		574.5
Indian Child Welfare Act	(0.0)	0.0	27.5	0.0	33.1		31.2	29.4	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0		89.6
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES	(0.034)	0.008	27.501	0.014	33.068		39.956	29.356	(0.043)	(0.044)	201.421		664.127
Scholarships			48.7	0.0	308.8		13.5				(0.0)		
Johnson O'Malley	44.3	32.7	19.2	18.7	85.5		6.8	11.1	13.4	10.4	122.1		210.3
Adult Education			6.0	0.0	2.5								
Tr Con Comm Colleges													
Other, Education			8.8								537.0		
* EDUCATION*	44.3	32.7	82.7	18.7	396.8		20.3	11.1	13.4	10.4	659.1		210.3
Tribal Courts			28.4								489.0		185.2
Law Enforcement	(0.0)										1,047.0	0.0	422.9
Comm Fire Prot	0.0				8.1						16.0		
Other, Pub Safety & Just												91.0	
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	0.0		28.4		8.1						1,552.0	91.0	608.1
Adult Voc Trng			14.4		118.2		7.7				(0.0)		
Employ Asst (O E)	(0.0)		5.8		5.0								
Economic Development											55.5		
Other, Economic Dev													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	(0.0)		20.2		123.2		7.7				55.5		
Nat Resources, Gen													
Agriculture													
Agric Extension													
Forestry											1,269.2	62.9	
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks												64.3	111.0
Minerals and Mining													
Other, Resources Mgmt													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT											1,269.2	127.2	111.0
Trust Svcs , Gen													
Other Rights Protect		(0.0)									124.3		
Real Estate Services											114.4	124.5	
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ Qual Svc													
Other, Trust Services													
TRUST SERVICES		(0.0)									238.7	124.5	
Executive Direction												117.4	
Administrative Svcs												301.7	
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION												419.1	
** GRAND TOTALS **	464.7	320.1	158.8	251.2	561.2	70.5	82.6	86.6	88.8	86.0	4,167.1	1,353.6	1,756.8

FY 1997 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

MINNEAPOLIS PROGRAM TITLE	BAY MILLS	HANNAHVILLE	SAGINAW CHIPPEWA	KEWEENAW BAY	LAC VIEUX DESERT	HURON POTAWATOMI	POKAGON POTAWATOMI	LITTLE RIVER OTTAWA	LITTLE TRAVERSE OTTAWA
Community Svcs									
Aid to Tribal Govt			0.0		76.2				
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)	631.6	492.5	644.4						
Self Governance									
New Tribes						170.0	1,593.0	352.0	1,245.0
Other, Tribal Government									
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	631.6	492.5	644.4		76.2	170.0	1,593.0	352.0	1,245.0
Svcs. to Children, Elderly & Families				187.0	83.9				
Indian Child Welfare Act	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	44.6	29.5				
Other, Human Services									
HUMAN SERVICES	0.014	(0.010)	(0.005)	231.551	113.390				
Scholarships				86.2	43.9				
Johnson O'Malley	26.0	16.4	18.6	36.2	8.9		17.9	4.5	4.1
Adult Education					6.1				
Tr Con Comm Colleges									
Other, Education				5.9					
* EDUCATION*	26.0	16.4	18.6	128.3	58.9		17.9	4.5	4.1
Tribal Courts				152.2	74.8				
Law Enforcement	(0.0)	0.0		261.3	164.8				
Comm Fire Prot.									
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.									
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	(0.0)	0.0		413.5	239.4				
Adult Voc Trng		(0.0)			5.9				
Employ. Asst (D.E.)									
Economic Development									
Other, Economic Dev.									
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		(0.0)			5.9				
Nat. Resources, Gen.									
Agriculture									
Agric Extension									
Forestry									
Water Resources									
Wildlife & Parks		0.0			6.0				
Minerals and Mining									
Other, Resources Mgmt.									
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT		0.0			6.0				
Trust Svcs., Gen.									
Other Rights Protect.									
Real Estate Services									
Real Estate Appraisals									
Environ. Qual. Svc									
Other, Trust Services									
TRUST SERVICES									
Executive Direction									
Administrative Svcs									
Safety Management									
Common Support Services									
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION									
** GRAND TOTALS **	657.6	508.9	663.0	773.4	499.8	170.0	1,610.9	356.5	1,249.1

FY 1997 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

MUSKOGEE PROGRAM TITLE	MUSKOGEE AREA TOTAL	FIELD OPS	CHICKASAW AGENCY	MIAMI AGENCY	QUAPAW	EASTERN SHAWNEE	OTTAWA	SENECA CAYUGA	MIAMI TRIBE	PEORIA	MODOC	OSAGE	OKMULGEE
Community Svcs	443.9			0.4	86.5	87.1	84.6	95.5	48.4	61.4			
Aid to Tribal Govt	1,096.3	195.3		81.0	10.2	5.1		6.1	8.3	14.2			
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)	618.5										120.4	499.1	
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Other, Tribal Government													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	2,159.8	195.3		81.4	96.7	72.2	84.6	101.6	56.7	75.6	120.4	499.1	
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families	346.4	71.2		1.0	14.5	13.3		15.8	19.3	1.4			
Indian Child Welfare Act	481.6				39.1	29.3	19.3	45.1	29.3	31.3		105.0	
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES	808.0	71.2		1.0	53.6	42.6	19.3	60.9	48.8	32.7		105.0	
Scholarships	594.8			0.0	6.8	2.5	1.0	8.2	1.1	7.4		79.2	
Johnson O'Malley	1,210.6											131.6	940.9
Adult Education	50.5			(0.0)	5.0	1.1	0.4	3.9	0.5	0.6			
Tr Con Comm Colleges													
Other, Education													
* EDUCATION*	1,855.7			(0.0)	11.8	3.8	1.4	12.1	1.6	8.0		210.8	940.9
Tribal Courts	369.1	287.5	0.4	0.0								44.9	
Law Enforcement	702.4	192.8	175.6	80.2								95.5	
Comm Fire Prot													
Other, Pub Safety & Just													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	1,071.5	480.3	176.0	80.2								140.4	
Adult Voc Trng	218.2	25.5		2.5	20.3	8.7	3.2	26.4	3.9	4.3			
Employ Asst (D E)	74.8			1.6	4.2	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.9	0.5			
Economic Development	73.6		7.5										0.0
Other, Economic Dev													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	366.8	25.5	7.5	4.0	24.5	10.8	5.3	28.8	6.8	4.8			0.0
Nat Resources, Gen	256.9		78.8	48.4								131.7	
Agriculture	169.7		136.7	0.0									
Agric Extension													
Forestry	0.1			0.1									
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks	47.5												
Minerals and Mining	1,351.9											1,351.9	
Other, Resources Mgmt													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	1,846.1		213.5	48.5								1,483.6	
Trust Svcs , Gen	49.1	49.1											
Other Rights Protect													
Real Estate Services	1,042.3	501.4	212.8	52.3								202.6	
Real Estate Appraisals	341.4	137.6	69.3	56.6								59.1	
Environ Qual Svc	49.7	49.7											
Other, Trust Services													
TRUST SERVICES	1,482.4	737.7	282.1	108.9								261.7	
Executive Direction	952.3	48.3	124.5	132.1								118.8	261.9
Administrative Svcs	494.8		99.8	11.7								137.7	52.5
Safety Management	1.0												
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	1,448.2	48.3	224.3	143.8								256.5	314.4
** GRAND TOTALS **	11,038.2	1,558.4	903.4	447.8	186.8	129.2	110.6	203.4	113.7	121.1	120.4	2,957.1	1,255.3

MUSKOGEE PROGRAM TITLE	ALABAMA QUASSARTE	KIALEGEE	THLOPTHLOCCO	TALIHINA	WEWOKA AGENCY
Community Svcs					
Aid to Tribal Govt	109.4	109.4	109.2		468.0
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)					
Self Governance					
New Tribes					
Other, Tribal Government					
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	109.4	109.4	109.2		468.0
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families					210.0
Indian Child Welfare Act	29.4	29.4	29.4		75.0
Other, Human Services					
HUMAN SERVICES	29.4	29.4	29.4		285.0
Scholarships					488.4
Johnson O'Malley					138.1
Adult Education					39.0
Tr Con Comm Colleges					
Other, Education					
* EDUCATION*					665.5
Tribal Courts					36.3
Law Enforcement					158.3
Comm Fire Prot					
Other, Pub Safety & Just					
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE		1.0			194.6
Adult Voc Trng					123.4
Employ Asst (D E)					59.0
Economic Development					66.1
Other, Economic Dev					
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT					248.5
Nat Resources, Gen					
Agriculture					53.0
Agric Extension					
Forestry					
Water Resources					
Wildlife & Parks					47.5
Minerals and Mining					
Other, Resources Mgmt					
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT					100.5
Trust Svcs , Gen					
Other Rights Protect					
Real Estate Services					73.2
Real Estate Appraisals					18.8
Environ Qual Svc					
Other, Trust Services					
TRUST SERVICES					92.0
Executive Direction				178.1	88.6
Administrative Svcs				92.2	100.9
Safety Management				1.0	
Common Support Services					
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION				271.4	189.5
** GRAND TOTALS **	136.8	139.8	138.6	271.4	2,243.8

FY 1997 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PHOENIX PROGRAM TITLE	PHOENIX AREA TOTAL	FIELD OPS	COLORADO RIVER AGENCY	COLORADO RIVER TRIBE	FORT MOHAVE	CHEMEHUEVI	FORT APACHE AGENCY	WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE	PAPAGO AGENCY	TOHONO O'ODHAM	SALT RIVER AGENCY	FORT MC DOWELL	PASCUA YAQUI	PIMA AGENCY
Community Svcs	121.1	121.1												
Aid to Tribal Govt	2,208.9	152.0	187.9				297.5		141.1					102 4
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)	7,271.2												1,214 3	
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government	155.4													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	9,758.8	273.1	187.9				297.5		141.1				1,214.3	102 4
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families	4,385.8	182.5		174.1	119.9			382.4		858.1				
Indian Child Welfare Act	1,677.0			54.7	44.8	29.4		66.0		161.8				
Other, Human Services	8.8													
HUMAN SERVICES	6,071.4	182.5		228.8	164.7	28.4		448.4		1,019.9				
Scholarships	2,552.5			136.0	120.6	60.7		263.6		786.1			0.0	
Johnson O'Malley	1,375.7			54.3	22.2			246.5		138.1		22.4	136.7	
Adult Education	150.8							78.2						
Tr Con Comm Colleges														
Other, Education														
* EDUCATION*	4,078.8			190.3	142.8	60.7		588.3		924.2		22.4	136.7	
Tribal Courts	1,997.8			139.2	65.8	15.7		341.0		308.7			0.0	
Law Enforcement	18,907.4	229.1	101.3	788.3	314.3		356.5	1,090.9		2,543 2	135.2	466.3	237.8	2,504 0
Comm Fire Prot	136.7							87.6						
Other, Pub Safety & Just														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	21,041.8	229.1	101.3	927.5	380.1	15.7	356.5	1,519.5		2,851.9	135.2	466.3	237.8	2,504.0
Adult Voc Trng	1,246.4			107.0	46.0	39.9		202.1		444.1			(0.0)	
Employ Asst (D E)	318.2									130 9				
Economic Development	468.7		56.5							264 1				
Other, Economic Dev	128 8						128 8							
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	2,162.9		56.5	107.0	46.0	39 9	128.6	202.1		839.1			(0.0)	
Nat Resources, Gen.	914.4						260.0							
Agriculture	3,083.8		145.6	60.4	99.7	50.8	415.0	30.5	668.8	84.1			0.0	66 3
Agric Extension	111.1									111.1				
Forestry	3,487.4						2,215.4							
Water Resources	368.9			197.2						168.2				
Wildlife & Parks	187.0			0.9			(53.9)	136.3						
Minerals and Mining	81.1	73.0												
Other, Resources Mgmt	1.1													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	6,184.6	73.0	145.8	258.5	99.7	50.8	2,836.5	168.8	668.8	363.4			0 0	86.3
Trust Svcs , Gen														
Other Rights Protect	433 8	433.8												
Real Estate Services	2,290.3		302.5	68.5	60.5		57.2		123.8		98 2			357.0
Real Estate Appraisals	607.7	607.7												
Environ Qual Svc	625.4	187.4					428 0							
Other, Trust Services	(0.0)													
TRUST SERVICES	3,957.0	1,236.7	302.5	69.5	60.5		485.2		123.8		98.2			357.0
Executive Direction	1,651.2		165.0				122.4		121.7		240.9			134 7
Administrative Svcs	2,071 9		132.3				100.1		118.7		214 2			315 2
Safety Management														
Common Support Services														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	3,923.1		297.3				222 5		240 4		455.1			449.9
** GRAND TOTALS **	59,168.2	1,996.4	1,091.1	1,781.6	893 8	198.5	4,326.8	2,927.1	1,173.8	5,998.5	688.5	488.7	1,588.8	3,478.6

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PHOENIX PROGRAM TITLE	AK-CHIN	GILA RIVER	SAN CARLOS AGENCY	SAN CARLOS TRIBE	WESTERN NEVADA	FALLON	FORT MC DERMITT	LOVELOCK	PYRAMID LAKE	RENO SPARKS	SUMMIT LAKE	WALKER RIVER	WINNEMUCCA	YERINGTON
Community Svcs														
Aid to Tribal Govt			99.5	44.9	211.7	5.6	26.0	14.2		13.6	11.6		12.1	
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)	254.5	675.9				52.6			83.0	45.3		88.4		
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government								0.1						
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	254.5	675.9	99.5	44.9	211.7	58.2	26.0	14.3	83.0	58.9	11.6	88.4	12.1	
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families		312.2		503.3	223.9	170.8	93.8		103.6	54.9		88.5		42.5
Indian Child Welfare Act		75.0		89.6		44.9	44.9	35.6	53.7	46.0	29.3	44.9	33.0	29.4
Other, Human Services				8.6		0.0								
HUMAN SERVICES		387.2		601.5	223.9	215.7	138.7	35.6	157.3	100.9	29.3	133.4	33.0	71.9
Scholarships				758.5	31.0									88.3
Johnson O'Malley		118.3		247.2		22.0	10.3	6.7	30.7	23.5		20.7		12.8
Adult Education				72.4										
Tr Con Comm Colleges														
Other, Education														
* EDUCATION*		118.3		1,078.1	31.0	22.0	10.3	6.7	30.7	23.5		20.7		101.1
Tribal Courts		72.9		241.8	52.0	41.3	48.5	33.4	113.1	54.6		66.2		30.4
Law Enforcement		769.0	270.3	1,386.8	799.7	119.3		48.3	220.0	120.6		134.7	12.1	77.2
Comm.Fire Prot.		45.3	3.8											
Other, Pub Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE		887.2	274.1	1,628.6	851.7	160.6	48.5	81.7	333.1	175.2		200.9	12.1	107.6
Adult Voc Trng				191.0	8.1									3.0
Employ Asst (D E)				152.8										
Economic Development			82.7											
Other, Economic Dev														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			82.7	343.9	8.1									3.0
Nat. Resources, Gen			205.6		364.8						16.7			
Agriculture			764.3											
Agric Extension														
Forestry				966.8										
Water Resources									3.0			0.5		
Wildlife & Parks				81.7										
Minerals and Mining									8.1					
Other, Resources Mgmt											1.1			
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT			969.9	1,048.6	364.8				11.1		17.8	0.5		
Trust Svcs , Gen														
Other Rights Protect														
Real Estate Services			164.0	29.4	170.2									
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ Qual Svc														
Other, Trust Services		(0.0)												
TRUST SERVICES		(0.0)	164.0	29.4	170.2									
Executive Direction			151.4		256.3									
Administrative Svcs			262.8		81.5									
Safety Management														
Common Support Services														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			414.2		337.8									
** GRAND TOTALS **	254.5	2,068.6	2,004.4	4,774.9	2,199.2	456.5	223.5	138.3	615.2	358.5	58.7	443.9	57.2	283.6

FY 1997 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PHOENIX PROGRAM TITLE	YOMBA	WASHOE	UINTAH & OURAY	SKULL VALLEY	UTE INDIAN TRIBE	FORT YUMA	COCOPAH	QUECHAN	EASTERN NEVADA	TE-MOAK	GOSHUTE	HOPI AGENCY	HOPI TRIBE	TRUXTON CANYON
Community Svcs														
Aid to Tribal Govt		5.0	0.0			34.7	27.6	105.3	71.7	327.4	98 7			20.0
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)	124.9	1.6											2,566 6	
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government														155 3
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	124.9	6.6	0.0			34.7	27.6	105.3	71.7	327.4	98 7		2,566.6	175.3
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families		59.4	107.8	9.5	186.2		110.3	45.0	56.9	103.2	33.0			271.1
Indian Child Welfare Act	4.8	58.0		29.4	54.2		37.5	60 5		148 9	29 2		89 8	
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	4.8	117.4	107.8	38.9	240.4		147.8	105.5	56.9	252.1	62 2		89.8	271.1
Scholarships		71.1		1.9	52.1		9.1	50.1		96 8	26.6			
Johnson O'Malley	2.8	36.9	59.7				16.2	42.9		29.6	4.3		11.2	
Adult Education														
Tr Con.Comm Colleges														
Other, Education														
* EDUCATION*	2.8	108.0	59.7	1.9	52.1		25 3	93.0		126 4	30.9		11.2	
Tribal Courts		88.5			58.9		102 3			107.2	16.3			
Law Enforcement		185.0	1,193.9	22.3			217.6		810.5	314.7	39.7	1,635.5		1,362 4
Comm Fire Prot														
Other, Pub Safety & Just														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE		273.5	1,193.9	22.3	58.9		319.9		810.5	421.9	56.0	1,835.5		1,362.4
Adult Voc Trng		34 5		2.3	63 4		12.1	41.4		34.0	17 5			
Employ Asst (D E)							10.1	25.3						
Economic Development						15.2							50.2	
Other, Economic Dev														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		34.5		2.3	63.4	15.2	22.2	66.7		34.0	17.5		50.2	
Nat Resources, Gen										17.8				49.5
Agriculture			209.3			96 5			72.3		30.9			199.1
Agric Extension														
Forestry			224 3											60 9
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks														
Minerals and Mining			0 0											
Other, Resources Mgmt														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT			433.8			96.5			72.3	17.8	30.9			309.5
Trust Svcs , Gen.														
Other Rights Protect														
Real Estate Services			397.9			223 6			62.1					56 8
Real Estate Appraisals			0 0											
Environ Qual Svc														
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES			397.9			223.6			62.1					56 8
Executive Direction			122.0			74 7			135 6			100 0		113 4
Administrative Svcs			132.6			88 0			125 0			302 3		147 6
Safety Management														
Common Support Services														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			254.8			162.7			260.6			402 3		261 0
** GRAND TOTALS **	132.3	540.0	2,447.5	85.4	414.8	532.7	542.8	370.5	1,334.1	1,179 6	296.2	2,237.8	2,718 0	2,436.1

FY 1997 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PHOENIX PROGRAM TITLE	YAVAPAI APACHE	HAVASUPAI	HUALAPAI	YAVAPAI PRESCOTT	TONTO APACHE	SOUTHERN PAIUTE	KAIBAB PAIUTE	LAS VEGAS	MOAPA	SAN JUAN PAIUTE	UTAH PAIUTE
Community Svcs											
Aid to Tribal Govt						88.9				109.5	
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)	226.8	182.8	484.5	82.2	84.1		121.7	131.1	100.0	198.7	552.0
Self Governance											
New Tribes											
Other, Tribal Government											
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	226.8	182.8	484.5	82.2	84.1	88.9	121.7	131.1	100.0	308.2	552.0
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families										92.9	
Indian Child Welfare Act	43.6	45.0	54.9	24.6	31.0		26.4	24.6	31.6	(0.0)	
Other, Human Services											
HUMAN SERVICES	43.6	45.0	54.9	24.6	31.0		26.4	24.6	31.6	92.9	
Scholarships											
Johnson O'Malley		2.0	36.4		3.2						18.3
Adult Education											
Tr Con Comm Colleges											
Other, Education											
* EDUCATION*		2.0	36.4		3.2						18.3
Tribal Courts											
Law Enforcement						200.9	(0.0)		(0.0)		
Comm Fire Prot.											
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.											
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE						200.9	(0.0)		(0.0)		
Adult Voc Trng											
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)											
Economic Development											
Other, Economic Dev											
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT											
Nat. Resources, Gen.											
Agriculture						90.2					
Agric Extension											
Forestry											
Water Resources											
Wildlife & Parks											
Minerals and Mining											
Other, Resources Mgmt.											
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT						90.2					
Trust Svcs., Gen											
Other Rights Protect.											
Real Estate Services						117.6					
Real Estate Appraisals											
Environ. Qual. Svc.											
Other, Trust Services											
TRUST SERVICES						117.6					
Executive Direction						113.1					
Administrative Svcs						51.6					
Safety Management											
Common Support Services											
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						164.7					
** GRAND TOTALS **	270.4	229.8	575.8	106.8	118.3	662.3	148.1	155.7	131.6	401.1	570.3

FY 1997 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

SACRAMENTO PROGRAM TITLE	SACRAMENTO AREA TOTAL	FIELD OPS	IONE MIWUK	PASKENTA	AUBURN	CENTRAL CAL AGENCY TOTAL	NORTHERN CAL AGENCY TOTAL	PALM SPRINGS FIELD STATION	AGUA CALIENTE	SOUTHERN CAL AGENCY TOTAL	KLAMATH FIELD OFFICE
Community Svcs											
Aid to Tribal Govt	7,223.3	195.5				3,671.2	1,650.8	6.4	39.8	1,468.2	191.4
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)	206.0					40.3	165.7				
Self Governance	(0.0)										(0.0)
New Tribes	500.0	23.0	170.0	137.0	170.0	0.0	0.0				
Other, Tribal Government											
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	7,929.3	218.5	170.0	137.0	170.0	3,711.5	1,816.5	6.4	39.8	1,468.2	191.4
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families	849.0	398.8				150.2	150.0			150.0	
Indian Child Welfare Act	2,855.8					1,476.7	479.7		29.4	870.0	
Other, Human Services	30.0									30.0	
HUMAN SERVICES	3,734.7	398.8				1,626.9	629.7		29.4	1,050.0	
Scholarships	518.0					381.7	36.3			100.0	
Johnson O'Malley	279.8					184.8	32.3			62.7	
Adult Education	220.2					120.2				100.0	
Tr Con Comm Colleges											
Other, Education	7.0									7.0	
EDUCATION	1,025.0					686.7	68.6			269.7	
Tribal Courts											
Law Enforcement	456.1					37.4				70.0	348.7
Comm Fire Prot	227.6					54.5	16.7			156.4	
Other, Pub Safety & Just											
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	683.7					91.9	16.7			226.4	348.7
Adult Voc Trng	748.2					585.4	72.8			90.0	
Employ Asst (D E)	59.9					59.9					
Economic Development	91.0	83.6								7.4	
Other, Economic Dev											
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	899.1	83.6				645.3	72.8			97.4	
Nat Resources, Gen	42.4					32.5	9.9				
Agriculture	170.3					104.1	39.2			27.0	
Agric Extension											
Forestry	321.6					161.6	101.0			59.0	
Water Resources	161.0									161.0	
Wildlife & Parks	40.8					12.5	0.3			28.0	(0.0)
Minerals and Mining											
Other, Resources Mgmt											
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	736.1					310.7	150.4			275.0	(0.0)
Trust Svcs , Gen											
Other Rights Protect	214.0	76.9				22.8	56.6			57.5	
Real Estate Services	1,089.3					245.0	141.4	493.9		209.0	
Real Estate Appraisals	221.8	92.7					0.8	128.5			
Environ Qual Svc	170.7	85.2				12.5				73.0	
Other, Trust Services											
TRUST SERVICES	1,695.8	254.8				280.3	198.8	622.4		339.5	
Executive Direction	470.6					114.8	102.5	128.2		125.1	
Administrative Svcs	498.4	1.3				138.9	101.7	71.1		185.4	
Safety Management											
Common Support Services											
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	969.0	1.3				253.7	204.2	199.3		310.5	
** GRAND TOTAL **	17,872.7	957.0	170.0	137.0	170.0	7,607.0	3,157.7	828.1	69.2	4,036.7	540.1

FY 1997 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA PROGRAM TITLE	CENTRAL CALIFORNIA TOTAL	CENTRAL CALIFORNIA AGENCY	SCOTTS VALLEY	BERRY CREEK	GUIDIVILLE	BIG SANDY	BIG VALLEY	BUENA VISTA	LYTTON	COLD SPRINGS	COLUSA	CORTINA	CLOVERDALE
Community Svcs													
Aid to Tribal Govt	3,671.2	2,088.9	5.2		2.0	2.0	111.2	111.2	2.0	2.0	3.8	2.0	110.9
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)	40.3												
Self Governance													
New Tribes	0.0						(0.0)	0.0					
Other, Tribal Government													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	3,711.5	2,088.9	5.2		2.0	2.0	111.2	111.2	2.0	2.0	3.8	2.0	110.9
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families	150.2	150.2											
Indian Child Welfare Act	1,476.7	129.7	29.4	31.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.7
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES	1,626.9	279.9	29.4	31.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.7
Scholarships	381.7	355.6											
Johnson O'Malley	184.6				38.9		13.1						
Adult Education	120.2	99.6											
Tr Con Comm Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION	686.7	455.2			38.9		13.1						
Tribal Courts													
Law Enforcement	37.4	37.4											
Comm Fire Prot	54.5	37.5											
Other, Pub Safety & Just													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	91.9	74.9											
Adult Voc Trng	585.4	585.4											
Employ Asst (D E)	59.9	59.9											
Economic Development													
Other, Economic Dev													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	645.3	645.3											
Nat Resources, Gen	32.5	32.5											
Agriculture	104.1	99.1											
Agric Extension													
Forestry	161.6	108.5											
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks	12.5	9.2											
Minerals and Mining													
Other, Resources Mgmt													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	310.7	249.3											
Trust Svcs , Gen													
Other Rights Protect	22.8	14.4											
Real Estate Services	245.0	240.2											
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ Qual Svc	12.5	12.5											
Other, Trust Services													
TRUST SERVICES	280.3	267.1											
Executive Direction	114.8	114.8											
Administrative Svcs	138.9	138.9											
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	253.7	253.7											
** GRAND TOTAL **	7,607.0	4,314.3	34.6	31.4	70.3	31.4	153.7	140.8	31.4	31.4	33.2	31.4	140.8

FY 1997 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA PROGRAM TITLE	ROBINSON	DRY CREEK	ENTERPRISE	GRINDSTONE	BENTON	HOPLAND	JACKSON	CHICKEN RANCH	CAHTO	FORT INDEPENDENCE	MANCHESTER	MIDDLETON	BIG PINE
Community Svcs													
Aid to Tribal Govt	2.0	2.0	31.4	2.0	16.7	2.0	2.0	111.2	3.0	21.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)													
Self Governance													
New Tribes								(0.0)					
Other, Tribal Government													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	2.0	2.0	31.4	2.0	16.7	2.0	2.0	111.2	3.0	21.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families													
Indian Child Welfare Act	29.4	29.4	(0.0)	29.4	14.7	29.4	29.4	29.4	44.9	10.0	29.4	29.4	29.4
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES	29.4	29.4	(0.0)	29.4	14.7	29.4	29.4	29.4	44.9	10.0	29.4	29.4	29.4
Scholarships													
Johnson O'Malley						13.9			4.8				13.1
Adult Education													
Tr Con Comm Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION						13.9			4.8				13.1
Tribal Courts													
Law Enforcement													
Comm Fire Prot													
Other, Pub Safety & Just													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE													
Adult Voc Trng													
Employ Asst (D E)													
Economic Development													
Other, Economic Dev													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT													
Nat Resources, Gen													
Agriculture													
Agric Extension													
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks													
Minerals and Mining													
Other, Resources Mgmt													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
Trust Svcs , Gen													
Other Rights Protect													
Real Estate Services													
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ Qual Svc													
Other, Trust Services													
TRUST SERVICES													
Executive Direction													
Administrative Svcs													
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION													
** GRAND TOTAL **	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	45.3	31.4	140.9	52.7	31.4	31.4	31.4	44.5

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CENTRAL CALIFORNIA PROGRAM TITLE	CHOOPDA	NORTH FORK	PICAYUNE	PINOLEVILLE	POTTER VALLEY	REDWOOD VALLEY	ROUND VALLEY	RUMSEY	SANTA ROSA	GREENVILLE	SHINGLE SPRINGS	STEWARTS POINT	BISHOP
Community Svcs													
Aid to Tribal Govt	31.4	111.2	112.2	102.3	111.2	111.2	10.0	2.0	2.0	111.2	2.0	2.0	10.0
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)				38.3									
Self Governance													
New Tribes		(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)				0.0			
Other, Tribal Government													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	31.4	111.2	112.2	140.6	111.2	111.2	10.0	2.0	2.0	111.2	2.0	2.0	10.0
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families													
Indian Child Welfare Act	(0.0)	29.4	44.9	(0.0)	29.4	29.4	37.5	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	37.5
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES	(0.0)	29.4	44.9	(0.0)	29.4	29.4	37.5	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	37.5
Scholarships													
Johnson O'Malley						5.0				3.5			33.5
Adult Education													
Tr Con Comm Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION						5.0				3.5			33.5
Tribal Courts													
Law Enforcement													
Comm Fire Prot.													
Other, Pub. Safety & Just													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE													
Adult Voc Trng													
Employ. Asst.(O.E.)													
Economic Development													
Other, Economic Dev													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT													
Nat. Resources, Gen													
Agriculture													
Agric Extension													
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks													
Minerals and Mining													
Other, Resources Mgmt.													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
Trust Svcs., Gen													
Other Rights Protect.													
Real Estate Services													
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ. Qual. Svc													
Other, Trust Services													
TRUST SERVICES													
Executive Direction													
Administrative Svcs													
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION													
** GRAND TOTAL **	31.4	140.6	157.1	140.6	140.6	145.6	47.5	31.4	31.4	144.1	31.4	31.4	61.0

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA PROGRAM TITLE	TABLE MOUNTAIN	TULE RIVER	LONE PINE	MOORETOWN	SHERWOOD VALLEY	ELEM INDIAN COLONY	TUOLUMNE	UPPER LAKE	COYOTE VALLEY	BRIDGEPORT PAIUTE	DEATH VALLEY TIMBI-SHA SHOSHONE	CHICO RANCHERIA	COVELO IND COMMUNITY
Community Svcs													
Aid to Tribal Govt	2.0	168.7	2.0	112.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	16.7			
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)											2.0		
Self Governance													
New Tribes				0.0									
Other, Tribal Government													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	2.0	168.7	2.0	112.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	16.7	2.0		
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families													
Indian Child Welfare Act	29.4	37.5	29.4	44.9	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	14.7	29.4		
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES	29.4	37.5	29.4	44.9	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	14.7	29.4		
Scholarships		26.1											
Johnson O'Malley		17.7			9.3				6.7			0.8	24.5
Adult Education		20.6											
Tr Con Comm Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION		64.4			9.3				6.7			0.8	24.5
Tribal Courts													
Law Enforcement													
Comm Fire Prot		17.0											
Other, Pub Safety & Just													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE		17.0											
Adult Voc Trng													
Employ Asst (D.E.)													
Economic Development													
Other, Economic Dev													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT													
Nat. Resources, Gen													
Agriculture		5.0											
Agric Extension													
Forestry		53.1											
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks		3.3											
Minerals and Mining													
Other, Resources Mgmt													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT		61.4											
Trust Svcs., Gen													
Other Rights Protect		8.4											
Real Estate Services		4.8											
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ. Qual. Svc													
Other, Trust Services													
TRUST SERVICES		13.2											
Executive Direction													
Administrative Svcs													
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION													
** GRAND TOTAL **	31.4	362.2	31.4	157.1	40.7	31.4	31.4	31.4	38.1	31.4	31.4	0.8	24.5

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NORTHERN CALIFORNIA PROGRAM TITLE	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TOTAL	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AGENCY	ALTURAS	FORT BIDWELL	PIT RIVER	SUSANVILLE	BIG LAGOON	RESIGHINI	BLUE LAKE	ELK VALLEY	ROHNERVILLE	QUARTZ VALLEY	SMITH RIVER
Community Svcs													
Aid to Tribal Govt	1,650.8	1,082.8							119.3	111.2	115.1	111.2	111.2
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)	165.7								76.6		89.1		
Self Governance													
New Tribes	0.0								0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other, Tribal Government													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	1,816.5	1,082.8							195.9	111.2	204.2	111.2	111.2
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families	150.0	150.0											
Indian Child Welfare Act	478.7		31.4	31.1	58.0	47.9	31.4	31.4	36.7	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES	629.7	150.0	31.4	31.1	58.0	47.9	31.4	31.4	36.7	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4
Scholarships	36.3	36.3											
Johnson O'Malley	32.3			2.7		6.0			1.3			11.2	
Adult Education													
Tr Con Comm Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION	68.6	36.3		2.7		6.0			1.3			11.2	
Tribal Courts													
Law Enforcement													
Comm Fire Prot	16.7	16.7											
Other, Pub Safety & Just													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	16.7	16.7											
Adult Voc Trng	72.8	72.8											
Employ Asst (D E)													
Economic Development													
Other, Economic Dev													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	72.8	72.8											
Nat Resources, Gen	8.9	8.9											
Agriculture	39.2	39.2											
Agric Extension													
Forestry	101.0	101.0											
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks	0.3	0.3											
Minerals and Mining													
Other, Resources Mgmt													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	150.4	150.4											
Trust Svcs , Gen													
Other Rights Protect	56.8	56.8											
Real Estate Services	141.4	140.7							0.3		0.4		
Real Estate Appraisals	0.6	0.6											
Environ Qual Svc													
Other, Trust Services													
TRUST SERVICES	198.8	198.1							0.3		0.4		
Executive Direction	102.5	102.5											
Administrative Svcs	101.7	101.7											
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	204.2	204.2											
** GRAND TOTAL **	3,157.7	1,911.3	31.4	33.8	58.0	53.9	31.4	31.4	234.2	140.6	234.0	151.8	140.6

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA PROGRAM TITLE	TABLE BLUFF	TRINIDAD	CEDARVILLE
Community Svcs			
Aid to Tribal Govt			
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)			
Self Governance			
New Tribes			
Other, Tribal Government			
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT			
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families			
Indian Child Welfare Act	31.4	31.4	31.4
Other, Human Services			
HUMAN SERVICES	31.4	31.4	31.4
Scholarships			
Johnson O'Malley	6.2	4.9	
Adult Education			
Tr Con Comm Colleges			
Other, Education			
EDUCATION	6.2	4.9	
Tribal Courts			
Law Enforcement			
Comm Fire Prot			
Other, Pub Safety & Just			
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE			
Adult Voc Trng			
Employ Asst (D E)			
Economic Development			
Other, Economic Dev			
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			
Nat Resources, Gen			
Agriculture			
Agric Extension			
Forestry			
Water Resources			
Wildlife & Parks			
Minerals and Mining			
Other, Resources Mgmt			
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT			
Trust Svcs , Gen			
Other Rights Protect			
Real Estate Services			
Real Estate Appraisals			
Environ Qual Svc			
Other, Trust Services			
TRUST SERVICES			
Executive Direction			
Administrative Svcs			
Safety Management			
Common Support Services			
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
** GRAND TOTAL **	37.6	36.3	31.4

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PROGRAM TITLE	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TOTAL	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AGENCY	AUGUSTINE	CABAZON	CAHUILLA	CAMPO	CAPITAN GRANDE	BARONA	CUYAPAIPE	INAJA	JAMUL	LA JOLLA	LA POSTA
Community Svcs													
Aid to Tribal Govt	1,468.2	1,250.5	31.4	31.4	31.4								21.4
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)													
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Other, Tribal Government													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	1,468.2	1,250.5	31.4	31.4	31.4								21.4
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families	150.0	150.0											
Indian Child Welfare Act	670.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	47.9	10.0
Other, Human Services	30.0	30.0											
HUMAN SERVICES	1,050.0	180.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	47.9	10.0
Scholarships	100.0	100.0											
Johnson O'Malley	62.7					7.3						10.4	
Adult Education	100.0	100.0											
Tr Con Comm Colleges													
Other, Education	7.0												
EDUCATION	269.7	200.0				7.3						10.4	
Tribal Courts													
Law Enforcement	70.0	70.0											
Comm Fire Prot	156.4	143.0											
Other, Pub Safety & Just													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	226.4	213.0											
Adult Voc Trng	90.0	90.0											
Employ Asst (D E)													
Economic Development	7.4												
Other, Economic Dev													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	97.4	90.0											
Nat Resources, Gen													
Agriculture	27.0	27.0											
Agric Extension													
Forestry	59.0	59.0											
Water Resources	161.0	161.0											
Wildlife and Parks	28.0	28.0											
Minerals and Mining													
Other, Resources Mgmt													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	275.0	275.0											
Trust Svcs , Gen													
Other Rights Protect	57.5	57.5											
Real Estate Services	209.0	209.0											
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ Qual Svc	73.0	73.0											
Other, Trust Services													
TRUST SERVICES	339.5	339.5											
Executive Direction	125.1	125.1											
Administrative Svcs	185.4	185.4											
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	310.5	310.5											
** GRAND TOTALS **	4,036.7	2,858.5	31.4	31.4	31.4	38.7	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	58.3	31.4

FY 1997 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PROGRAM TITLE	LOS COYOTES	MANZANITA	MESA GRANDE	MORONGO	PALA	PAUMA	PECHANGA	RINCON	SAN MANUEL	SAN PASQUAL	SANTA ROSA	SANTA YNEZ	SANTA YSABEL
Community Svcs													
Aid to Tribal Govt			35.3			8.9			0.0		6.4		
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)													
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Other, Tribal Government													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT			35.3			8.9			0.0		6.4		
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families													
Indian Child Welfare Act	31.4	31.4	14.4	47.5	47.5	29.4	47.5	47.9	45.9	31.4	31.8	31.4	47.5
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES	31.4	31.4	14.4	47.5	47.5	29.4	47.5	47.9	45.9	31.4	31.8	31.4	47.5
Scholarships													
Johnson O'Malley		2.6		20.3		8.1						8.1	
Adult Education													
Tr Con Comm Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION		2.6		20.3		8.1						8.1	
Tribal Courts													
Law Enforcement													
Comm Fire Prot.													
Other, Pub Safety & Just													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE													
Adult Voc Trng													
Employ Asst.(D.E.)													
Economic Development													
Other, Economic Dev													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT													
Nat Resources, Gen													
Agriculture													
Agric Extension													
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife and Parks													
Minerals and Mining													
Other, Resources Mgmt													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
Trust Svcs., Gen													
Other Rights Protect													
Real Estate Services													
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ Qual Svc													
Other, Trust Services													
TRUST SERVICES													
Executive Direction													
Administrative Svcs													
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION													
** GRAND TOTALS **	31.4	34.0	49.7	67.8	47.5	48.4	47.5	47.9	45.9	31.4	38.2	39.5	47.5

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PROGRAM TITLE	SOBOBA	SYCUAN	TORRES-MARTINEZ	RAMONA	TWENTY NINE PALMS	VIEJAS
Community Svcs						
Aid to Tribal Govt	32.9	0.0	1.6		17.0	
Consol Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)						
Self Governance						
New Tribes						
Other, Tribal Government						
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	32.9	0.0	1.6		17.0	
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families						
Indian Child Welfare Act	15.0	29.4	31.5	31.4	0.0	31.4
Other, Human Services						
HUMAN SERVICES	15.0	29.4	31.5	31.4	0.0	31.4
Scholarships						
Johnson O'Malley			5.9			
Adult Education						
Tr Con Comm Colleges						
Other, Education					7.0	
EDUCATION			5.9		7.0	
Tribal Courts						
Law Enforcement						
Comm Fire Prot		13.4				
Other, Pub Safety & Just						
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE		13.4				
Adult Voc Trng						
Employ Asst (D.E.)						
Economic Development					7.4	
Other, Economic Dev						
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT					7.4	
Nat. Resources, Gen						
Agriculture						
Agric Extension						
Forestry						
Water Resources						
Wildlife and Parks						
Minerals and Mining						
Other, Resources Mgmt						
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT						
Trust Svcs , Gen						
Other Rights Protect						
Real Estate Services						
Real Estate Appraisals						
Environ Qual Svc						
Other, Trust Services						
TRUST SERVICES						
Executive Direction						
Administrative Svcs						
Safety Management						
Common Support Services						
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						
** GRAND TOTALS **	47.9	42.8	39.0	31.4	31.4	31.4

FY 1997 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

ALBUQUERQUE PROGRAM TITLE	ALBUQUERQUE AREA TOTAL	FIELD OPS	SOUTHERN PUEBLOS	ACOMA	COCHITI	ISLETA	JEMEZ	SANDIA	SAN FELIPE	SANTA ANA	SANTO DOMINGO	ZIA	YSLETA DEL SUR
Community Svcs	226.0												
Aid to Tribal Govt	2,483.0	102.1	267.5	98.8	55.9	161.6	116.1	146.0	69.5	33.0	158.6	59.4	
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)	4,333.2		16.5										929.5
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Other, Tribal Government	238.4												
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	7,280.6	102.1	304.0	98.6	55.9	161.6	116.1	146.0	69.5	33.0	158.6	59.4	929.5
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families	3,047.8	241.7	309.5	117.4		101.1	53.9	10.3	94.6		222.9	17.9	
Indian Child Welfare Act	1,130.9			74.7	44.8	64.8	54.7	29.3	57.0	44.6	64.7	44.8	44.6
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES	4,178.7	241.7	309.5	192.1	44.8	165.9	108.6	39.6	151.6	44.6	287.6	62.7	44.6
Scholarships	2,158.7		138.6	105.2		105.6	59.6		71.3		128.3	26.7	
Johnson O'Malley	551.5			72.3	11.4		19.7	6.0	31.5	16.4	77.5	7.0	19.7
Adult Education	440.9			14.5	15.6	14.0	14.1	14.0	14.0		14.8	14.9	
Tr Con Comm Colleges													
Other, Education	53.6												
* EDUCATION*	3,204.7		138.6	192.0	27.0	119.8	93.4	20.0	116.6	18.4	221.6	48.6	19.7
Tribal Courts	1,043.6	124.9	(0.0)	69.1	22.4	73.1	31.9	21.5	28.4	21.8	30.8	22.1	
Law Enforcement	5,733.8	227.7	837.6	328.6		302.2				55.5			
Comm Fire Prot.	116.2												
Other, Pub Safety & Just	412.5		169.9										
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	7,306.3	352.6	1,037.5	397.9	22.4	375.3	31.9	21.5	28.4	77.3	30.8	22.1	
Adult Voc Trng	615.5		320.1										
Employ Asst (D E)	125.6												
Economic Development	408.4	61.6	121.3										
Other, Economic Dev													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	1,149.7	61.6	441.4										
Nat. Resources, Gen	463.6	373.4											
Agriculture	3,170.2	(7.6)	1,087.0										
Agric Extension	64.9												
Forestry	2,166.3	299.2	116.7										
Water Resources	128.4												
Wildlife & Parks	435.2												
Minerals and Mining	64.2	43.9											
Other, Resources Mgmt.													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	6,513.0	708.7	1,206.7										
Trust Svcs , Gen.	317.9	317.9											
Other Rights Protect.	629.0	585.7											
Real Estate Services	1,164.9		202.3										
Real Estate Appraisals	1.4												
Environ Qual Svc													
Other, Trust Services													
TRUST SERVICES	2,113.2	903.6	202.3										
Executive Direction	1,086.2		165.3										
Administrative Svcs	1,449.7		410.3										
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	2,535.9		575.6										
** GRAND TOTALS **	34,282.1	2,370.3	4,215.6	880.6	150.1	822.6	352.0	227.1	366.3	173.5	698.6	192.8	993.6

FY 1997 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

ALBUQUERQUE PROGRAM TITLE	LAGUNA	NORTHERN PUEBLOS	NAMBE	PICURIS	POJOAQUE	SAN ILDEFONSO	SAN JUAN PUEBLO	TAOS	TESUQUE	SOUTHERN UTE	UTE MOUNTAIN UTE	JICARILLA	MESCALERO
Community Svcs	55.2										0.0		
Aid to Tribal Govt		66.0									13.4	34.2	780.5
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)	1,191.6		174.4	156.3	147.9	302.4	497.3	747.0	170.1				
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Other, Tribal Government											238.4		
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	1,247.0	66.0	174.4	156.3	147.9	302.4	497.3	747.0	170.1		251.8	34.2	780.5
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families		147.2								90.0	591.5	397.2	245.9
Indian Child Welfare Act	(0.0)		41.8	32.1	24.5	41.1	45.8	68.7	24.5	58.0	61.2	65.0	54.2
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES	(0.0)	147.2	41.8	32.1	24.5	41.1	45.8	68.7	24.5	148.0	652.7	462.2	300.1
Scholarships	347.2	317.6									46.4	187.9	58.7
Johnson O'Malley	50.8							18.0		25.9	41.0	62.8	89.5
Adult Education	39.1									51.0	20.8	36.7	
Tr Con Comm Colleges													
Other, Education											53.6		
* EDUCATION*	437.1	317.8						18.0		76.9	161.8	287.4	148.2
Tribal Courts										95.0	171.2		85.7
Law Enforcement	0.0	206.0			214.7					600.5	459.8	83.3	615.8
Comm Fire Prot												4.9	10.0
Other, Pub Safety & Just		138.1									74.5		
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	0.0	344.1			214.7					695.5	705.5	88.2	711.3
Adult Voc Trng		61.2								104.0	54.5		
Employ Asst (D E)												32.5	
Economic Development		161.5								64.0			
Other, Economic Dev													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		222.7								168.0	54.5	32.5	
Nat. Resources, Gen		90.4											
Agriculture	104.7	174.8								300.0	141.8	351.9	418.2
Agric Extension										74.3			
Forestry	22.2	265.7								141.4		625.2	521.1
Water Resources	88.3	60.1											
Wildlife & Parks		111.2		13.9				121.6			(0.0)	129.2	59.1
Minerals and Mining	20.3												
Other, Resources Mgmt													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	215.5	702.2		13.9				121.6		515.7	141.8	1,106.3	998.4
Trust Svcs , Gen													
Other Rights Protect		43.3											
Real Estate Services	66.4	147.8								190.0	96.8	232.8	63.6
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ Qual Svc													
Other, Trust Services													
TRUST SERVICES	66.4	191.1								190.0	96.8	232.9	63.8
Executive Direction	110.8	103.0								158.2	109.9	76.7	120.0
Administrative Svcs	132.2	169.5								57.0	95.3	166.7	215.5
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	243.0	272.5								213.2	205.2	245.4	335.5
** GRAND TOTALS **	2,209.0	2,263.3	216.2	202.3	387.1	343.5	543.1	955.5	194.6	2,007.3	2,270.1	2,489.0	3,337.8

ALBUQUERQUE PROGRAM TITLE	ZUNI	RAMAH NAVAJO
Community Svcs		170 8
Aid to Tribal Govt		298 4
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)		
Self Governance		
New Tribes		
Other, Tribal Government		
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT		469.2
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families	81.4	325.4
Indian Child Welfare Act	89.8	
Other, Human Services		
HUMAN SERVICES	171.2	325.4
Scholarships	442.9	121.5
Johnson O'Malley		
Adult Education		177.4
Tr.Con Comm Colleges		
Other, Education		
* EDUCATION*	442.9	298.9
Tribal Courts	221.4	24.5
Law Enforcement	1,255.2	546.9
Comm Fire Prot	90.6	10.7
Other, Pub Safety & Just		
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	1,567.2	582.1
Adult Voc Trng		75.7
Employ Asst (D E)	93.3	
Economic Development		
Other, Economic Dev		
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	93.3	75.7
Nat Resources, Gen		
Agriculture	294.0	305.6
Agric Extension		10.6
Forestry	128.5	43.3
Water Resources		
Wildlife & Parks		
Minerals and Mining		
Other, Resources Mgmt		
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	422.5	359.5
Trust Svcs , Gen		
Other Rights Protect		
Real Estate Services	92 8	72.4
Real Estate Appraisals	1.4	
Environ Qual Svc		
Other, Trust Services		
TRUST SERVICES	94.2	72.4
Executive Direction	140 8	103.7
Administrative Svcs	96.0	105.2
Safety Management		
Common Support Services		
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	236.8	208.9
** GRAND TOTALS **	3,027.9	2,392.1

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NAVAJO PROGRAM TITLE	NAVAJO AREA TOTAL	FIELD OPS	SHIPROCK AGENCY	WESTERN NAVAJO AGENCY	EASTERN NAVAJO AGENCY	CHINLE AGENCY	FORT DEFIANCE AGENCY
Community Svcs							
Aid to Tribal Govt	727.9	727.9					
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)							
Self Governance							
New Tribes							
Other, Tribal Government							
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	727.9	727.9					
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families	5,042.1	4,864.9			95.1	82.1	
Indian Child Welfare Act	747.1	747.1					
Other, Human Services							
HUMAN SERVICES	5,789.2	5,612.0			95.1	82.1	
Scholarships	10,948.9	10,948.9					
Johnson O'Malley	4,358.6	4,358.8					
Adult Education	78.7		0.0	0.0	78.7		(0.0)
Tr Con Comm Colleges							
Other, Education							
EDUCATION	15,386.2	15,307.5	0.0	0.0	78.7		(0.0)
Tribal Courts	795.8	795.8					
Law Enforcement	20,624.2	20,624.2					
Comm Fire Prot							
Other, Pub Safety & Just							
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	21,420.0	21,420.0					
Adult Voc Trng	0.0		(0.0)		0.0		
Employ Asst (D E)							
Economic Development	107.3	107.3		(0.0)		0.0	
Other, Economic Dev							
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	107.3	107.3	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	
Nat Resources, Gen	102.1	102.1					
Agriculture	5,450.7	2,305.4	901.4	480.4	624.9	491.3	647.2
Agric Extension							
Forestry	936.1	936.1					
Water Resources	759.0	759.0					
Wildlife & Parks	507.8	507.8					
Minerals and Mining	417.7	417.7					
Other, Resources Mgmt							
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	6,173.5	5,028.2	901.4	480.4	624.9	491.3	647.2
Trust Svcs , Gen							
Other Rights Protect	88.0	88.0					
Real Estate Services	1,606.6	295.1	359.7	157.9	528.9	129.7	135.3
Real Estate Appraisals	190.4	190.4					
Environ Qual Svc	237.0	237.0					
Other, Trust Services							
TRUST SERVICES	2,121.9	810.4	359.7	157.9	528.9	129.7	135.3
Executive Direction	219.2	219.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Administrative Svcs	2,869.6	2,869.6	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Safety Management	620.0	194.7	92.9	82.9	86.3	86.1	77.1
Common Support Services							
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	3,708.8	3,283.5	92.9	82.9	86.3	86.1	77.1
** GRAND TOTALS **	57,434.9	52,296.9	1,354.1	721.2	1,413.9	789.2	859.7

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PORTLAND PROGRAM TITLE	PORTLAND AREA TOTAL	FIELO OPS	SAMISH	SILETZ AGENCY	COOS, UMPQUA, SIUSLAW	COW CREEK	COQUILLE	COLVILLE	FT HALL	NW BAND OF SHOSHONI	NORTHERN IDAHO	COEUR D'ALENE	NEZ PERCE
Community Svcs	708.7			1.4									
Aid to Tribal Govt	1,518.7	75.7					(0.0)	7.8		147.5	61.3		0.0
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)	7,017.0				484.4	396.9	796.2					1,661.8	1,566.0
Self Governance													
New Tribes	374.0	75.0	299.0										
Other, Tribal Government	597.6												
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	10,216.0	150.7	299.0	1.4	484.4	396.9	796.2	7.8		147.5	61.3	1,661.8	1,566.0
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families	2,370.7	128.8		20.9				328.7	232.8		221.8	(0.0)	
Indian Child Welfare Act	887.9				29.4	29.4	(0.0)	74.9	74.6	29.4		(0.0)	0.0
Other, Human Services	423.2							167.1					
HUMAN SERVICES	3,681.8	128.8		20.9	29.4	29.4	(0.0)	570.7	307.4	29.4	221.8	(0.0)	0.0
Scholarships	1,632.1							266.0	146.9	16.2			336.9
Johnson O'Malley	729.6				12.1	12.0	10.7	103.8				18.5	7.1
Adult Education	253.0							155.1	61.0	0.9			(0.0)
Tr Con Comm Colleges													
Other, Education	354.6				94.9								
* EDUCATION*	2,969.3				107.0	12.0	10.7	524.9	207.9	17.1		18.5	344.0
Tribal Courts	1,310.3	403.7						151.6	238.5				
Law Enforcement	5,508.2							907.0	1,226.2		923.2		
Comm.Fire Prot.	19.0								13.3				
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.	1,256.5							200.0					
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	8,094.0	403.7						1,258.6	1,478.0		923.2		
Adult Voc Trng	1,074.3	9.7						274.9	203.7				0.0
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)	239.2							94.0	17.4				
Economic Development	414.3	47.9						4.9	92.0		76.2	(0.0)	
Other, Economic Dev													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	1,727.9	57.7						373.8	313.1		76.2	(0.0)	0.0
Nat. Resources, Gen	636.6	63.5						123.2		29.5			
Agriculture	1,922.4	49.7						503.1	397.2			(0.0)	
Agric Extension	92.0								34.2				
Forestry	11,852.6	635.2		83.8				3,199.0	11.0			(0.1)	0.0
Water Resources	669.8							318.4	100.0				
Wildlife & Parks	2,019.5	51.9						319.1	32.6				
Minerals and Mining	114.4	28.2						2.5					
Other, Resources Mgmt.	1,238.1												
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	18,545.5	828.5		83.8				4,465.3	575.0	29.5		(0.1)	0.0
Trust Svcs., Gen	649.2	135.3					0.0	11.1					
Other Rights Protect.	116.2				10.1				46.3			(0.0)	
Real Estate Services	2,307.3	136.4		93.8				435.6	241.2		179.4	(0.0)	
Real Estate Appraisals	713.2	711.7											
Environ. Qual. Svc	54.4	20.5						4.3	29.1			(0.0)	
Other, Trust Services													
TRUST SERVICES	3,840.3	1,003.9		93.8	10.1		0.0	451.0	316.6		179.4	(0.0)	
Executive Direction	1,347.9			78.2				136.9	130.1		205.1		(0.0)
Administrative Svcs	2,630.1			183.8			0.0	225.2	170.0	12.5	158.7		
Safety Management	1.5								1.4	0.1			
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	3,979.5			262.0			0.0	362.1	301.5	12.6	363.8		(0.0)
** GRAND TOTAL**	53,054.4	2,573.3	299.0	461.8	630.9	438.3	806.9	8,014.2	3,499.5	236.1	1,925.5	1,680.2	1,910.0

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PORTLAND PROGRAM TITLE	OLYMPIC PENINSULA AGENCY	CHEHALIS	HOH	QUILEUTE	SHOALWATER	UMATILLA	WARM SPRINGS	KLAMATH	BURNS PAIUTE	PUDGET SOUND	NOOKSACK	PUYALLUP	TULALIP
Community Svcs		19.3						258.7		429.4			
Aid to Tribal Govt	103.4	43.3	14.8	31.1	41.6			437.1	29.4		29.8		24.9
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)													
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Other, Tribal Government						556.6						40.8	
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	103.4	62.6	14.8	31.1	41.6	556.6		695.8	29.4	429.4	29.8	40.8	24.9
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families	243.2		9.5	37.4			334.2	146.5	71.2	41.0	14.2		
Indian Child Welfare Act		44.7	29.4	44.7	44.8	0.0	64.6	78.1	29.4		54.2	(0.0)	60.8
Other, Human Services						166.5						89.6	
HUMAN SERVICES	243.2	44.7	38.9	82.1	44.8	166.5	398.8	224.6	100.6	41.0	68.4	89.6	60.8
Scholarships		12.5	8.9	23.3	8.9			276.3	26.0		16.0	15.6	
Johnson O'Malley		14.5		12.9	2.2	51.5	98.9	45.9	7.4		19.0	4.6	47.3
Adult Education		7.0	1.7	4.2	1.6			5.0	7.1		6.4		
Tr Con Comm Colleges													
Other, Education						170.7		88.1				0.9	
* EDUCATION*		34.0	10.6	40.4	12.7	222.2	98.9	415.3	40.5		41.4	21.5	47.3
Tribal Courts				160.5			138.9		29.1			0.0	
Law Enforcement	122.5	232.0	69.3	239.8	80.6		256.9		141.5		0.4		44.5
Comm Fire Prot													
Other, Pub Safety & Just						730.1						311.1	
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	122.5	232.0	69.3	400.3	80.6	730.1	395.8		170.6		0.4	311.1	44.5
Adult Voc Trng	83.6			22.9				196.8			13.9	11.9	
Employ Asst (D E)	0.9							66.4	16.3				44.2
Economic Development	54.4					(0.0)		63.4			1.6		
Other, Economic Dev													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	138.9			22.9		(0.0)		326.6	16.3		15.5	11.9	44.2
Nat. Resources, Gen						141.8	67.1	208.8			0.1		
Agriculture						(0.0)	247.8						
Agric Extension													
Forestry	1,255.1					192.7	1,849.6				0.2		38.0
Water Resources							251.2				0.2		
Wildlife & Parks		133.3	24.0	19.5	36.8		310.8	730.1			5.5		51.9
Minerals and Mining													
Other, Resources Mgmt						823.9						414.2	
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	1,255.1	133.3	24.0	19.5	36.8	1,158.4	2,726.5	938.9			6.0	414.2	89.9
Trust Svcs , Gen										495.1	2.7		
Other Rights Protect													
Real Estate Services	360.6					156.9	134.0				0.1		
Real Estate Appraisals											1.5		
Environ Qual Svc.											0.5		
Other, Trust Services													
TRUST SERVICES	360.6					156.9	134.0			495.1	4.8		
Executive Direction	123.7					115.9	125.8						
Administrative Svcs	264.0					154.5	250.2	(0.0)		257.1	22.5		
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	387.7					270.4	376.0	(0.0)		257.1	22.5		
** GRAND TOTAL**	2,611.3	506.6	157.6	596.3	218.7	3,261.3	4,130.0	2,601.2	357.4	1,222.6	188.8	889.1	311.6

FY 1997 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PORTLAND PROGRAM TITLE	SAUK SIUATTLE	UPPER SKAGIT	STILLA-GUAMISH	YAKIMA	SPOKANE AGENCY	SPOKANE TRIBE	KALISPEL	FLATHEAD	METLAKATLA
Community Svcs									
Aid to Tribal Govt	(0.0)	17.0	0.0	26.6		146.6	280.8		
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)	151.9		114.1						1,845.7
Self Governance									
New Tribes									
Other, Tribal Government									
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	151.9	17.0	114.1	26.6		146.6	280.8		1,845.7
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families	0.0	10.1		308.5	66.4	119.9	35.9		
Indian Child Welfare Act		35.4	(0.0)	89.8		44.9	29.4		0.0
Other, Human Services									
HUMAN SERVICES	0.0	45.5	(0.0)	398.3	66.4	164.8	65.3		0.0
Scholarships	0.0	16.8		342.2		119.4			
Johnson O'Malley	4.9	6.0	4.3	213.9		27.6	4.3		
Adult Education		3.0							
Tr Con Comm Colleges									
Other, Education									
* EDUCATION*	4.9	25.8	4.3	556.1		147.0	4.3		
Tribal Courts		24.4		107.1		41.1	15.4		
Law Enforcement	(0.0)	68.5		727.3	424.4		43.9	(0.0)	
Comm Fire Prot				0.7		5.0			
Other, Pub Safety & Just						15.3			
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	(0.0)	92.9		835.1	424.4	61.4	59.3	(0.0)	
Adult Voc Trng		5.0		200.4		51.5			
Employ Asst (D E)									
Economic Development					72.1	1.9			
Other, Economic Dev									
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		5.0		200.4	72.1	53.4			
Nat Resources, Gen						2.6			
Agriculture	(0.0)			575.5	75.7	43.6	29.8		
Agric Extension				57.8					
Forestry		8.5		3,675.6	702.2	33.1		168.8	
Water Resources									
Wildlife & Parks	(0.0)		(0.0)	227.0		0.2			76.8
Minerals and Mining					83.7				
Other, Resources Mgmt									
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	(0.0)	8.5	(0.0)	4,535.9	861.6	79.5	29.8	168.8	76.8
Trust Svcs , Gen						5.0	(0.0)		
Other Rights Protect	0.0			59.8					
Real Estate Services				498.5	70.8				
Real Estate Appraisals									
Environ Qual Svc									
Other, Trust Services									
TRUST SERVICES	0.0			558.3	70.8	5.0	(0.0)		
Executive Direction				137.5	89.5	0.5		128.5	76.2
Administrative Svcs				335.9	213.8	28.3		272.8	80.8
Safety Management									
Common Support Services									
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION				473.4	303.3	28.8		401.3	157.0
** GRAND TOTAL**	156.8	194.7	118.4	7,584.1	1,798.8	686.5	439.5	570.1	2,079.5

FY 1997 - PRESIDENT'S REQUEST - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

EASTERN PROGRAM TITLE	EASTERN AREA TOTAL	FIELD OPS	MOHEGAN	JENA CHOCTAW	INDIAN TOWNSHIP	PLEASANT POIINT	PENOBSCOT	MALISEET	PEQUOT	MICCOSUKEE	NARRAGANSET	POARCH CREEK	WAMPANPOAG
Community Svcs	881.1									50.8	119 0	144 6	
Aid to Tribal Govt	3,360.7	144 4				70 1		45.0	74 0	145.4	175 1	134 9	
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)	3,985.7				990 4		972.7	128.5					832 6
Self Governance													
New Tribes	698.0	47.0	515 0	136.0									
Other, Tribal Government													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	8,925.5	191.4	515.0	136.0	990.4	70.1	972.7	173.5	74.0	196 2	294.1	279.5	832 6
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families	1,763.3	110.8				178 1	188 0	75.0	39 5	44 7	158 4	135 0	
Indian Child Welfare Act	1,153.1					54.8	54 9	44.9	45 1	54 4	54 8	54 8	(0 0)
Other, Human Services	179.7												
HUMAN SERVICES	3,096.1	110.8				232.9	242.9	119.9	84.8	99.1	213.2	189.8	(0 0)
Scholarships	890.7					158.9			7 3	13.3	95 2		
Johnson O'Malley	495.7							13.0	10.0		52.3	27 3	
Adult Education	458.8								64 1	8 4	89.4	64 1	
Tr Con Comm Colleges													
Other, Education	569.8												
* EDUCATION*	2,415.0					158.9		13 0	81.4	21.7	236 9	91.4	
Tribal Courts	1,016.5					145.5	178 0			25.1		89 7	
Law Enforcement	3,541.8	76.8				168 0	333 1		27.7	647 9	10 7	323 6	
Comm Fire Prot	502.0					48.3	153.1		81.6	35 0		144 2	
Other, Pub Safety & Just													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	5,060.3	76.8				361.8	664.2		109.3	908 0	10.7	557.5	
Adult Voc Trng	733.9					81.0			39 9		114 0		
Employ Asst (D E)	44.0										19 0		
Economic Development	482.5	145.0								83.0		97.4	
Other, Economic Dev													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	1,270.4	145.0				81.0			39.9	83.0	133.0	97.4	
Nat. Resources, Gen	187.4	70.4										117 0	
Agriculture	755.0					23.9							
Agric Extension	198.6												
Forestry	769.0	81.4				116.9		24.0			56 0		
Water Resources	1,173.4									423 2			
Wildlife & Parks	500.7					103 9	81.0			109 2	52.0	31 7	
Minerals and Mining													
Other, Resources Mgmt	192.8												
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	3,776.9	131.8				244.7	81.0	24.0		532.4	108.0	148.7	
Trust Svcs , Gen	60.1								52.0				
Other Rights Protect	129.1										25 0		
Real Estate Services	1,054.0	64.1						35.0		119.1	62 1		
Real Estate Appraisals	94.8	94.8											
Environ Qual Svc													
Other, Trust Services													
TRUST SERVICES	1,338.0	158.9						35.0	52.0	119.1	87.1		
Executive Direction	558.3												
Administrative Svcs	565.7												
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	1,124.0												
** GRAND TOTALS **	27,006.2	814.7	515.0	136.0	990.4	1,149.4	1,960.8	365.4	441.2	1,859.5	1,083 0	1,364.3	832 8

FY 1997 - PRESIDENT'S REQUEST - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

EASTERN PROGRAM TITLE	AROOSTOOK MICMAC	CATAWBA	TUNICA BILOXI	CHITIMACHA	COUSHATTA	NEW YORK LIASON	SENECA	ONONDAGA	ST REGIS MOHAWK	TONAWANDA	TUSCARORA	ONEIDA NATION	CAYUGA
Community Svcs			124.1	0.0		41.7	131.1		148.0				81.8
Aid to Tribal Govt	481.4	1,505.8	49.0								16.0	160.1	
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)				717.0									
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Other, Tribal Government													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	481.4	1,505.8	173.1	717.0		41.7	131.1		148.0		16.0	160.1	81.8
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families			34.0		47.3				22.5				
Indian Child Welfare Act	44.9	54.9	29.4	20.0	46.6		81.4	47.9	62.6	47.9	45.6	69.9	
Other, Human Services												179.7	
HUMAN SERVICES	44.9	54.9	63.4	20.0	93.9		81.4	47.9	85.1	47.9	45.6	249.6	
Scholarships			9.0		61.8	61.0	155.3		91.8				
Johnson O'Malley	26.4				8.9		129.1		116.6				
Adult Education													
Tr.Con Comm Colleges													
Other, Education												569.8	
* EDUCATION*	26.4		9.0		70.6	61.0	284.4		208.4			569.8	
Tribal Courts									82.2				
Law Enforcement			63.9		68.9		46.1		205.3				
Comm Fire Prot							29.4		10.4				
Other, Pub Safety & Just													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE			63.9		68.9		75.5		297.9				
Adult Voc Trng			4.0		22.0	39.0	158.0		25.6				
Employ Asst (D E)													
Economic Development													
Other, Economic Dev													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			4.0		22.0	39.0	158.0		25.6				
Nat Resources, Gen													
Agriculture					125.1								
Agric Extension													
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks													
Minerals and Mining													
Other, Resources Mgmt												192.8	
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT					125.1							192.8	
Trust Svcs , Gen			8.1										
Other Rights Protect												104.1	
Real Estate Services													
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ Qual Svc													
Other, Trust Services													
TRUST SERVICES			8.1									104.1	
Executive Direction													
Administrative Svcs						268.1							
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						268.1							
** GRAND TOTALS **	552.7	1,560.7	321.5	737.0	380.7	409.8	730.4	47.9	765.0	47.9	61.6	1,276.4	81.8

FY 1997 - PRESIDENT'S REQUEST - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

EASTERN PROGRAM TITLE	CHEROKEE AGENCY	CHEROKEE TRIBE	SEMINOLE AGENCY	SEMINOLE TRIBE	CHOCTAW AGENCY	CHOCTAW TRIBE
Community Svcs				40.0		
Aid to Tribal Govt						359.5
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)		344.5				
Self Governance						
New Tribes						
Other, Tribal Government						
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT		344.5		40.0		359.5
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families	194.2	26.6		167.1		342.1
Indian Child Welfare Act		108.4		54.9		75.0
Other, Human Services						
HUMAN SERVICES	194.2	135.0		222.0		417.1
Scholarships				84.7		152.3
Johnson O'Malley				75.8		36.3
Adult Education				33.1		199.7
Tr Con Comm Colleges						
Other, Education						
* EDUCATION*				193.6		388.3
Tribal Courts	293.0					203.0
Law Enforcement		56.5		256.7		1,056.8
Comm Fire Prot						
Other, Pub. Safety & Just						
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	293.0	56.5		256.7		1,258.6
Adult Voc Trng				122.3		128.1
Employ. Asst (D.E.)				25.0		
Economic Development				97.0		70.1
Other, Economic Dev						
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT				244.3		198.2
Nat. Resources, Gen						
Agriculture				594.0		12.0
Agric Extension	82.3			48.0		68.3
Forestry	171.7		191.8			147.2
Water Resources				750.2		
Wildlife & Parks		75.0				47.9
Minerals and Mining						
Other, Resources Mgmt						
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	254.0	75.0	191.8	1,392.2		275.4
Trust Svcs , Gen						
Other Rights Protect						
Real Estate Services	588.7			109.0		78.0
Real Estate Appraisals						
Environ. Qual. Svc						
Other, Trust Services						
TRUST SERVICES	588.7			109.0		78.0
Executive Direction	159.6		282.5		106.0	
Administrative Svcs	52.8		98.0		147.0	
Safety Management						
Common Support Services						
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	212.4		390.5		253.0	
** GRAND TOTALS **	1,542.3	811.0	582.3	2,457.8	253.0	2,974.1

FY 1997 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

SELF GOVERNANCE COMPACTS PROGRAM TITLE	TLINGIT HAIDA	MILLE LACS	BOIS FORTE	LEECH LAKE	ONEIDA	GRAND TRAVERSE	CHICKASAW	WYANDOTTE	CREEK NATION	CHEROKEE NATION of OKLAHOMA	CHOCTAW	SALT RIVER	DUCK VALLEY
Community Svcs													
Aid to Tribal Govt													
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)													
Self Governance	8,664.2	1,355.4	889.3	1,913.1	1,265.0	2,055.4	3,065.0	224.7	4,095.2	8,787.2	3,889.5	3,088.0	1,584.9
New Tribes													
Other, Tribal Government													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	8,664.2	1,355.4	889.3	1,913.1	1,265.0	2,055.4	3,065.0	224.7	4,095.2	8,787.2	3,889.5	3,088.0	1,584.9
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families													
Indian Child Welfare Act													
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES													
Scholarships													
Johnson O'Malley													
Adult Education													
Tr Con Comm Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION													
Tribal Courts													
Law Enforcement													
Comm Fire Prot													
Other, Pub Safety & Just													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE													
Adult Voc Trng													
Employ Asst (D E)													
Economic Development													
Other, Economic Dev													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT													
Nat Resources, Gen.													
Agriculture													
Agric Extension													
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks													
Minerals and Mining													
Other, Resources Mgmt													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
Trust Svcs , Gen													
Other Rights Protect													
Real Estate Services													
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ Qual Svc													
Other, Trust Services													
TRUST SERVICES													
Executive Direction													
Administrative Svcs													
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION													
GRAND TOTAL	8,664.2	1,355.4	889.3	1,913.1	1,265.0	2,055.4	3,065.0	224.7	4,095.2	8,787.2	3,889.5	3,088.0	1,584.9

FY 1997 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

SELF GOVERNANCE COMPACTS PROGRAM TITLE	DUCKWATER	ELY	REDDING RANCHERIA	KARUK	HOOPA VALLEY	YUROK	SANTA CLARA	GRAND RONOE	SILETZ	KOOTENAI	MAKAH	QUINAULT	SKOKOMISH
Community Svcs													
Aid to Tribal Govt													
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)													
Self Governance	541.1	469.4	396.1	471.3	2,884.6	2,508.0	990.6	1,236.7	1,726.7	374.6	3,350.6	6,614.9	1,014.5
New Tribes													
Other, Tribal Government													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	541.1	469.4	396.1	471.3	2,884.6	2,508.0	990.6	1,236.7	1,726.7	374.6	3,350.6	6,614.9	1,014.5
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families													
Indian Child Welfare Act													
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES													
Scholarships													
Johnson O'Malley													
Adult Education													
Tr Con Comm Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION													
Tribal Courts													
Law Enforcement													
Comm Fire Prot													
Other, Pub Safety & Just													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE													
Adult Voc Trng													
Employ Asst (D E)													
Economic Development													
Other, Economic Dev													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT													
Nat Resources, Gen.													
Agriculture													
Agric Extension													
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks													
Minerals and Mining													
Other, Resources Mgmt													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
Trust Svcs, Gen													
Other Rights Protect													
Real Estate Services													
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ. Qual Svc													
Other, Trust Services													
TRUST SERVICES													
Executive Direction													
Administrative Svcs													
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION													
GRAND TOTAL	541.1	469.4	396.1	471.3	2,884.6	2,508.0	990.6	1,236.7	1,726.7	374.6	3,350.6	6,614.9	1,014.5

FY 1997 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

SELF GOVERNANCE COMPACTS PROGRAM TITLE	SQUAXIN ISLAND	LOWER ELWHA	JAMESTOWN S'KLALLAM	LUMMI	MUCKLESHOOT	NISQUALLY	PORT GAMBLE	SWINOMISH	SUQUAMISH	CONFEDERATE SALISH-KOOTENAI
Community Svcs										
Aid to Tribal Govt										
Consol Tr Govt Pgm(CTGP)										
Self Governance	1,474.8	1,523.6	1,391.8	4,090.0	958.6	1,205.9	1,424.8	1,092.7	1,601.7	5,585.9
New Tribes										
Other, Tribal Government										
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	1,474.8	1,523.6	1,391.8	4,090.0	958.6	1,205.9	1,424.8	1,092.7	1,601.7	5,585.9
Svcs to Children, Elderly & Families										
Indian Child Welfare Act										
Other, Human Services										
HUMAN SERVICES										
Scholarships										
Johnson O'Malley										
Adult Education										
Tr Con Comm Colleges										
Other, Education										
EDUCATION										
Tribal Courts										
Law Enforcement										
Comm Fire Prot										
Other, Pub Safety & Just										
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE										
Adult Voc Trng										
Employ Asst (O E)										
Economic Development										
Other, Economic Dev										
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT										
Nat Resources, Gen										
Agriculture										
Agric Extension										
Forestry										
Water Resources										
Wildlife & Parks										
Minerals and Mining										
Other, Resources Mgmt										
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT										
Trust Svcs , Gen										
Other Rights Protect										
Real Estate Services										
Real Estate Appraisals										
Environ Qual Svc										
Other, Trust Services										
TRUST SERVICES										
Executive Direction										
Administrative Svcs										
Safety Management										
Common Support Services										
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION										
GRAND TOTAL	1,474.8	1,523.6	1,391.8	4,090.0	958.6	1,205.9	1,424.8	1,092.7	1,601.7	5,585.9

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS, F.Y. 1997

MARCH 3, 1849

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE
FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

NOTICE: These budget justifications are prepared for the Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittees. Approval for release of the justifications prior to their printing in the public record of the Subcommittee hearings may be obtained through the Office of Budget of the Department of the Interior.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS
BUDGET JUSTIFICATION FY 1997

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GENERAL STATEMENT

Background

The Office of the Special Trustee (OST) was authorized by the *American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994* to provide for more effective management of, and accountability for, the proper discharge of the Secretary's trust responsibilities to Indian tribes and individual Indians. The Special Trustee, who reports directly to the Secretary, is charged with general oversight responsibilities of Indian trust asset reform efforts Departmentwide so as to ensure the establishment of policies, procedures, systems and practices to allow the Secretary to effectively discharge his trust responsibilities. In 1996, at the direction of Congress, the responsibilities and authorities of the Special Trustee were expanded through a Secretarial Order which transferred the Office of Trust Funds Management (OTFM) and other financial trust services functions of the Bureau of Indians Affairs (BIA) to OST. The Special Trustee now has authority over and responsibility for trust monies of Indian tribes and individual Indians. Other trust related activities are carried out in the Department, principally by the BIA, the Bureau of Land Management and the Minerals Management Service.

OST is an organization consisting of a small staff in Washington, D.C., approximately 100 personnel in an office in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and about 150 personnel located in 12 BIA area offices and 49 BIA agency offices. During 1996, the OST continues to receive administrative support from the BIA, including information resource management (ADP), personnel, financial management, and procurement services.

Program Responsibilities

Ongoing Operations. OST manages $2.5 billion of funds held in trust for Indian tribes and individuals. The balances that have accumulated in the Indian trust funds have resulted from payments of claims and judgment awards, investment income, and revenues from 56 million acres of trust land. Revenues are derived from subsurface mineral extraction (coal, oil, gas and uranium) and timber, grazing and other surface leases. Approximately $2.1 billion of the funds are held in tribal funds for approximately 300 tribes. The balance of approximately $450 million is held on behalf of individual Indians in over 387,000 accounts. Authorizing legislation and a substantial body of case law specify how Indian trust funds assets should be managed and which financial instruments constitute appropriate investments.

Investments are limited to direct investments in U.S. Government securities (Treasury and other agency issues) and insured deposits or deposits collateralized by U.S. Government securities. Disbursements from judgment awards must be made in accordance with award distribution plans.

Improvements. Reviews over the past ten years by the General Accounting Office, the Inspector General, independent accounting firms, and congressional committees have identified serious and continuing problems in the existing management of funds held in trust for American Indians and Alaska Natives. Accordingly, the program of OST includes the responsibility for maintaining ongoing operations and recent improvements and the introduction of further improvements to other critical functions.

Over the past several years, progress has been made in correcting problems in Indian trust fund and trust asset management, most recently in accordance with the Secretary's Six Point Plan. For example, adequate staffing of trust funds functions has been secured; the number of personnel in the Office of Trust Funds Management in Albuquerque, New Mexico grew from 22 FTE in 1990 to over 100 FTE in 1996. Accomplishments in 1995 included completion of a four year reconciliation project to reconstruct tribal trust account transactions over the twenty-year period from 1972 to 1992. In 1995, OTFM also successfully converted to a core trust accounting and investment system, published standardized procedures for the management of Individual Indian Money (IIM) accounting operations nationwide, and has been reconciling all cash activity for both tribal and IIM accounts. In 1996, OTFM will contract for centralized custodial services for safekeeping of securities and engage an independent accounting firm to perform a limited scope audit for Fiscal Year 1995 which should allow for a complete audit of Fiscal Year 1996 activities and balances. In 1996, OTFM will also begin to address the numerous problems associated with IIM trust funds management and participate in and provide support to activities associated with the just completed Reconciliation Project.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS
FY 1997 BUDGET SUMMARY
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

Appropriation	1996 Conference	Uncontrollable & Related Changes	Program Changes	1997 Request
Federal Trust Programs	16,338	131	+19,869	36,338
FTE	*265*	*0*	+23	*288*

NOTE: For comparability purposes, 1996 FTE relating to financial trust service functions are reported in the Federal Trust Programs appropriation. In the 1997 President's Budget Appendix, 1996 FTE for the Office of Special Trustee are reported as reimbursable FTE in the budget of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Operation of Indian Programs.

The 1997 request for OST is $36.3 million, a $20 million increase over the 1996 conference level of $16.3 million. This increase reflects the high priority the Administration and the Secretary place on Indian Trust Asset Reform efforts. Improvement efforts are critically needed to ensure the Federal Government meets its fiduciary obligations to Indian tribes and individual American Indians. The Special Trustee was appointed in September, 1995, to address long-standing problems in the Department's management of Indian trust funds.

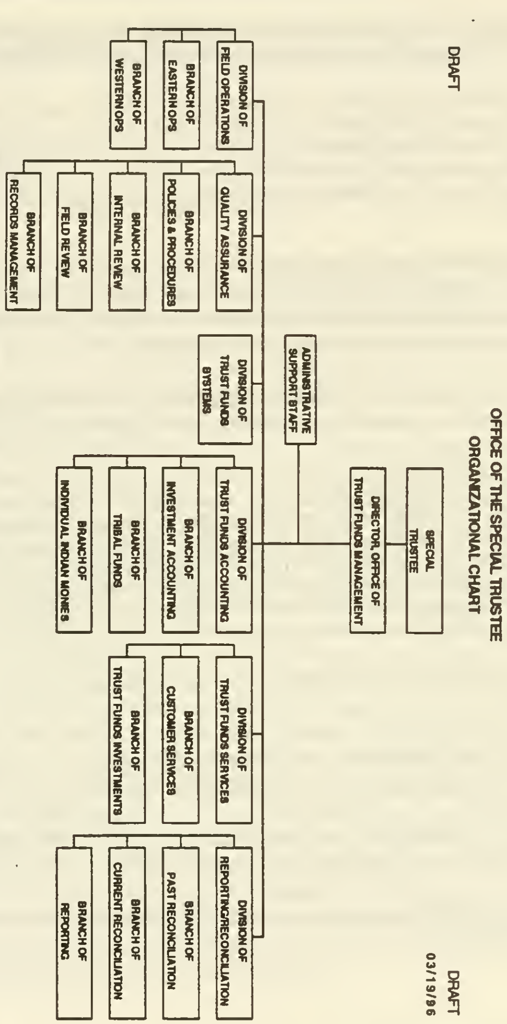
While the Federal government's trust responsibility is unique, systems, policies, practices and procedures of commercial trust operations can be applied to ensure that the Federal government better fulfills its fiduciary obligations. Beginning in 1997, the evolution of trust system reforms will be at a point where increased resources can be prudently expended. In August 1995, a draft study of IIM related systems was completed which identified the entire flow of funds and processes from collection to disbursements that need to be addressed. The study, reviewed by both the Special Trustee and a team of executives from the Private Sector Council, will form the basis for reform efforts.

The Special Trustee has completed his initial assessment of the Department's Indian trust management functions and a conceptual strategic plan, and will complete a comprehensive strategic plan in FY 1997 to guide improvement efforts over the next three years. The Special Trustee will work with Interior managers with trust responsibilities, tribes, and the Congress to develop a plan that will ensure the Secretary's fiduciary responsibilities are met and the wishes of tribes and Indians under self-determination are accommodated.

Program Operations, Support, and Improvements. A total of $34.8 million is requested for Program Operations, Support, and Improvements, an increase of $19.2 million over the 1996 level. Of this amount, approximately $17.1 million is for improvement initiatives, including continued efforts to bring trust resource management, accounting, investment, land records and related systems up to commercial standards. In addition, several programs will continue to address the operating issues associated with IIM account management. These include: data clean-up efforts, conversion preparation, systems design, improved record keeping, development activities, and improvements in operating procedures and legal guidance. Increased resources are also requested for investment advisory services to assist OST to more effectively meet its obligation to maximize the return on investments for its account holders.

Executive Direction. A total of $1.5 million is requested for Executive Direction, an increase of $0.8 million over the conference level. Executive Direction funding supports staffing for the immediate office of Special Trustee, the Special Trustee's advisory board, and the Intertribal Monitoring Association. The requested increase is necessary to provide for a full year's funding for activities which are only partially underway in 1996, due to continued delays in the resolution of the 1996 appropriations bill and resultant delays in recruitment and staffing efforts. Increased resources are also requested for additional core staff required to develop and implement the Special Trustee's comprehensive strategic plan.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART


DRAFT
DRAFT
03/19/96
SPECIAL TRUSTEE
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF TRUST FUNDS MANAGEMENT
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT STAFF
DIVISION OF FIELD OPERATIONS
BRANCH OF EASTERN OPS
BRANCH OF WESTERN OPS
DIVISION OF QUALITY ASSURANCE
BRANCH OF POLICIES & PROCEDURES
BRANCH OF INTERNAL REVIEW
BRANCH OF FIELD REVIEW
BRANCH OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
DIVISION OF TRUST FUNDS SYSTEMS
DIVISION OF TRUST FUNDS ACCOUNTING
BRANCH OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNTING
BRANCH OF TRIBAL FUNDS
BRANCH OF INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONIES
DIVISION OF TRUST FUNDS SERVICES
BRANCH OF CUSTOMER SERVICES
BRANCH OF TRUST FUNDS INVESTMENTS
DIVISION OF REPORTING/RECONCILIATION
BRANCH OF PAST RECONCILIATION
BRANCH OF CURRENT RECONCILIATION
BRANCH OF REPORTING

Note: This is a draft reorganization chart intended to reflect Secretarial Order No. 3197 which transferred the Office of Trust Funds Management and other BIA financial trust services to the Office of Special Trustee.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE DIRECTIVES

Office of Trust Funds Management Quarterly Report-Recurring

The FY 1994 House Report included the following language:

> ...the Bureau is to provide a quarterly report, not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter, on the use of funds to date, progress on staffing, status of tribal trust fund reconciliation project and related costs, status of the systems development effort and related costs, and other pertinent milestones accomplished. The format of these reports should be consistent from period to period.

The Committees have requested that the quarterly report continue to be submitted. Detailed information on the FY 1996 activities of the Office of Trust Funds Management are presented throughout the Budget Justification. The second quarterly report should be submitted by May 15, 1996.

1996 Operating Plan for the Office of Special Trustee-1996 Conference Report

The FY 1996 Conference Report includes the following language:

> The managers expect the Special Trustee to provide by December 1, 1996 a detailed operating plan for financial trust services for fiscal year 1996. The plan should detail what specific activities relating to the reconciliation effort will be undertaken, both directly by the Office of Special Trustee and by its contractors. The plan should detail what products will be provided to the tribes and the Congress and when such products will be submitted. The plan should include staffing for financial trust services, including the number of vacant positions and when the positions are expected to be filled.

The components of the plan are detailed as follows in the Budget Justification:

- 1996 Planned Activities are detailed throughout the budget justification and a funding breakdown is presented on page OST-34.

- Activities relating to the reconciliation effort are detailed in the Past Reconciliation Program Element portion of the Budget Justification.

- A listing of OTFM positions and their status is provided on pages OST-35 through OST-38.

Appropriation Language Sheet

Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

For operation of trust programs for Indians by direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants, $36,338,000 to remain available until expended for trust funds management: Provided, That funds made available to tribes and tribal organizations through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year 1997, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.), shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the statute of limitations shall not commence to run on any claim, including any claim in litigation pending on the date of this Act, concerning losses to or mismanagement of trust funds, until the affected tribe or individual Indian has been furnished with an accounting of such funds from which the beneficiary can determine whether there has been a loss: Provided further, That unobligated balances previously made available (1) to liquidate obligations owed tribal and individual Indian payees of any checks canceled pursuant to section 1003 of the Competitive Equality Banking Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-86, 31 U.S.C. 3334(b)), (2) to restore Individual Indian Monies trust funds, Indian Irrigation Systems, and Indian Power Systems accounts amounts invested in credit unions or defaulted savings and loan associations and which were not Federally insured, including any interest on these amounts that may have been earned, but was not because of the default, and (3) to reimburse Indian trust fund account holders for losses to their respective accounts where the claim for said loss has been reduced to a judgment or settlement agreement approved by the Department of Justice, under the heading "Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians", Bureau of Indian Affairs in fiscal years 1995 and 1996 are hereby transferred to and merged with this appropriation and may only be used for the operation of trust programs, in accordance with this appropriation.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROPOSED LANGUAGE CHANGES

1. **Addition**: "For operation of trust programs for Indians by direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants, $36,338,000 to remain available until expended for trust funds management: Provided, That funds made available to tribes and tribal organizations through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year 1997, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.), shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the statute of limitations shall not commence to run on any claim, including any claim in litigation pending on the date of this Act, concerning losses to or mismanagement of trust funds, until the affected tribe or individual Indian has been furnished with an accounting of such funds from which the beneficiary can determine whether there has been a loss:"

> This language is proposed consistent with Congressional action on the FY 1996 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill which transferred funding for Indian Trust Funds Management from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians.

2. **Addition**: "Provided further, That unobligated balances previously made available (1) to liquidate obligations owed tribal and individual Indian payees of any checks canceled pursuant to section 1003 of the Competitive Equality Banking Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-86), 31 U.S.C. 3334(b)), (2) to restore Individual Indian Monies trust funds, Indian Irrigation Systems, and Indian Power Systems accounts amounts invested in credit unions or defaulted savings and loan associations and which were not Federally insured, including any interest on these amounts that may have been earned, but was not because of the default, and (3) to reimburse Indian trust fund account holders for losses to their respective accounts where the claim for said loss has been reduced to a judgment or settlement agreement approved by the Department of Justice, under the heading "Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians", Bureau of Indian Affairs in fiscal years 1995 and 1996 are hereby transferred to and merged with this appropriation and may only be used for the operation of trust programs, in accordance with this appropriation."

> The proposal discontinues funding of trust fund losses from the Bureau of Indian Affairs Budget, transferring any remaining balances to the Office of Special Trustee for trust reform efforts, but not for payment of the claims specified, judgments, or settlements.

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS

Appropriation: Federal Trust Programs

1. **For operation of trust programs for Indians by direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants,**

25 U.S.C. 13 provides for direct operation of various federal programs for Indians throughout the United States.

25 U.S.C. 450(f)(a) directs the Secretary, upon the request of any Indian tribe, to enter into a contract or contracts to plan, conduct, and administer programs which the Secretary is otherwise authorized to administer.

31 U.S.C. Chapter 63 provides procedures to be followed in the preparation of federal contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements.

*25 U.S.C. 458(cc)*provides procedures to be followed to establish and implement tribal self-governance compacts.

2. **for trust funds management**

25 U.S.C. 162a authorizes the deposit and investment of Indian trust funds

25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq. provides procedures to be followed for tribal withdrawal of trust funds, and authorizes the Office of Special Trustee

25 U.S.C. 459 et seq. includes numerous provisions affecting specific tribes related to distribution of claims, settlements, and judgments.

3. **That funds made available to tribes and tribal organizations through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year 1997, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 (88 Stat. 2203; 25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.), shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee:**

25 U.S.C. 450(l)(c) authorizes funds obligated for tribal contracts to remain available until expended.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS
FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity	1995 Actual		1996 Conference		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		1997 Budget Request		Inc.(+) Dec.(-) from 1996	
	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt
FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS												
Office of Special Trustee Executive Direction	0	0	4	776	0	0	+3	+774	7	1,550	+3	+774
Program Operations, Support, and Improvements	0	0	261	15,562	0	+131	+20	19,095	281	34,788	+20	+19,226
Total, Federal Trust Programs	0	0	265	16,338	0	+131	+23	+19,869	288	36,338	+23	+20,000

NOTE: For comparability purposes, 1996 FTE relating to financial trust service functions are reported in the Federal Trust Programs appropriation. In the 1997 President's Budget Appendix, 1996 FTE for the Office of Special Trustee are reported as reimbursable FTE in the budget of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Operation of Indian Programs.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

Appropriation: Federal Trust Programs

	FTE	Amount	*FTE*	Amount
Appropriation, 1996 Conference			*265*	16,338
Uncontrollable Cost Changes:				
Additional Cost in 1997 of the January 1996 Pay Raise		+55		
Additional Cost in 1997 of the January 1997 Pay Raise-absorbed		[+212]		
CSRS/FERS Retirement Costs		+76		
Total Uncontrollable Changes			*0*	131
Program Changes			+23	+19,869
Total Requirements (1997 Request)			*288*	36,338

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Office of Special Trustee
Subactivity: Executive Direction

Program Elements		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrollable and Related Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Immediate Office of Special Trustee	$	526	0	+574	1,228	+702
	FTE	*4*	*0*	+3	7	+3
External Boards and Associations	$	250	0	+200	322	+72
Total Requirements	$	776	0	+774	1,550	+774
	FTE	*4*	*0*	+3	7	+3

Immediate Office of Special Trustee

1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($526,306; 4 FTE). Funding for this program element supports the staff of the immediate office of Special Trustee in Washington, D.C. The Special Trustee was appointed on September 19, 1995. The Office was authorized by the Congress under the *American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994*. This legislation charges the Special Trustee with general oversight of Indian trust asset reform efforts Departmentwide. In the 1996 Interior Appropriations Conference Bill funding for the financial trust services functions of BIA is transferred to OST. In February, the Department administratively executed the transfer of financial trust services to OST in anticipation of final Congressional action. Accordingly, much of the activities of the Office in 1996 pertain to implementation of changes in policies and procedures to support the transfer of these functions to the Special Trustee. Additional significant 1996 activities include:

- Appointment of the Special Trustee's Advisory Board authorized by the *American Indian Trust Management Reform Act of 1994.*
- Initial assessment of the Department's Indian trust management functions and development of a conceptual strategic plan.
- Formulation of cost estimates for comprehensive trust systems development.
- Reporting the results of the past tribal reconciliation effort to tribes.

External Boards and Associations

1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($250,000). Funding for this program element in FY 1996 supports a cooperative agreement between the InterTribal Monitoring Association and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, subsequently OST. Under the cooperative agreement, ITMA is charged with providing the Department tribal views on reconciliation of past trust funds activity. ITMA is a tribal membership organization established in 1991 and is governed by a 12 member board of directors. ITMA has one full-time employee and retains consultants with expertise in legal, policy, and accounting issues related to trust fund management.

Justification of Program Changes:

Program Element		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Immediate Office of Special Trustee	$ *FTE*	1,228 7	+702 +3
External Boards and Associations	$	322	+72
Total Requirements	$ *FTE*	1,550 7	+774 +3

Immediate Office of Special Trustee (+$701,694; FTE +3). Additional funds are required to provide funding for a full years operation and support additional staff and consultants necessary to develop and oversee the implementation of the Special Trustee's comprehensive strategic plan.

External Boards and Associations (+$72,000). The requested increase will fund the activities of the Special Trustee's Advisory Board. The establishment and membership of the Special Trustee's advisory board is authorized by the *American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994*. The Board has nine members and is tasked with providing the Special Trustee with advice on all matters within the jurisdiction of the Special Trustee. Funding will be used to pay travel cost of board members to periodic meetings and other related expenses. The 1997 request level for external boards and associations is allocated as follows:

Special Trustee's Advisory Board	$161,000
InterTribal Monitoring Association	$161,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Office of Special Trustee
Subactivity: Program Operations, Support, & Improvements

Program Elements		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrol-lable and Related Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Operations	$	12,832	+976	+3,493	17,301	+4,469
	FTE	*234*	*+12*	*+22*	*268*	*+34*
Past Reconciliation	$	2,697	-845	-1,426	426	-2,271
	FTE	*27*	*-12*	*-15*	*0*	*-27*
Improvement Initiatives	$	33	0	17,028	17,061	+17,028
	FTE	*0*	*0*	*+13*	*13*	*+13*
Total Requirements	**$**	**15,562**	**+131**	**+19,095**	**34,788**	**+19,226**
	FTE	***261***	***0***	***+20***	***281***	***+20***

Operations

Program Subelements		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontrol-lable and Related Changes	Program Changes	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996
Office of Trust Funds Management	$	7,418	+919	+493	8,830	+1,412
	FTE	*85*	*+12*	*+10*	*107*	*+22*
Area and Field Operations	$	5,414	+57	0	5,471	+57
	FTE	*149*	*0*	*0*	*149*	*0*
Administrative Support	$	0	0	+3,000	3,000	+3,000
	FTE	*0*	*0*	*+12*	*+12*	*+12*
Total Requirements	**$**	**12,832**	**+976**	**+3,493**	**17,301**	**+4,469**
	FTE	***234***	***+12***	***+22***	***268***	***+34***

Office of Trust Funds Management

1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($7,418,059); 85 FTE). Funding for this program subelement supports the staff and operating costs of the Office of Trust Funds Management in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The Office of Trust

Funds Management was established in the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1990 as a result of reports by the General Accounting Office, the Inspector General, and independent accounting firms which cited significant internal control weaknesses including, inadequate staffing, inadequate segregation of duties, and lack of standardized policies, practices, and procedures. Since 1990, there have been two internal reorganizations of OTFM; the most recent reorganization was approved in April of 1994. This reorganization increased authorized staffing from 64 positions to 107 positions.

In 1996, at the direction of the Congress, OTFM was transferred from BIA to the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians. OTFM consists of one staff office (Office of the Director) and six divisions: Division of Quality Assurance, Division of Trust Funds Systems, Division of Trust Funds Accounting, Division of Trust Funds Services, Division of Reporting/Reconciliation, and Division of Field Operations.

Division of Quality Assurance. The Division carries out programmatic oversight functions in all areas of trust fund accounting, investment, and management within the Office of Trust Funds Management and throughout the field, by:

- Ensuring that all applicable laws, regulations, guidelines, policies and procedures are received, communicated, and complied with.
- Monitoring and serving as technical program representative for contracted audit, evaluation and reconciliation activities.
- Serving as liaison to external review activities.
- Developing, monitoring and evaluating corrective action plans to correct identified operating and control weaknesses.
- Monitoring compliance with written procedures, controls, and regulations governing the management of Indian trust funds, including record management policies, by conducting analyses, evaluations, and reviews of operations, including the timely and accurate reconciliation of all cash, assets, and systems.

Division of Trust Fund Systems. The Division provides daily data system support by:

- Ensuring proper maintenance of existing systems supporting the financial management of trust funds.
- Testing and implementing automated trust fund financial systems and providing

technical support for trust fund aspects of automated data processing, including making recommendations on hardware and software acquisitions, installation, and training.

- Ensuring proper interfaces with other systems.
- Identifying and providing ongoing user training needs OST-wide in the operation of automated systems.
- Managing the OTFM local area networks (LAN), identifying and installing trust funds related computer equipment and software, and ensuring applications are compatible with other mainframe systems.
- Serving as liaison with the Bureau of Indian Affairs Office of Information Resources Management and National Technical Support Center and all vendors that provide data system support.
- Coordinating the correction of trust funds systems problems and coordinating development and performing requirements analysis on all proposed enhancements and interfaces for trust funds to ensure conformity of systems throughout the user base.

Division of Trust Funds Accounting. The Division performs or directs all accounting activities (including investment accounting) and provides for appropriate custody of investment securities, for all funds collected, disbursed, invested, and held in trust for individual Indians and tribes, by:

- Ensuring timely and accurate reporting of account balances and account activity.
- Planning, developing and recommending policies and procedures for billing and collecting trust funds.
- Monitoring and assuring timely collection and accurate recording of funds.
- Disbursing funds from trust accounts in coordination with other Federal agencies managing trust funds programs.
- Maintaining accounting records of investments in sufficient detail to properly and timely record principal and interest earned.
- Providing custody of investment instruments acquired by the Division of Trust Funds Investments and by other organizations.
- Ensuring the accounting records are accurate and timely and that the financial condition of each account is in compliance with legal, regulatory, and procedural requirements.
- Providing assistance to all field accounting locations which are involved in accounting for tribal, individual and special trust funds accounts.

- Assuring that the accounting system operates in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, practices, and procedures required of trust and government accounting.

Division of Trust Funds Services. The Division invests trust funds and performs critical internal and external customer service functions, by:

- planning, developing, operating, and controlling the buying, selling, and trading of investment instruments in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and policies.
- Providing technical advice and assistance to field offices and Indian tribes in the development of trust funds financial plans and investment strategies.
- Providing technical information to field offices regarding the status of funds invested.
- Developing and implementing protocols for dealing with accountholder concerns, questions, and suggestions.
- Implementing a tracking system for processing issues and responses.
- Ensuring concerns raised are addressed and responded to in a timely manner, that suggestions are given thorough analysis and consideration, and that policies and activities are clearly communicated.
- Assisting in planning and recommending policies and procedures governing the management of controlled trust funds accounts, including development of long-range financial plans under which disbursements from controlled accounts may be made and for approving plans for disbursing funds from restricted accounts. Controlled accounts include: those belonging to minors or adult Indians in situations where competent authority has determined that the accounts must be supervised; accounts of tribal funds made available through judgment awards; Alaska native escrow accounts; contributed funds; and funds deposited to other controlled accounts.

Division of Reporting/Reconciliation. The Division is responsible for both current and past reconciliation activities, including:

- Preparing internal and external financial accounting reports.
- Reconciling control accounts with applicable subsidiary information, identifying balance discrepancies among the various accounts, and reconciling all internal and external reports.
- Ensuring transaction activity recorded in the various automated system and external custodian records are reconciled.
- Issuing required tax reporting forms and ensuring appropriate tax returns for all minors and individual supervised accounts are completed and filed.

- Overseeing and coordinating the trust funds past years reconciliation project (the 1996 activities related to past reconciliation are described under the past reconciliation program element).

Division of Field Operations. The Division consists of former BIA field financial trust personnel located at BIA Area and Agency Offices. Field operation activities are presented under the Area and Field operations program subelement.

Office of the Director. Provides professional, technical, and managerial leadership of OST's activities, programs, and functions related to and affecting funds held in trust for individual Indians and Indian tribes. The Office oversees daily operations and develops, implements, and directs significant activities related to Indian trust asset improvement initiatives, described under the Improvement Initiatives program element. Significant 1996 improvement initiatives include contracting for centralized custodial services for safekeeping of securities and engaging an independent accounting firm to perform a limited scope audit for Fiscal Year 1995 which should allow for a complete audit of Fiscal Year 1996 activities and balances. In 1996, the numerous problems associated with IIM trust funds management will also begin to be addressed. The Office will also support activities associated with the just completed Reconciliation Project, including developing options to resolve potential tribal claims for past management of Indian trust funds. The Office has significant responsibilities related to implementing the transfer of BIA financial trust services functions to the Office of Special Trustee, including changes in administrative procedures, transfers of personnel, funds, programs, records, and property, and updating of the Departmental Manual, delegations, and other policies and procedures related to the organizational change.

Impact of 1996 Budget Cuts At the end of 1995, OTFM had 21 vacant positions. A hiring freeze necessitated by deep cuts to the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget delayed filling of critical positions until February of 1996. Most of the vacant positions were filled in February with displaced BIA employees from other Central Office program divisions; these employees positions were abolished as a result of significant budget cuts. Many higher graded employees bumped into lower graded positions, increasing the salary costs of OTFM. For the first time since the reorganization was approved in 1994, OTFM will be at or near full staffing in 1996. Because of the availability of prior year unobligated balances, OTFM continued operations during furlough periods resulting from lack of enactment of a 1996 appropriation or a continuing resolution.

Area and Field Operations

1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($5,414,000); 149 FTE). Funding for this program subelement supports the staff and operating costs of approximately 150 personnel in 12 BIA Area Offices and 49 BIA agency offices. In five of the twelve areas operations are centralized at the Area Office and no personnel are located at agency offices (Juneau, Muskogee, Albuquerque, Navajo, and Eastern). The remaining areas have both staff at the area and agency levels. The Area Office staff coordinate the investment of trust funds and provide advisory services to agencies. Area and agency staff reconcile collections and disbursements of tribal and individual Indian monies derived from the sale or lease of renewable and non-renewable trust resources (land, timber, minerals, and water), disburse per capita payments, judgments, awards, and claims, research special fiscal problems, and provide reports to individual Indians or tribes, the Treasury, the General Accounting Office and Congress. At the agency level, staff have direct contact with the account holders and perform work connected with the administration of trust properties.

Pursuant to Congressional direction, on February 9, 1996, a Secretarial Order transferred the Office of Trust Funds Management and other financial trust service functions from the BIA to OST. With this transfer, personnel at the area and agency level are now supervised directly by the Office of Trust Funds Management. Previously, personnel were supervised by other agency and area staff through the Area Director and Agency Superintendent. Because of the lack of supervisory resources at the Agency and Area levels, OST is considering alternative organizational alignments, including centralization of all financial trust resources. In the interim, the OST organization chart depicts a "Division of Field Operations" with two branches: "Branch of Western Operations" and "Branch of Eastern Operations."

Administrative Support

1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($0). During fiscal year 1996, the Office of Special Trustee received administrative support from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Support includes funding for information resources management (ADP), financial management, procurement, and personnel services. BIA also funds the overhead costs of OST, including the following costs: GSA rent, postage, unemployment compensation, workers compensation, FFS, FTS 2000, PAY/PERS, and the per capita buy out charge. In the 1996 Conference Report, the Appropriation Committees instructed the Department to include administrative and overhead resources in the 1997

- Overseeing and coordinating the trust funds past years reconciliation project (the 1996 activities related to past reconciliation are described under the past reconciliation program element).

Division of Field Operations. The Division consists of former BIA field financial trust personnel located at BIA Area and Agency Offices. Field operation activities are presented under the Area and Field operations program subelement.

Office of the Director. Provides professional, technical, and managerial leadership of OST's activities, programs, and functions related to and affecting funds held in trust for individual Indians and Indian tribes. The Office oversees daily operations and develops, implements, and directs significant activities related to Indian trust asset improvement initiatives, described under the Improvement Initiatives program element. Significant 1996 improvement initiatives include contracting for centralized custodial services for safekeeping of securities and engaging an independent accounting firm to perform a limited scope audit for Fiscal Year 1995 which should allow for a complete audit of Fiscal Year 1996 activities and balances. In 1996, the numerous problems associated with IIM trust funds management will also begin to be addressed. The Office will also support activities associated with the just completed Reconciliation Project, including developing options to resolve potential tribal claims for past management of Indian trust funds. The Office has significant responsibilities related to implementing the transfer of BIA financial trust services functions to the Office of Special Trustee, including changes in administrative procedures, transfers of personnel, funds, programs, records, and property, and updating of the Departmental Manual, delegations, and other policies and procedures related to the organizational change.

Impact of 1996 Budget Cuts At the end of 1995, OTFM had 21 vacant positions. A hiring freeze necessitated by deep cuts to the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget delayed filling of critical positions until February of 1996. Most of the vacant positions were filled in February with displaced BIA employees from other Central Office program divisions; these employees positions were abolished as a result of significant budget cuts. Many higher graded employees bumped into lower graded positions, increasing the salary costs of OTFM. For the first time since the reorganization was approved in 1994, OTFM will be at or near full staffing in 1996. Because of the availability of prior year unobligated balances, OTFM continued operations during furlough periods resulting from lack of enactment of a 1996 appropriation or a continuing resolution.

Area and Field Operations

1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($5,414,000); 149 FTE). Funding for this program subelement supports the staff and operating costs of approximately 150 personnel in 12 BIA Area Offices and 49 BIA agency offices. In five of the twelve areas operations are centralized at the Area Office and no personnel are located at agency offices (Juneau, Muskogee, Albuquerque, Navajo, and Eastern). The remaining areas have both staff at the area and agency levels. The Area Office staff coordinate the investment of trust funds and provide advisory services to agencies. Area and agency staff reconcile collections and disbursements of tribal and individual Indian monies derived from the sale or lease of renewable and non-renewable trust resources (land, timber, minerals, and water), disburse per capita payments, judgments, awards, and claims, research special fiscal problems, and provide reports to individual Indians or tribes, the Treasury, the General Accounting Office and Congress. At the agency level, staff have direct contact with the account holders and perform work connected with the administration of trust properties.

Pursuant to Congressional direction, on February 9, 1996, a Secretarial Order transferred the Office of Trust Funds Management and other financial trust service functions from the BIA to OST. With this transfer, personnel at the area and agency level are now supervised directly by the Office of Trust Funds Management. Previously, personnel were supervised by other agency and area staff through the Area Director and Agency Superintendent. Because of the lack of supervisory resources at the Agency and Area levels, OST is considering alternative organizational alignments, including centralization of all financial trust resources. In the interim, the OST organization chart depicts a "Division of Field Operations" with two branches: "Branch of Western Operations" and "Branch of Eastern Operations."

Administrative Support

1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($0). During fiscal year 1996, the Office of Special Trustee received administrative support from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Support includes funding for information resources management (ADP), financial management, procurement, and personnel services. BIA also funds the overhead costs of OST, including the following costs: GSA rent, postage, unemployment compensation, workers compensation, FFS, FTS 2000, PAY/PERS, and the per capita buy out charge. In the 1996 Conference Report, the Appropriation Committees instructed the Department to include administrative and overhead resources in the 1997

OST budget. FY 1996 activities will include making the necessary procedural changes and allocations to allow for direct funding of administrative and overhead costs from the OST budget beginning in 1997.

Justification of Program Changes:

Program Subelement		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Office of Trust Funds Management	$ *FTE*	8,830 *107*	+493 *+10*
Administrative Support	$ *FTE*	3,000 *12*	+3,000 *+12*
Total Requirements	$ *FTE*	11,830 *119*	+3,493 *+22*

Office of Trust Funds Management (+$493,014; FTE +10). Additional funds are required to provide adequate funding for a full years operation at full staffing.

Administrative Support (+$3,000,000; FTE +12). Additional funds are required to provide adequate information resources management (ADP), financial management, procurement, and personnel services. Administrative support funds remaining in the BIA are insufficient to provide adequate support services to both OST and BIA, particularly IRM support functions. Current BIA OIRM resources only support current operations, and are insufficient to provide critically needed enhancements necessary to effectively and efficiently operate. In the 1996 Conference Report, the Appropriation Committees instructed the Department to include administrative and overhead resources in the 1997 OST budget. Due to the length of employee furloughs and the delay in resolving the 1996 Budget (including allocation of the BIA general reductions), the work necessary to allocate these costs between OST and BIA could not be done in time for submission of the 1996 Budget. The analysis and proposed allocation of these costs should be completed in the Spring and will be forwarded to the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee.

Past Reconciliation

1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,696,421; 27 FTE). Funding for this program element in FY 1996 supports the past Tribal reconciliation effort, including salary and benefits of staff detailed to the reconciliation project, contracts and travel costs of the reconciliation contractor Arthur Andersen, contracts and travel costs of the certification contractor, Coopers and Lybrand, and travel for tribes to attend meetings on the reconciliation approach and results. The four year Congressionally directed effort to reconstruct tribal trust account transactions over the twenty-year period from FY 1973 to FY 1992 was completed in December 1995.

The reconciliation was commenced in 1990 at the direction of the Congress. In the Fall of 1990, an ad hoc tribal advisory group worked in conjunction with the General Accounting Office and the Department of Interior's Inspector General to develop a request for a proposal for the reconciliation contract. In May 1991, a contract was awarded to a national accounting firm, Arthur Andersen LLP. The ad hoc group constituted itself as the Intertribal Monitoring Association (ITMA).

Phase I of the contract was intended to determine what could be achieved and an estimate of cost for both the Tribal Trust and Individual Indian Monies (IIM) Accounts. The results of Phase I disclosed that not all records could be located, however, to the extent they could be located, they could be examined. Further, since some records could not be located, it was resolved that an audit would not produce meaningful results. In view of this, alternative methodologies and approaches were considered by the Department of the Interior in consultation with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and ITMA, with the goal of producing as accurate an accounting as practicable. As a result, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) modified the Arthur Andersen contract to incorporate the Agreed-Upon Procedures methodology, which is not an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards.

In summary, the Agreed-Upon Procedures were designed to:

a. Verify that financial transactions posted to BIA's official accounting records were in agreement with supporting documentation, e.g. official receipts or disbursement authorizations (called the Basic Reconciliation);

b. Verify that financial transactions posted to the accounting records were in agreement with the originating lease or sale agreements, permits, and contract terms (called Fill the Gap procedures);

c. Assess the reasonableness of investment income posted to tribal accounts (called Yield Analysis);

d. Assess the reasonableness of U.S. Treasury interest calculations (called Treasury Interest Recalculations);

e. For informational purposes, determine the timeliness of the deposit receipts (called Lag time); and

f. Reconcile BIA's general ledger investment balances to the investment subsidiary accounting system (called MoneyMax system to Finance System Reconciliation) and the tribal trust fund transaction activity to the U.S. Treasury (called U.S. Treasury System to Finance System Reconciliation).

In order to meet the deadline in the *American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994* and because of funding constraints, not all planned tasks were completed; the following summarizes the status of each task at the completion of the reconciliation effort:

Basic Reconciliation	Complete FY 1973 to FY 1992
Investment Analysis	
Yield Analysis	Complete 1978 to 1992
Treasury Recalculation	Complete 1978 to 1992
Pro Forma	Complete 1978 to 1992
Systems Reconciliation	
MoneyMax to Finance	Complete as of 1992
Treasury to Finance	Complete for FY 1992 Activity
Fill the Gap	Rescoped to 200 timber contracts; oil and gas production at Osage; Surface Leases found by 9/30/95; Plus results of 5 pilot tribes.

Also in 1996, the Certification Contract with Coopers and Lybrand was terminated at the recommendation of the Special Trustee for American

Indians, with the concurrence of Department and Office of Management and Budget officials.

The Agreed-Upon Procedures and Findings report and reconciled account statements of activity for FY 1973 to FY 1992 prepared by Arthur Andersen were forwarded to 259 tribes in January, 1996. An additional 112 reports and statements were sent to tribes over the January/February time period on award accounts, including multiple-tribe award accounts. Also forwarded were internally reconciled account statements detailing tribal account activity for fiscal years 1993 to 1995. The Department and reconciliation contractor held a National Meeting in February to explain to tribes: (1) the reconciliation methodologies and procedures; (2) structure of the agreed upon procedures and findings report; and (3) the structure of account statements. A demonstration was also conducted on the use of compact discs containing electronic images of reconciled documents. In addition, during 1996, five regional meetings will be held to meet with tribes individually to discuss more fully any questions, concerns, or issues relating to specific tribal accounts.

Salaries and Benefits of staff detailed to the past reconciliation project have been transferred back to the Office of Trust Funds Management in 1997 to reflect completion of the tribal reconciliation effort.

Justification of Program Changes:

Program Element		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Past Reconciliation	$ *FTE*	426 *0*	-1,425 *-14*

Past Reconciliation (-$1,425,386; -14 FTE). The program reduction reflects the completion of the tribal reconciliation effort. The balance of funds is needed to support continuing services from the reconciliation contractor, tribal travel, and other close out expenses.

Improvement Initiatives

FY 1996 Plans and Accomplishments ($33,214): This program element includes funding for improvement initiatives. Once improvements are institutionalized, the on going operational costs are transferred to the Operations program element. Additional funding for improvement initiatives is available in 1996 from prior year balances totalling $2,335,918. In 1996, funding will support the following activities:

Annual Lease Trust System	360
IIM Data Cleanup	1,259
Centralized Custodial Services	400
Annual Financial Audits	350
Available Prior Year Balances	-2,336
total	33

Annual Lease Trust System. These funds support the annual contract with SunGard Asset Management Systems for the Omni Trust System. OTFM converted to the system in March of 1995, bringing on-line a system that meets industry standards. The new system provides enhanced, accurate, and timely information on tribal account balances and activities; automates the reconciliation and the daily pricing of securities; and can be directly accessed by tribes. The new system has provided numerous benefits; some examples follow:

- On-line inquiry access to tribes and other users, including up to date transactional information; previously tribes and other users had to rely on month end reports.
- Simplified operations due to the combined data base.
- Drastic reduction in account overdrafts.
- Near zero data entry rejects due to systems on-line edits and balancing techniques.
- More accurate overnight investment due to Automated Funds Management sweep processing.

- Provision of more meaningful account statements, directly to tribes and other users.

IIM Data Clean Up. OST will begin to address the problems associated with IIM trust funds management. There are numerous problems and issues concerning IIM accounting which have been researched, reported on, and discussed in several internal and external reports. In August 1995, the Department completed a draft study of IIM related systems. Some of these accounting and systems problems for the over 387,000 accounts with balances of approximately $450 million have resulted in the following:

- Twelve different non-integrated data bases. File structures are obsolete. Data records are outdated and/or inaccurate. Automated systems applications and routines are not consistent, and various versions of similar applications are used.

- There are over 15,000 duplicate accounts which need to be researched and closed under an appropriate set of policies and procedures.

- Over 50,000 individual Indian accounts have incorrect or missing addresses. Policies and procedures need to be established on the steps to follow to locate missing persons and what to do if a person cannot be located.

- OST is responsible for accounting for monies held in trust for a minor judgment recipient until he/she reaches 18, yet there are over 15,000 accounts classified as minor accounts held for individuals who are over 18.

- Approximately 20% of the 22,000 Special Deposit accounts have had no activity in the last 18 months. These accounts are supposed to be temporary repositories until ownership of funds can be determined.

- About 21,000 accounts are for deceased individuals.

- Approximately 37% of the IIM accounts have balances less than $1.00; 60% have balances less than $10.00; and 35,000 accounts have had no activity in the last 18 months. These accounts are expensive to administer and maintain. Policy and legal changes are required to eliminate them, escheat them or otherwise reduce them to levels that can be administered more efficiently and effectively.

Funding in 1996 will be used for: researching accounts with overdrafts, segregating dormant accounts, locating missing accountholders, and researching accounts that have been classified as minor accounts for individuals who are over 18.

Centralized Custodial Services. In 1996, OST will contract for centralized custodial services. This will allow for the timely settlement of trades, timely collection of funds to enable immediate investment, and automated reconciliation of a large number of diverse investment products. Centralized services replace the numerous custodians used for the safekeeping of investment securities and certificates of deposit, including the U.S. Treasury, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, several brokerage firms, and many commercial banks.

Annual Financial Audits. Fiscal year 1996 funds will be used to engage a contractor to audit the Fiscal Year 1996 financial statements for funds held in trust for individual Indians and Indian tribes. During 1996, with funds appropriated and obligated in fiscal year 1995, OST has also been conducting a limited scope audit of 1995 activities and balances in order to support a full audit of 1996 activities and balances. While the 1996 audit may not result in an unqualified audit opinion due to continued internal control weaknesses, it is critical that full, complete, annual financial audits of Indian trust funds commence.

Justification of Program Change:

Program Element		1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Improvement Initiatives	$ *FTE*	17,061 13	+17,028 +13

Improvement Initiatives (+17,027,786; +13 FTE). Funding for improvement initiatives will be used as follows in 1997:

Annual Lease Trust System	450
IIM Data Cleanup	400
Centralized Custodial Services	400
Annual Financial Audits	400
Investment Advisory Services	600
Document Imaging	100
Technical Assistance-Tribal Management of Trust Funds	150
Requirements Analysis and User Needs Assessment	1,000
Strategic Plan Implementation	13,561
total	17,061

Annual Lease Trust System. The increased funds requested (+$50,000) will be used for leasing additional available options on the OmniTrust system to further improve trust fund accounting, investment, and reporting, including further improvements to accessibility by tribes and others. Additional options include: options to properly interface with the centralized custodian, upgraded account statements, improved accrual calculations, and evaluation tools to measure investment security performance.

IIM Data Clean Up. Efforts to complete the cleanup of IIM databases will continue in 1997 at a reduced level (-$859,000).

Centralized Custodial Services. Funds will be used to continue centralized custodial services for the safekeeping of investment securities and certificates of deposit.

Annual Financial Audits. Funds requested will be used to engage a contractor to audit the Fiscal Year 1997 financial statements for funds held in trust for individual Indians and Indian tribes.

Investment Advisory Services. Funds requested will be used to secure investment advisory services in order to more effectively meet the Secretary's fiduciary responsibility to maximize the return on investment of all trust monies held on behalf of Indian tribes and individuals. OST would contract with professional investment advisors who could analyze current portfolios and make recommendations; and execute trades based on their access to vast databases that provide forecasting, research, and analytical resources. OST would retain ultimate decision-making responsibility. Investment would also occur through a funds program and customized portfolios. This would include an investment procedure to determine guidelines and dollar thresholds that will apply.

Document Imaging. Funds will be used for the acquisition of document imaging equipment in field locations necessary to automate the currently labor intensive hard copy process and to create an audit trail necessary to support full and complete accounting of OST's management of tribal and individual Indian accounts.

Technical Assistance - Tribal Management of Trust Funds. Funds requested will support OST provision of technical assistance under Title II of the *American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994.* Title II authorizes tribal withdrawal of trust funds based upon approved plans. Funds will support activities which will enable OST to provide general advisory assistance to many tribes; e.g., funds will support a contractor who will perform background investigations of money managers at a tribe's request. Tribes desiring more substantial assistance may prioritize available tribal priority allocations funding of the Bureau of Indian Affairs towards developing, planning, and implementing plans for withdrawal of trust funds.

Requirements Analysis and User Needs Assessment. Funds requested will be used for a contract to perform a requirements analysis and user needs assessment necessary to complete the Special Trustee's comprehensive strategic plan required by the *American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994.* The user needs survey will ascertain from interviews with the future users (tribes, individual Indians, Departmental personnel, etc.) what they want a system to provide. In addition, an equipment survey will be done to determine what equipment needs to be replaced, upgraded, used as is, and what needs to be acquired.

Strategic Plan Implementation. An initial assessment was made in December 1995 to determine the approximate costs associated with the development of a comprehensive automated records system to support the information needs of the Office of Trust Funds Management. The assessment included the development of a comprehensive master trust beneficiary accounting system with master trust and custody functionality, including supplementary systems necessary to handle assets including real estate, oil and gas rights, timber rights, and other land management assets.

The Special Trustee's comprehensive strategic plan will build on this initial assessment and is expected to be completed in fiscal year 1997. The first increment of funding will be primarily used to address the inadequacies and inefficiencies in current trust related systems. Activities will include conversion preparation, systems design, improved record keeping, development activities, and improvements in operating procedures and legal guidance.

EMPLOYEE COUNT BY GRADE
(TOTAL EMPLOYMENT)

	1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
Executive Level II	0	0	1
Subtotal	0	0	1
ES-6	0	0	1
ES-5	0	0	3
ES-4	0	0	2
Subtotal	0	0	6
GS/GM-15	0	0	8
GS/GM-14	0	0	13
GS/GM-13	0	0	23
GS/GM-12	0	0	31
GS/GM-11	0	0	19
GS/GM-10	0	0	0
GS/GM-9	0	0	11
GS/GM-8	0	0	1
GS/GM-7	0	0	29
GS/GM-6	0	0	29
GS/GM-5	0	0	68
GS/GM-4	0	0	40
GS/GM-3	0	0	9
GS/GM-2	0	0	0
GS/GM-1	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	281
Total employment (actual/projected) at end of fiscal year	0	0	288

Note: The Office of Special Trustee was established during fiscal year 1996. In 1996, FTE continue to be counted as reimbursable FTE under the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of the Secretary.

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORITY BY OBJECT CLASS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	1996 Estimate	Uncontrollable & Related Changes	Program Changes	1997 Request
Full Time Permanent	9,312	+55	+806	10,173
Other Full Time Permanent	296	0	+4	300
Other Personnel Compensation	132	0	+7	139
Total Personnel Compensation	*9,740*	*+55*	*+817*	*10,612*
Civilian Personnel Benefits	2,751	+76	+151	2,978
Benefits for Former Personnel	25	0	-25	0
Total Personnel Benefits	*2,776*	*+76*	*+126*	*2,978*
Travel & Transportation of Persons	1,346	0	-725	621
Transportation of Things	180	0	-82	98
Comm, Util, and Misc. Charges	141	0	+60	201
Printing & Reproduction	254	0	+42	296
Advisory and Assistance Services	0	0	+10,247	10,247
Other Services	922	0	+5,139	6,061
Supplies & Materials	234	0	+45	279
Total Contractual Services & Supplies	*3,077*	*0*	*+14,726*	*17,803*
Equipment	491	0	+4,293	4,784
Grants, subsidies & other contrib.	250	0	-89	161
Refunds	4	0	-4	0
Total Budget Authority	**16,338**	**+131**	**+19,869**	**36,338**

Note: The Office of Special Trustee was established during fiscal year 1996. In 1996, most funding appropriated to the Office of Special Trustee will be used to reimburse the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of the Secretary for expenditures of the Office of Special Trustee. Hence, in the 1997 President's Budget Appendix, 1996 funding in the Office of Special Trustee is reported as Purchases of Goods and Services from Other Government Accounts. For budget justification presentation purposes, the amounts reflected above represent the object class of the underlying expenses as paid by the Bureau of Indian Affairs or Office of the Secretary.

FISCAL YEAR 1996 OPERATING PLAN
FUNDING ALLOCATION

	Fiscal Year 1996
Executive Direction	
Staffing	526,306
Intertribal Monitoring Association	250,000
Program Operations, Support, and Improvements	
Operations	
Office of Trust Funds Management	
Salaries & Benefits	5,630,500
Travel	314,299
Training	186,842
GSA Vehicles & Transportation of Things	155,500
Communications, Rent & Utilities	87,000
Printing & Reproduction	33,000
Services	235,000
Equipment, Supplies, & Materials	590,918
OSC MOU for Printing Statements	185,000
Area and Field Operations	
Area Office Operations	2,367,000
Field Operations	3,047,000
Improvement Initiatives	
Annual Lease Trust System	360,000
IIM Data Clean up	1,259,132
Centralized Custodial Services	400,000
Annual Financial Audits	350,000
Past Reconciliation	
Salaries & Benefits	1,197,000
Travel (including AA, CL, Tribes)	962,421
GSA Vehicles and Transportation of Things	22,500
Rent, Communications, & Utilities	13,100
Printing & Reproduction	22,000
Supplies & Materials	41,000
Capitalized Equipment	36,000
Arthur Andersen Reconciliation	302,400
Coopers & Lybrand Certification	100,000
Total FY 1996 Resources	18,673,918

Note: Budgetary resources include an additional $2,335,918 available from prior year balances.

OFFICE OF TRUST FUNDS MANAGEMENT
PERMANENT STAFFING AS OF 2/21/96

	POSITION NUMBER	GRADE	POSITION TITLE	STATUS
	OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR			
1	D43.4520	ES-0505	DIRECTOR	VACANT
2	D43.4521	ES-0505	DEPUTY DIRECTOR	filled
3	D43.4522	GS-0501-15	LIAISON OFFICER-D.C.	filled
4	D43.4523	GS-0343-13	MANAGEMENT ANALYST	filled
5	D43.4524	GS-0343-12	MANAGEMENT ANALYST	filled
6	D43.4525	GS-0318-08	SECRETARY(OA)	filled
7	D43.4526	GS-0301-11	PROGRAM ANALYST	filled
8	D43.4527	GS-0326-04	OFFICE AUTOMATION CLERK	filled
	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT STAFF			
9	D43.4534	GS-0343-14	ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER	filled
10	D43.4535	GS-0560-12	BUDGET ANALYST	filled
11	D43.4536	GS-0301-12	HUMAN RESOURCE SPECIALIST	filled
12	D43.4537	GS-0301-11	MANAGEMENT ANALYST	filled
13	D43.4538	GS-1150-6/7	PURCHASING AGENT	filled
14	D43.4539	GS-0341-07	ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT	filled
15	D43.4541	GS-0318-06	SECRETARY (OA)	filled
16	D43.4542	GS-0305-03	MAIL CLERK/MESSENGER	filled
	DIVISION OF QUALITY ASSURANCE			
17	D43.4400	GS-0510-15	SUPVRY ACCOUNTANT	filled
18	D43.4401	GS-0318-06	SECRETARY(OA)	filled
19	D43.4402	GS-0326-05	OFFICE AUTOMATION ASSISTANT	filled
20	D43.4540	GS-0326-05	OFFICE AUTOMATION ASSISTANT	filled
	Branch of Policies and Procedures			
21	D43.4424	GS-0343-14	PROGRAM ANALYSIS OFFICER	filled
22	D43.4425	GS-0343-13	PROGRAM ANALYST	filled
23	D43.4426	GS-0343-13	PROGRAM ANALYST	filled
24	D43.4427	GS-0510-12	ACCOUNTANT	filled
25	D43.4428	GS-0510-12	ACCOUNTANT	filled

Branch of Internal Review

26	D43.4416	GS-0510-14	SUPVRY ACCOUNTANT	filled
27	D43.4417	GS-0510-13	ACCOUNTANT	filled
28	D43.4418	GS-0510-12	ACCOUNTANT	VACANT
29	D43.4419	GS-0510-11	ACCOUNTANT	filled

Branch of Field Review

30	D43.4407	GS-0510-14	SUPVRY ACCOUNTANT	filled
31	D43.4408	GS-0510-13	ACCOUNTANT	filled
32	D43.4409	GS-0510-12	ACCOUNTANT	VACANT
33	D43.4410	GS-0510-12	ACCOUNTANT	filled
34	D43.4411	GS-0510-11	ACCOUNTANT	filled
35	D43.4412	GS-0510-11	ACCOUNTANT	filled

Branch of Records Management

36	D43.4432	GS-0343-14	SUPVRY MANAGEMENT ANALYST	filled
37	D43.4433	GS-0343-13	MANAGEMENT ANALYST	filled
38	D43.4434	GS-0343-12	MANAGEMENT ANALYST	filled
39	D43.4435	GS-0343-12	MANAGEMENT ANALYST	filled

DIVISION OF TRUST FUNDS SYSTEMS

40	D43.4440	GS-0334-15	SUPVY COMPUTER SPECIALIST	VACANT
41	D43.4441	GS-0510-14	SYSTEMS ACCOUNTANT	filled
42	D43.4442	GS-0334-13	COMPUTER SPECIALIST	filled
43	D43.4443	GS-0334-13	COMPUTER SPECIALIST	filled
44	D43.4444	GS-0334-13	COMPUTER SPECIALIST	filled
45	D43.4445	GS-0334-12	COMPUTER SPECIALIST	filled
46	D43.4446	GS-0334-12	COMPUTER SPECIALIST	filled
47	D43.4447	GS-0334-12	COMPUTER SPECIALIST	filled
48	D43.4448	GS-0334-12	COMPUTER SPECIALIST	filled
49	D43.4449	GS-0334-12	COMPUTER SPECIALIST	filled
50	D43.4450	GS-0318-06	SECRETARY(OA)	filled

DIVISION OF TRUST FUNDS ACCOUNTING

51	D43.4575	GS-0510-15	ACCOUNTING OFFICER	filled
52	D43.4576	GS-0318-06	SECRETARY(OA)	filled
53	D43.4577	GS-0326-04	OFFICE AUTOMATION CLERK	filled

Branch of Investment Accounting

54	D43.4455	GS-0510-13	SUPVY ACCOUNTANT	filled
55	D43.4456	GS-0510-12	ACCOUNTANT	filled
56	D43.4457	GS-0510-12	ACCOUNTANT	filled
57	D43.4458	GS-0510-12	ACCOUNTANT	filled
58	D43.4459	GS-0525-07	ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN	filled
59	D43.4460	GS-0525-06	ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN	filled
60	D43.4461	GS-0525-05	ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN	filled

Branch of Tribal Funds

61	D43.4546	GS-0510-13	SUPVY ACCOUNTANT	filled
62	D43.4547	GS-0510-12	ACCOUNTANT	filled
63	D43.4548	GS-0510-12	ACCOUNTANT	filled
64	D43.4549	GS-0510-09	ACCOUNTANT	filled
65	D43.4550	GS-0525-07	ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN	filled
66	D43.4551	GS-0525-07	ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN	filled

Branch of Individual Indian Monies

67	D43.4555	GS-0510-13	SUPVY ACCOUNTANT	filled
68	D43.4556	GS-0510-12	ACCOUNTANT	filled
69	D43.4557	GS-0510-11	ACCOUNTANT	filled
70	D43.4558	GS-0525-07	ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN	filled
71	D43.4559	GS-0525-07	ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN	filled

DIVISION OF TRUST FUNDS SERVICES

72	D43.4465	GS-1160-15	SUPVY FINANCIAL ANALYST	filled
73	D43.4466	GS-0318-06	SECRETARY(OA)	filled

Branch of Customer Services

74	D43.4470	GS-1101-14	SUPVY CUSTOMER REL. SPECIALIST	filled
75	D43.4471	GS-1101-13	CUSTOMER RELATIONS SPECIALIST	filled
76	D43.4472	GS-1101-13	CUSTOMER RELATIONS SPECIALIST	filled
77	D43.4473	GS-1101-13	CUSTOMER RELATIONS SPECIALIST	filled
78	D43.4474	GS-1101-13	CUSTOMER RELATIONS SPECIALIST	filled
79	D43.4477	GS-1101-13	CUSTOMER RELATIONS SPECIALIST	filled
80	D43.4475	GS-0326-05	OFFICE AUTOMATION ASSISTANT	filled
81	D43.4476	GS-0326-05	OFFICE AUTOMATION ASSISTANT	filled

Branch of Trust Funds Investments

82	D43.4564	GS-0110-14	SUPVY FINANCIAL ECONOMIST	filled
83	D43.4565	GS-0110-13	FINANCIAL ECONOMIST	filled
84	D43.4566	GS-1160-12	FINANCIAL ANALYST	VACANT
85	D43.4568	GS-1160-12	FINANCIAL ANALYST	VACANT
86	D43.4569	GS-0326-04	OFFICE AUTOMATION CLERK	filled

DIVISION OF REPORTING/RECONCILIATION

87	D43.4480	GS-0510-15	ACCOUNTING OFFICER	filled
88	D43.4481	GS-0318-06	SECRETARY	filled

Branch of Past Reconciliation

89	D43.4495	GS-0510-14	SUPVRY ACCOUNTANT	filled
90	D43.4496	GS-0510-13	ACCOUNTANT	filled
91	D43.4497	GS-1101-13	FINANCIAL ANALYST	filled
92	D43.4498	GS-1101-13	FINANCIAL ANALYST	filled
93	D43.4499	GS-0510-12	ACCOUNTANT	filled
94	D43.4500	GS-0510-12	ACCOUNTANT	filled
95	D43.4501	GS-0343-12	MANAGEMENT ANALYST-term	filled
96	D43.4502	GS-0318-05	OFFICE AUTOMATION ASSISTANT	filled
97	D43.4503	GS-0343-12/13	MANAGEMENT ANALYST	filled

Branch of Current Reconciliation

98	D43.4485	GS-0510-13	SUPVY ACCOUNTANT	filled
99	D43.4486	GS-0510-12	ACCOUNTANT	filled
100	D43.4487	GS-0510-12	ACCOUNTANT	filled
101	D43.4488	GS-0510-12	ACCOUNTANT	filled
102	D43.4489	GS-0510-09	ACCOUNTANT	VACANT

Branch of Reporting

103	D43.4510	GS-0510-13	SUPVY ACCOUNTANT	filled
104	D43.4511	GS-0510-12	ACCOUNTANT	VACANT
105	D43.4512	GS-0510-12	ACCOUNTANT	filled
106	D43.4513	GS-0510-12	ACCOUNTANT	VACANT
107	D43.4514	GS-0525-07	ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN	filled

Department of Education

INDIAN EDUCATION

Fiscal Year 1997 Budget Request

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INDIAN EDUCATION

For necessary expenses to carry out, to the extent not otherwise provided, title IX, part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), and section 215 of the Department of Education Organization Act, $81,500,000; *Provided*, That $1,600,000 available pursuant to section 9123 of the ESEA shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 1998.[1]

Note -- A regular 1996 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time this budget was prepared. The 1996 amounts in this budget are based on the levels provided in the H.R. 3019 tentative conference agreement.

Note -- Each language provision that is followed by a footnote reference is explained in the Analysis of Language Provisions and Changes document which follows the appropriation language.

INDIAN EDUCATION

Analysis of Language Provisions and Changes

Language Provision	Explanation
[1] *Provided*, That $1,600,000 available pursuant to section 9123 of the ESEA shall remain available for obligation until September 30,1998.	The general provisions of the annual appropriation law prohibit the availability of funds beyond the fiscal year of appropriations. This language makes funds available for an additional year in order to allow sufficient time for fellowships to be awarded.

INDIAN EDUCATION

Amounts Available for Obligation
($ in 000s)

	1995	1996 [1]	1997
Current authority:			
Annual appropriation	$83,341	$52,500	$81,500
Enacted rescission	2,300	0	0
Subtotal, current authority	81,041	52,500	81,500
Recovery of prior-year obligations	50	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	840	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-1,117	0	0
Unobligated balance expiring	-32	0	0
Total obligations	80,782	52,500	$81,500

[1] Reflects H.R. 3019 tentative conference action.

[2] Incudes a $300,000 rescission which reflects this account's share of the $1.5 million rescission in FY 1995 Departmental administrative and travel funds.

INDIAN EDUCATION

Obligations by Object
($ in 000's)

		1995	1996 1/	1997	Change from 1996 to 1997
11.1	Full-time permanent	$1,531	$1,350	$1,416	$66
11.31	Full-time temporary	41	2	2	0
11.3A	Part-time	17	17	17	0
11.33	Consultants	23	2	6	4
11.5	Overtime	7	0	0	0
11.5	Awards	8	5	10	5
	Subtotal, Compensation	1,627	1,376	1,451	75
12.0	Benefits	307	278	305	27
13.1	Benefits for former personnel	52	26	0	(26)
	Subtotal, Comp/Benefits	1,986	1,680	1,756	76
21.0	Travel	274	122	230	108
23.1	Rental Payments to GSA	226	255	246	(9)
23.3	Communications	0	31	31	0
23.31	ADP/Telecom Rentals & Misc	2	3	3	0
23.33	Postage/fees	48	1	1	0
	Subtotal	276	290	281	(9)
24.0	Printing & Reproduction	39	9	22	13
25.1	Advisory and Assistance Svcs 2/	125	0	0	0
25.2	Other Services	274	159	358	199
25.23	Training/Tuition/Fees/Contr	31	22	46	24
25.25	Peer Reviewers	201	0	175	175
25.3	Goods/Services from Gov't	2,847	42	40	(2)
25.4	Operations/Maint of Facilities	15	0	18	18
25.7	Operations/Maint of Equipment	0	1	1	0
25.72	ADP Processing Svcs/Contr	41	147	149	2
	Subtotal	3,534	371	787	416
26.0	Supplies	106	21	31	10
31.0	Other Equipment & furniture	15	1	11	10
31.24	ADP Equipment/Software	50	6	182	176
	Subtotal	65	7	193	186
43.1	Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	74,502	50,000	78,200	28,200
	Total Direct Obligations	80,782	52,500	81,500	29,000

1/ Reflects H.R. 3019 tentative conference action.

2/ Amount shown in 1996 and 1997 for advisory and assistance services reflect estimates of contracts that may be classified as such; these amounts may change once the funds are obligated.

INDIAN EDUCATION

Summary of Changes
($ in 000s)

1996	$52,500
1997	81,500
Net change	+29,000

	1996 base	Change from base
Increases:		
Built-in:		
Increase in personnel compensation for annualization of the 1996 2.54 percent pay raise and proposed 1997 3.1 percent pay increase	$1,376	+$75
Increase in the Government's share of health, retirement, and other benefits	278	+27
Increases:		
Program:		
Increase in grants to local educational agencies to restore per pupil amount to 1995 level (allowing for inflation)	50,000	+11,200
Increase in special programs for Indian children to restore this activity and provide funding for 149 new projects	0	+12,000
Increase in special programs for Indian adults to restore this activity and provide funding for 28 new projects	0	+5,000
Increase in travel to conduct site visits to LEAs and to participate in cross-program monitoring reviews as OESE team members; and to fund two NACIE council meetings	122	+108

INDIAN EDUCATION

Summary of Changes
($ in 000s)

	1996 base	Change from base
Increase in other services to support Indian Education's share of the OESE nationwide "Mega-Conference"	159	+199
Increase in training to enhance staff performance in the new team work structure	22	+24
Increase in costs for non-Federal peer reviewers needed to review an increase in applications for new awards	0	+175
Increase in ADP equipment primarily for the upgrade and replacement of personal computers needed to operate with the Department's new financial system and other new network systems	6	+176
Increases in printing and reproduction, operations/maintenance of facilities, ADP processing services/contracts, supplies, other equipment and furniture	178	-53
Subtotal, increases		+29,037
Decreases:		
Program:		
Decrease in benefits for former personnel due to completion of severance payments for NACIE employees	26	-26
Decrease in GSA rent and goods/services from Government	297	-11
Subtotal, decreases		-37
Net Change		+29,000

INDIAN EDUCATION

Authorizing Legislation

Activity	1996 Authorized	1996 Estimate	1997 Authorized	1997 Request
Grants to local educational agencies *(ESEA IX-A-1)*	Indefinite	$50,000,000	Indefinite	$61,200.000
Special Programs for Indian children:				
Demonstration grants *(ESEA IX-A-2-9121)*	Indefinite	0	Indefinite	5,200,000
Professional development *(ESEA IX-A-2-9122)*	Indefinite	0	Indefinite	5,200,000
Fellowships for Indian students *(ESEA IX-A-2-9123)*	Indefinite	0	Indefinite	1,600,000
Special programs for Indian adults *(ESEA IX-A-3)*	Indefinite	0	Indefinite	5,000,000
Federal administration:				
National Advisory Council on Indian Education *(ESEA IX-A-5)*	Indefinite	120,000	Indefinite	300,000
Office of Indian education *(DOEA, Section 215)*	Indefinite	2,380,000	Indefinite	3,000,000
Unfunded authorizations:				
Gifted and talented program *(ESEA IX-A-2-9124)*	Indefinite	0	Indefinite	0
Grants to tribes for education administrative planning and development *(ESEA IX-A-2-9125)*	3,000,000	0	3,000,000	0
National research activities *(ESEA IX-A-4)*	Indefinite	0	Indefinite	0
American Indian postsecondary economic development scholarships *(HEA-XIII-F)*	Indefinite	0	Indefinite	0
American Indian teacher training *(HEA-XIII-G)*	Indefinite	0	Indefinite	0
Total definite authorization	3,000,000		3,000,000	
Total appropriation		52,500,000		81,500,000

INDIAN EDUCATION

Table of Estimates and Appropriations
($ in 000s)

	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
1988	$64,217 [1]	$66,343	$66,343	$66,326
1989	67,653	68,153	72,297	71,553
1990	74,168	74,149	74,149	74,149
1990 Reapprop.				509
1990 Sequester				-1,038
1991	75,762	75,762	75,762	75,365
1991 Sequester				-1
1992	77,400	77,547	77,400	76,570
1993	81,205	81,274	81,205	80,583
1994	84,006	83,500	83,405	83,500
1995	86,000	83,500	83,500	83,341
1995 Rescission	0	-2,000	-2,000	-2,300 [2]
1996	84,785	52,500	54,660	52,500 [3]
1997	81,500			

[1] Amended President's Budget estimate reflecting reduction in estimated cost for the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS).

[2] Includes a $300,000 rescission which reflects this account's share of a $1.5 million rescission in FY 1995 Departmental administrative and travel funds.

[3] A final 1996 appropriation had not been enacted at the time this budget was prepared. The amount shown was provided in the H.R. 3019 tentative conference agreement.

INDIAN EDUCATION

Significant Items in FY 1996 Appropriations Reports

Termination of National Advisory Council on Indian Education

Conference: (H. Rept. 104-402)	The conferees agreed that no funding would be provided for the National Advisory Council on Indian Education.
Response:	In the absence of final action on the 1996 appropriation, the Department had no authority to terminate the Council and continued providing a reduced level of funding. Once the appropriation is final, the Department will comply with the directive.

INDIAN EDUCATION

Summary of Request
($ in 000s)

	1996 [1]	1997	Change
Grants to local educational agencies	$50,000	$61,200	+$11,200
Special programs for Indian children	0	12,000	+12,000
Special programs for Indian adults	0	5,000	+5,000
Federal administration	2,500	3,300	+800
Total	52,500	81,500	+29,000

[1] Reflects H.R. 3019 tentative conference action.

The Indian Education program supports the efforts of local educational agencies (LEAs), State educational agencies (SEAs), and Indian tribes and organizations to improve teaching and learning for the Nation's American Indian and Alaska Native children and adults, one of the Nation's most disadvantaged populations.

American Indians continue to be disproportionately affected by poverty and low educational attainment. For example, data from the 1990 Census show that, in 1989, about 31 percent of Indians were living below the poverty level, compared to 13 percent of the general population. Census data also show that the educational attainment level of American Indians (including Eskimos and Aleuts) improved significantly during the 1980's but remains considerably below that of the overall population. In 1990, 66 percent of American Indians 25 years old and over were high school graduates, a gain of 10 percent over the 1980 level but still well below the overall rate of 75 percent. The percentage of American Indians who have completed a bachelor's degree or higher is less than half that of the entire U.S. population. These data demonstrate the continuing need for Federal support of programs that address the specific educational needs of Indians.

While the educational programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) serve only members of federally recognized tribes, and mainly those attending schools operated by, or under contract with, the BIA, the Department's Indian Education programs address the needs of all tribes (both Federal- and State-recognized), with most funds flowing to public schools. Although the functioning of these programs has been fairly stable over the years, since their enactment in 1972, the Congress in 1994 amended the Indian Education legislation to focus these programs on improving the capacity of schools to provide challenging curriculum to American Indian and Alaska Native students. The revised statute supports a comprehensive approach to educational reform and helps ensure that Indians benefit from national education reforms and

INDIAN EDUCATION

Summary of Request -- continued

receive every opportunity to achieve to high academic standards. The Act authorizes programs of direct assistance for the education of Indian children and adults; the training of Indian persons as educators and in other professions serving Indian people; and research, evaluation, and data collection. The programs promote the efforts of local educational agencies, State educational agencies, and Indian tribes and organizations to meet the special educational and culturally related needs of these students.

For fiscal year 1997 the Department's request for Indian Education is $81.5 million. The request includes $61.2 million for LEA formula grants, $12 million for Special Programs for Indian Children, $5 million for Special Programs for Indian Adults, and $3.3 million for Federal Administration.

INDIAN EDUCATION

Grants to local educational agencies

(Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title IX, Part A, Subpart 1)

1997 Authorization ($ in 000s): Indefinite

Budget Authority ($ in 000s):

1996 [1]	1997	Change
$50,000	$61,200	+$11,200

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[1] Reflects H.R. 3019 tentative conference action.

PURPOSE AND METHOD OF OPERATION

The purpose of this program is to provide financial support to reform elementary and secondary school programs that serve Indian students, including preschool children. Grantees must assure that funded programs will help Indian students reach the same challenging State content and performance standards that apply to all students.

The Department makes awards under this program on a formula basis to local educational agencies (LEAs), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)-supported schools, and BIA-operated schools. Each LEA or school applying for a formula grant must develop a comprehensive plan for meeting the needs of Indian children which must reflect the specific language and cultural needs of Indian students. This plan must be consistent with any State and local improvement plans approved or being developed under the Goals 2000: Educate American Act. The plan must include student performance goals, a description of any professional development activities that the applicant will carry out, and an explanation of how the district or tribe will assess students' progress toward meeting the goals and then provide the results of this assessment to the local Indian parent committee and the community.

LEAs and schools use these funds to implement the comprehensive plan. Allowable activities include:

- Integrated educational services, delivered in combination with other programs, that meet the needs of Indian children and their families;
- Enrichment programs that focus on problem-solving and cognitive skills development;
- Early childhood and family programs that emphasize school readiness;
- School-to-work transition activities to enable Indian students to participate in programs such as the those activities supported by the School-to-Work Opportunities Act of 1994 and the Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act; and
- Activities related to prevention of substance abuse.

INDIAN EDUCATION

Grants to local educational agencies

The amount of an LEA's grant is calculated using a formula based on the number of Indian children in an LEA multiplied by the average per-pupil expenditure in the LEA's State or 80 percent of the national average, whichever is greater. The grant is then ratably reduced to fit within the available appropriation. Grants are made only to LEAs or BIA schools in which there are at least 10 Indian children or Indian children constitute at least 25 percent of total enrollment. (However, LEAs in California, Alaska, and Oklahoma are exempted from this requirement.) Finally, the authorizing legislation makes ineligible LEAs that, by formula, would receive less than $3,000.

1997 BUDGET REQUEST

For 1997, the Department requests $61.2 million for the LEA formula grant program. Of the total, the Department would allocate $55.7 million as formula grants for LEAs, and the remaining $5.5 million to support schools operated or supported by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The formula grant program is the Department's principal vehicle for serving the great majority of Indian children, 92 percent of whom attend public schools. Grants supplement the regular school program to help Indian children sharpen their academic skills, bolster their self-confidence, and participate in enrichment programs that would otherwise be unavailable.

Data from formula grant applications, program monitoring, and annual performance reports have shown that:

- On an individual project basis, grantees have reported steady increases in the standardized test scores, criterion-referenced test scores, and grade point averages of the students receiving services.

- As the rate of high school completion for Indian students is 12.5 percent below the national average, approximately 28 percent of all projects support a component that addresses the attendance and drop-out problems of their Indian students. For these programs, LEAs report that attendance rates for Indian students have increased 66 to 100 percent.

The request also reflects the increasing national participation of school districts in this program. Between fiscal years 1994 and 1995, the number of LEAs and BIA schools applying for and receiving funds increased by 6 percent and the number of Indians they identified as eligible for services climbed by 5 percent. The increase in the child count continued a trend of recent years and is, in itself, evidence of a growing need for program services.

INDIAN EDUCATION

Grants to local educational agencies

Assuming that the number of eligible students remains at the current level, the 1997 request would provide an estimated per-pupil payment under the formula grant program of $142.

IMPACT DATA ($ in 000s)

	1995	1996	1997
Total LEA formula grant funds:	$59,686	$50,000	$61,200
Distribution of funds:			
LEAs	$54,301	$45,500	$55,708
BIA grant/contract schools	2,635	2,200	2,703
BIA-operated schools	2,719	2,300	2,789
Total	59,655 [1]	50,000	61,200
Number of awards			
LEAs	1,112	1,112	1,112
BIA grant/contract schools	76	76	76
BIA-operated schools	84	84	84
Total	1,272	1,272	1,272
Number of eligible students			
LEAs	387,120	387,120	387,120
BIA grant/contract schools	20,356	20,356	20,356
BIA-operated schools	22,389	22,389	22,389
Total	429,865	429,865	429,865
Range of awards (whole dollars)			
Highest	$1,330,000	$1,115,000	$1,365,000
Lowest	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000
Average payment per eligible student (whole dollars)	$139	$116	$142

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[1] The total appropriation for fiscal year 1995 was $59,686,000. However, $31,545 was used to satisfy an obligation from fiscal year 1994 in Oregon.

INDIAN EDUCATION

Grants to local educational agencies

State or Outlying Area	1995 Appro. for 1996	1996 Estimate for 1997 [2]	1997 Request for 1998
Alabama	$1,215,128	1,017,954	$1,246,466
Alaska	6,739,705	5,645,223	6,912,471
Arizona	7,028,037	5,888,054	7,208,817
Arkansas	118,018	98,868	121,061
California	4,344,275	3,641,122	4,455,675
Colorado	432,496	362,757	443,515
Connecticut	24,205	20,276	24,827
Delaware	0	0	0
Florida	59,540	49,871	61,066
Georgia	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0
Idaho	254,709	213,377	261,277
Illinois	79,548	66,638	81,597
Indiana	9,458	7,922	9,701
Iowa	115,138	96,449	118,100
Kansas	318,780	267,043	326,989
Kentucky	0	0	0
Louisiana	455,433	381,532	467,179
Maine	124,255	104,084	127,448
Maryland	153,518	128,394	157,217
Massachusetts	69,336	58,083	71,122
Michigan	2,614,040	2,246,987	2,750,975
Minnesota	2,211,787	1,854,478	2,268,626
Mississippi	188,637	158,028	193,502
Missouri	41,963	35,452	43,038
Montana	2,077,445	1,694,219	2,073,748
Nebraska	347,580	291,178	356,543
Nevada	498,509	418,103	511,358
New Hampshire	0	0	0
New Jersey	104,318	87,381	106,996
New Mexico	5,172,198	4,333,609	5,305,515
New York	1,151,348	964,413	1,180,906
North Carolina	2,142,910	1,795,660	2,198,079
North Dakota	1,031,876	864,439	1,058,489
Ohio	28,829	24,150	29,571
Oklahoma	10,945,662	9,174,726	11,227,339
Oregon	1,331,243	1,115,609	1,365,369
Pennsylvania	0	0	0
Rhode Island	33,740	28,261	34,605
South Carolina	26,211	21,956	26,884
South Dakota	2,082,443	1,745,507	2,135,994
Tennessee	0	0	0
Texas	161,786	135,535	165,960
Utah	683,329	572,449	700,953
Vermont	97,239	81,454	99,739
Virginia	11,167	9,840	11,376
Washington	3,127,949	2,622,455	3,207,780
West Virginia	0	0	0
Wisconsin	1,650,295	1,382,954	1,692,728
Wyoming	350,372	293,511	359,398
District of Columbia	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0
Undistributed	0	0	0
TOTAL	59,654,455 [1]	50,000,000	61,200,000

[1] The total appropriation for fiscal year 1995 was $59,686,000. $31,545 was used to satisfy an obligation from fiscal year 1994 in Oregon.

[2] Reflects H.R. 3019 tentative conference action.

INDIAN EDUCATION

Special programs for Indian children
(Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title IX, Part A, Subpart 2)

1997 Authorization ($ in 000s): Indefinite

Budget Authority ($ in 000s):

1996 [1]	1997	Change
$0	$12,000	+$12,000

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[1] Reflects H.R. 3019 tentative conference action..

PURPOSE AND METHOD OF OPERATION

This legislation authorizes a variety of discretionary programs to improve the quality of education for American Indian and Alaska Native students. Grants under these programs are competitive and through appropriations language, fellowship funds are made available for two fiscal years to allow sufficient time for all available funds to be awarded.

- Under the Demonstration Grants program, the Department makes discretionary grant awards to State educational agencies (SEAs), local educational agencies (LEAs), Indian tribes, Indian organizations, and institutions of higher education, including Indian institutions of higher education, for a variety of activities including: dropout prevention projects, partnership projects between LEAs and institutions of higher education, and programs to meet the needs of gifted and talented Indian students.

- The Professional Development program provides grants to (1) institutions of higher education, or (2) SEAs, LEAS, Indian tribes, organizations, and institutions, and BIA-funded schools, in consortium with institutions of higher education, to increase the number of qualified Indian individuals in professions serving Indian people, by providing training programs that result in a graduate degree. In addition, grants are authorized to provide training to Indians to enable them to become teachers, educational administrators, teacher aides, social workers, and ancillary educational personnel, and to improve the skills of individuals already serving in these positions. Individuals receiving training under this program are required to secure employment in a field related to their education and benefitting Indians, or pay back the amount of the assistance.

- The Department awards Fellowships to Indian students for graduate or undergraduate study in the fields of medicine, psychology, law, education, business administration, engineering, and natural resources. Awards are based on academic record, potential, and commitment. As under the Professional Development activity, recipients are required to work in a field related to their training and benefitting Indian people or repay the amount of the fellowship.

Impact data for several previously authorized programs (Planning, Pilot, and Demonstrations; Educational Services; Educational Personnel Development; and Indian-Controlled schools) under which the Department made continuation awards in fiscal year 1995 are also displayed in the impact data section below.

1997 BUDGET REQUEST

For 1997, the Department requests $12 million for Special Programs for Indian Children. While the 1996 tentative conference agreement does not include funding for this activity, the Department believes funding should be restored because the projects make an important contribution to improving education for Indians and no similar programs exist elsewhere in the Department or at BIA.

The Demonstration Grants program, through such approaches as enhancement of self-esteem through the use of native language and culture, drop-out prevention, preschool education, and curriculum development, would assist public and tribal schools to improve Indian student achievement. Because of continuation commitments under the previous authority, the Department initiated only a small number of demonstrations in 1995. Since no funds are included in the 1996 tentative conference agreement for this activity, fiscal year 1997 will be the first significant opportunity to implement this important authority established by the Congress in the 1994 reauthorization.

Grants under the Professional Development and Fellowships programs will enable American Indians to receive training as engineers, doctors, educational personnel, and in other professions, before returning to their communities to serve Indian people. Since no funds are included in the 1996 tentative conference action for these activities, Professional Development grants will be terminated. Since the Fellowship program is forward-funded, the Department was able to use fiscal year 1995 funds to make 1996 continuation awards. The Department believes that it is important to support both activities in 1997.

INDIAN EDUCATION

Special programs for Indian children

IMPACT DATA ($ in 000s)

	1995	1996	1997
Total Funds:	$12, 115 [1]	$1,117 [2]	$12,000
Demonstration grants			
Funds available for new awards	$1,734	0	$5,200
Number of awards	9	0	27
New	9	0	27
Continuation	0	0	0
Range of awards (whole dollars)			
Highest	$276,636	0	$276,000
Lowest	$125,751	0	$126,000
Participants	432	0	1,300
Professional Development			
Funds available for new awards	$850	0	$5,200
Number of awards	4	0	24
New awards	4	0	24
Continuation awards	0	0	0
Range of awards (whole dollars)			
Highest	$267,977	0	$268,000
Lowest	$120,454	0	$121,000
Participants	165	0	1,000
Fellowships			
Funds available for awards	$1,505	$1,117	$1,600
Total number of fellowship awards	101	75	107
New awards	65	0	70
Continuation awards	36	75	37
Range of awards (whole dollars)			
Highest	$49,375	$49,500	$49,500
Lowest	$2,152	$2,200	$2,200
Average award (whole dollars)	$15,000	$15,000	$15,000

[1] The total obligated amount for Special Programs for Indian Children is less than the appropriated amount as a portion of the Fellowship funds are carried over to fiscal year 1996 in order to cover Fellowship continuation awards.

[2] This amount represents carry-over funds from fiscal year 1995 for the Fellowship program. No funds were appropriated for any of these discretionary programs.

INDIAN EDUCATION

Special programs for Indian children

IMPACT DATA ($ in 000s)

	1995	1996	1997
Continuation awards -- antecedent legislation			
Planning, pilot, and demonstration projects (Section 5321(b)-prior statute)			
Funds available for awards	$412	0	0
Total number of awards	3	0	0
New awards	0	0	0
Continuation awards	3	0	0
Range of awards (whole dollars)			
Highest	$168,236	0	0
Lowest	$113,099	0	0
Participants	257	0	0
Educational services projects (Section 5321(c)-prior statute)			
Funds available for awards	$3,983	0	0
Total number of awards	21	0	0
New awards	0	0	0
Continuation awards	21	0	0
Range of awards (whole dollars)			
Highest	$974,878	0	0
Lowest	$105,373	0	0
Participants	115	0	0
Indian-controlled schools program (Section 5312(c)-prior statute)			
Funds available for awards	$3,021	0	0
Total number of awards	17	0	0
New awards	0	0	0
Continuation awards	17	0	0
Range of awards (whole dollars)			
Highest	$272,159	0	0
Lowest	$78,737	0	0
Number of students served	4,602	0	0

INDIAN EDUCATION

Special programs for Indian children

IMPACT DATA ($ in 000s)

	1995	1996	1997
Educational personnel development (Section 5321(d)-prior statute)			
Funds available for awards	$443	0	0
Total number of awards	2	0	0
New awards	0	0	0
Continuation awards	2	0	0
Range of awards (whole dollars)			
Highest	$221,842	0	0
Lowest	$166,713	0	0
Participants	120	0	0
Educational personnel development (Section 5322(a)-prior statute)			
Funds available for awards	$167	0	0
Total number of awards	1	0	0
New awards	0	0	0
Continuation awards	1	0	0
Participants	18	0	0

Special programs for Indian adults

(Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title IX, Part A, Subpart 3)

1997 Authorization ($ in 000s): Indefinite

Budget Authority ($ in 000s):

1996 [1]	1997	Change
$0	$5,000	+$5,000

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[1] Reflects H.R. 3019 tentative conference action.

PURPOSE AND METHOD OF OPERATION

The Adult Education program enables Indian adults to acquire basic literacy, complete secondary school, and secure the education necessary for them to benefit from vocational training. Grants are awarded on a competitive basis to SEAs, LEAs, Indian tribes, organizations, and institutions for up to 60 months.

1997 BUDGET REQUEST

The Department requests $5 million to support Adult Education activities. This increase will enable the Department to fund approximately 28 projects in fiscal year 1997.

The Department's 1993 National Adult Literacy Survey (NALS) found that the average years of schooling attained by American Indian/Alaska Native adults was 11.7 years, more than a year less than the average for white or Asian/Pacific Islander adults. The dropout rate for Indian students is unacceptably high. For example, 25 percent of Indian students who were 8th graders in 1988 dropped out of school by 1992; this is double the national rate. For American Indian adults to gain the necessary skills to compete in today's society, adult education opportunities, sensitive to the unique language and cultural needs of this population, must be available.

The request for the Adult Education program thus reflects the Department's continued commitment to combating adult illiteracy, a particularly severe problem in the Indian community. It also supports the National Education Goal of ensuring that every adult is literate and possesses the skills needed to compete in a global economy and to exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

INDIAN EDUCATION

Special programs for Indian adults

IMPACT DATA ($ in 000s)

	1995	1996	1997
Adult education			
Funds available for awards	$5,420	0	$5,000
Total number of awards	30	0	28
New awards	10	0	28
Continuation awards	20	0	0
Range of awards (in whole dollars)			
Highest	$338,761	0	$339,000
Lowest	$67,451	0	$67,000
Participants	4,388	0	4,000

INDIAN EDUCATION

Federal administration

Budget authority: ($ in 000s)

	1996	1997	Change
Total Budget Authority:	$2,500	$3,300	+$800
Office of Indian Education (DEOA, section 215)			
PC&B	$1,591	$1,622	+$31
Discretionary	789	1,378	+589
Subtotal	2,380	3,000	+620
FTE	28	28	0
National Advisory Council on Indian Education (ESEA-IX-A-5)			
PC&B	$84	$124	+$40
Discretionary	36	176	+140
Subtotal	120	300	+180
FTE	2	2	0
Total, Program Administration:			
PC&B	$1,675	$1,746	+$71
Discretionary	825	1,554	+729
Total	2,500	3,300	+800
FTE	30	30	0

---

[1] The Department determined that this amount is needed to support program administration in 1996.

PURPOSE AND METHOD OF OPERATION

Funds for this activity pay the salaries and expenses of the Office of Indian Education (OIE), which administers the Indian education programs, and the National Advisory Council on Indian Education (NACIE), which advises the Secretary on Indian education matters.

INDIAN EDUCATION

Federal administration

NACIE consists of 15 appointees who are Indians or Alaska Natives and are appointed by the President. The mandated functions of the Council are to advise the Secretary regarding administration of any program in the Department of Education in which Indian children or adults can participate or from which they can benefit; review grant applications; and assist in the development of regulations. NACIE is also required to submit an annual report of its activities, findings, and recommendations to Congress.

1997 BUDGET REQUEST

The budget request for Indian Education Federal Administration will support the overall program mission of promoting the establishment of high standards for all children; improving the quality of learning and teaching; promoting partnerships between schools, parents and communities; and advising the Secretary on Indian education affairs.

The Indian Education Federal Administration request of $3.3 million is a net increase of $800,000 over the 1996 tentative conference level. This budget request will provide $3 million for OIE and $300,000 for NACIE and will support 30 FTE--28 in OIE and 2 in NACIE.

In 1996, funding for NACIE was terminated in the tentative conference agreement. However, 1996 funds for NACIE have been available during the period of the Continuing Resolutions, delaying termination of the employment of the two NACIE staff members. These employees will be terminated and will become eligible for severance pay if a 1996 appropriations bill is enacted. The FY 1997 request includes funds to restore support for NACIE. The Department supports the activities of the Council and feels it contributes to the overall quality of services provided to the Indian community.

This level of staffing will allow the Office of Indian Education to continue its functions of reviewing applications, awarding grants, monitoring activities, and providing technical assistance to grantees under the formula and discretionary grant programs. Maintaining the staff level at 30 FTE for Federal Administration is consistent with the Department's approved streamlining plan.

Personnel Costs

The request of $1.7 million for personnel costs is an increase of $71,000 over the 1996 level and will support 30 FTE. The increase is primarily due to built-in cost increases, including annualization of the 1996 pay increase, the proposed Government-wide January 1997 pay increase of 3.1 percent, and the Government's portion of employee benefits.

INDIAN EDUCATION

Federal administration

Non-Personnel Costs

The request of $1.5 million for non-personnel costs is a net increase of $729,000 from the 1996 level, with major changes as follows:

- A travel increase of $108,000 is needed to conduct site visits at a significant number of local educational agencies and to participate in the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE) integrated reviews as members of OESE regional monitoring teams. Additional funds are needed to allow NACIE members to attend mandatory council meetings, to conduct on-site evaluations, and to attend various conferences and workshops to coordinate NACIE activities with other Indian education organizations.

- An increase for Other Services of $199,000 would support Indian Education's share of the OESE nationwide "Mega-Conference" which is designed to promote coordination among programs. Additional funds are needed to support various conferences and workshops that assist grantees in their progress towards achievement of the National Education Goals.

- A training increase of $24,000 will enhance employees' performance in the new team structure in order to improve overall responsiveness to grantees' needs.

- An increase of $175,000 will cover the costs of non-Federal reviewers needed to evaluate applications under the discretionary grant programs.

- An ADP equipment increase of $176,000 will cover the upgrade and replacement of outdated personal computers. The Department's new financial system--Education Central Automated Processing System (EDCAPS) -- will require updated systems.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FISCAL YEAR 1997

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

Justification of
Estimates for
Appropriations Committees

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

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4	Breakdown of Operational Level.	- - -	- -
6	FTE Summary	- - -	- -
8	Staffing for New Facilities	- - -	- -
10	Executive Summary	- - -	- -
	Indian Health Services		
17	General Statement	- - -	- -
23	Clinical Services	$1,497,114,000	12,545
73	HIV/AIDS.	- - -	371
77	Public and Private Collections.	221,527,000	- -
81	Preventive Health	81,777,000	- -
101	Urban Health.	26,933,000	7
105	Indian Health Professions	28,955,000	33
109	Tribal Management	2,350,000	- -
111	Direct Operation.	51,539,000	450
115	Self Governance	9,326,000	8
119	Contract Support Costs.	200,955,000	- -
	Subtotal Indian Health Services	$2,120,476,000	13,414
	Indian Health Facilities		
IHF - 1	Executive Summary	- - -	- -
11	Maintenance and Improvement	$ 38,334,000	- -
	Personnel Qtrs/Qtrs Return Funds.	4,500,000	- -
19	Sanitation Facilities	127,889,000	223
25	Health Care Fac. Construction	2,900,000	- -
51	Facilities and Environmental Health Support . .	92,671,000	1,219
77	Equipment	12,975,000	- -
79	Contract Support Cost	482,000	- -
	Subtotal Indian Health Facilities	$279,751,000	1,442
	TOTAL INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE	$2,400,227,000	14,856

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Indian Health Service Funding Summary Report
Budget Authority
(Dollars in Thousands)

03/10/96

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Sub Sub Activity	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Change Estimate Over Policy
Hospitals & Health Clinics	$822,539	$863,635	$930,542	$66,907
Dental Services	57,518	59,680	64,238	4,558
Mental Health	36,448	37,561	39,782	2,221
Alcohol & Substance Abuse	91,352	91,666	93,019	1,353
Contract Health Services	362,564	365,099	369,533	4,434
Total Clinical Services	1,370,421	1,417,641	1,497,114	79,473
Public Health Nursing	23,505	24,311	26,508	2,197
Health Education	8,244	8,421	8,933	512
Comm.Health Reps.	43,955	43,958	44,984	1,026
Immunization AK	1,328	1,328	1,352	24
Total Preventive Health	77,032	78,018	81,777	3,759
Urban Health	23,349	23,360	26,933	3,573
Indian Health Professions	27,479	26,271	28,955	2,684
Tribal Management	5,048	2,348	2,350	2
Direct Operations	49,709	49,260	51,539	2,279
Self-Governance	8,594	9,104	9,326	222
Contract Support Cost	145,460	154,840	200,955	46,115
Total Services	1,707,092	1,760,842	1,898,949	138,107
Facilities:				
Maintenance & Improvement	38,334	38,334	38,334	0
Sanitation Facilities:				
New/Renovated	42,397	42,397	42,397	0
Existing	42,492	42,492	85,492	43,000
Total Sanitation	84,889	84,889	127,889	43,000
Construction Facilities	27,822	12,297	2,900	(9,397)
Facil. & Envir. H. Supp.				
Facilities Support	38,294	38,595	39,599	1,004
Env. Health Support	40,314	40,814	42,150	1,336
OEHE Support	9,872	10,572	10,922	350
Total F&EHS	88,480	89,981	92,671	2,690
Equipment	12,975	12,975	12,975	0
Contract Support Cost	482	482	482	0
Total Facilities	252,982	238,958	275,251	36,293
Total IHS	$1,960,074	$1,999,800	$2,174,200	$174,400

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

Indian Health Service Program Level Funding Summary Report

(Dollars in Thousands)

FILE: [illegible] [illegible]

Sub Sub Activity	FY 1995 Approp.	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Current Services	FY 1997 Estimate	Incr./Decr FY 97 Estimate Over FY 96 Policy	% Incr./ Decr.
Hospitals & Health Clinics	$822,539	$863,635	$909,635	$930,542	$66,907	7.7%
Dental Services	57,518	59,680	64,195	64,238	4,558	7.6%
Mental Health	36,448	37,561	39,763	39,782	2,221	5.9%
Alcohol & Substance Abuse	91,352	91,666	93,019	93,019	1,353	1.5%
Contract Health Services	362,564	365,099	366,033	369,533	4,434	1.2%
Total, Clinical Services	1,370,421	1,417,641	1,472,645	1,497,114	79,473	5.6%
Public Health Nursing	23,505	24,311	26,438	26,508	2,197	9.0%
Health Education	8,244	8,421	8,887	8,933	512	6.1%
Comm. Health Reps	43,955	43,958	44,966	44,984	1,026	2.3%
Immunization AK	1,328	1,328	1,352	1,352	24	1.8%
Total, Prev Hlth	77,032	78,018	81,643	81,777	3,759	4.8%
Urban Health	23,349	23,360	23,933	26,933	3,573	15.3%
Indian Health Professions	27,479	26,271	26,955	28,955	2,684	10.2%
Tribal Management	5,048	2,348	2,350	2,350	2	0.1%
Direct Operations	49,709	49,260	51,539	51,539	2,279	4.6%
Self Governance	8,594	9,104	9,326	9,326	222	2.4%
Contract Support Cost	145,460	154,840	168,455	200,955	46,115	29.8%
Total, Services	1,707,092	1,760,842	1,836,846	1,898,949	138,107	7.8%
Facilities:						
Maintenance & Improvement	38,334	38,334	38,334	38,334	0	0.0%
Sanitation Facilities						
New/Renovated	42,397	42,397	42,397	42,397	0	0.0%
Existing	42,492	42,492	42,492	85,492	43,000	101.2%
Total, Sanitation	84,889	84,889	84,889	127,889	43,000	50.7%
Construction Facilities	27,822	12,297	0	2,900	(9,397)	-76.4%
Facil. & Envir. H. Supp.						
Facilities Support	38,294	38,595	39,557	39,599	1,004	2.6%
Env. Health Support	40,314	40,814	42,150	42,150	1,336	3.3%
OEHE Support	9,872	10,572	10,922	10,922	350	3.3%
Total, F&EHS	88,480	89,981	92,629	92,671	2,690	3.0%
Equipment	12,975	12,975	12,975	12,975	0	0.0%
Contract Support Cost	482	482	482	482	0	0.0%
Total, Facilities	$252,982	$238,958	$229,309	$275,251	$36,293	15.2%
TOTAL, Budget Authority	**$1,960,074**	**$1,999,800**	**$2,066,155**	**$2,174,200**	**$174,400**	**8.7%**
Collections:						
Medicare	54,155	54,760	57,608	57,608	2,848	5.2%
Medicaid	107,041	121,776	128,108	128,108	6,332	5.2%
Private Insurance	30,206	33,784	35,811	35,811	2,027	6.0%
Quarters	4,576	4,500	4,500	4,500	0	0.0%
Total, Collections	195,978	214,820	226,027	226,027	11,207	5.2%
TOTAL, Operational Allowance	**$2,156,052**	**$2,214,620**	**$2,292,182**	**$2,400,227**	**$185,607**	**8.4%**

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE
Budget Authority
Detail of Changes
($000)

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Sub Sub Activity	FY 1996 Conf. Mark	Policy Adjust. (Tribal Shares)	Adjustment	Personnel Related Cost	Inflation Costs (2.2%/5.2%)	ISO	Annual. of Staff For New Fac.	Calculated Current Services	FY 1997 Staff For New Fac.	Health Initis. For Pop. With Special Needs	Restructuring	Information System	Urban Health	Scholarship	CSC Short-Fall	New Tribes	Sanit. Fac. Constr.	Fac. Constr. (Planning)	FY 1997 Estimate
Hospitals & Health Clini	852,425 1/	11,200	0	23,331 2/	492	0	22,177 2/	909,635	107	13,300	6,000	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	930,542
Dental Services	59,680	0	0	2,212	243	0	2,060	64,195	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64,238
Mental Health	37,561	0	0	1,140	330	0	732	39,763	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,782
Alcohol & Substance Abus	91,666	0	0	496	857	0	0	93,019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93,019
Contract Health Services	365,099	0	0	58	876	0	0	366,032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	0	0	369,532
Total, Clinical Svcs	1,406,441	11,200	0	27,237	2,798	0	24,969	1,472,645	169	13,300	6,000	1,500	0	0	0	3,500	0	0	1,497,114
Public Health Nursing	24,311	0	0	927	134	0	1,066	26,438	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,508
Health Education	8,421	0	0	158	100	0	208	8,887	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,933
Comm. Health Reps	43,958	0	0	2	1,006	0	0	44,966	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44,984
Immunization AK	1,328	0	0	0	24	0	0	1,352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,352
Total, Prev Hlth	78,018	0	0	1,087	1,264	0	1,274	81,643	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81,777
Urban Health	23,360	0	0	22	550	0	0	23,932	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	25,932
Indian Health Profession	26,271	0	0	57	627	0	0	26,955	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	28,955
Tribal Management	2,348	0	0	0	2	0	0	2,350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,350
Direct Operations	49,260	0	0	2,227	52	0	0	51,539	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51,539
Self Governance	9,104	0	0	20	202	0	0	9,326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,326
Contract Support Cost	153,040	1,800	0	0	1,495	12,000	120	168,455	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,500	0	0	0	200,955
Total, Services	1,747,842	13,000	0	30,651	6,990	12,000	26,363	1,826,048	302	13,300	6,000	1,500	2,000	2,000	32,500	3,500	0	0	1,890,949
Facilities:																			
Maint. & Improvement	38,324	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,324
Sanitation Facilities																			
New/Renovated	42,397	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,397	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,397
Existing	42,492	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,000	0	85,492
Total Sanitation	84,889	0	0	0	0	0	0	84,889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,000	0	127,889
Hlth Care Facs. Constr.	12,297	0	(12,297)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,900	2,900
Facil. & Envir. Hlth Supp																			
Fac. Support	38,595	0	0	962	0	0	0	39,557	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,599
Env. Health Support	40,814	0	0	1,336	0	0	0	42,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,150
OEHE Support	10,572	0	0	350	0	0	0	10,922	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,922
Total, F&EHS	89,981	0	0	2,648	0	0	0	92,629	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92,671
Equipment	12,975	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,975
Contract Support Cost	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	402
Total, Facilities	238,958	0	(12,297)	2,648	0	0	0	229,209	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,000	2,900	275,251
Total, IHS	1,986,800	13,000	(12,297)	33,299	6,990	12,000	26,363	2,066,155	345	13,300	6,000	1,500	2,000	2,000	32,500	3,500	43,000	2,900	2,174,200
Collections:																			
Medicare	54,760	0	0	0	2,848	0	0	57,608	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57,608
Medicaid	121,776	0	0	0	6,332	0	0	128,108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128,108
Private Insurance	33,784	0	0	0	2,027	0	0	35,811	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,811
Quarters	4,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500
Total, Collections	214,820	0	0	0	11,207	0	0	226,027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	226,027
GRAND TOTAL	2,201,620	13,000	(12,297)	33,299	18,197	12,000	26,363	2,292,182	345	13,300	6,000	1,500	2,000	2,000	32,500	3,500	43,000	2,900	2,400,227

1/ $3,000,000 to be transferred to Facilities Appropriation at a later date.

2/ Includes Personnel Related Cost of $107,000 and Annualization of Staff For New Facilities of $1,169,000 from Facilities Support Activity.

Indian Health Service

Breakdown Of Program Level

Dollars In Thousands)

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	FY 1995 Actual					FY 1996 Policy Level 1/				
Sub Sub Activity	Budget Authority	Insurance Collections	Medicare/ Medicaid	Personnel Quarters	Total Program Level	Budget Authority	Insurance Collections	Medicare/ Medicaid	Personnel Quarters	Total Program Level
Hospital & Health Clinics	$822,539	$30,206	$161,196	$0	$1,013,941	$863,635	$33,784	$176,536	$0	$1,073,955
Dental Services	57,518	0	0	0	57,518	59,680	0	0	0	59,680
Mental Health	36,448	0	0	0	36,448	37,561	0	0	0	37,561
Alcohol & Substance Abuse	91,352	0	0	0	91,352	91,666	0	0	0	91,666
Contract Health Services	362,564	0	0	0	362,564	365,099	0	0	0	365,099
Total, Clinical Services	1,370,421	30,206	161,196	0	1,561,823	1,417,641	33,784	176,536	0	1,627,961
Public Health Nursing	23,505	0	0	0	23,505	24,311	0	0	0	24,311
Health Education	8,244	0	0	0	8,244	8,421	0	0	0	8,421
Comm. Health Reps	43,955	0	0	0	43,955	43,958	0	0	0	43,958
Immunization AK	1,328	0	0	0	1,328	1,328	0	0	0	1,328
Total, Prev Hlth	77,032	0	0	0	77,032	78,018	0	0	0	78,018
Urban Health	23,349	0	0	0	23,349	23,360	0	0	0	23,360
Indian Health Professions	27,479	0	0	0	27,479	26,271	0	0	0	26,271
Tribal Management	5,048	0	0	0	5,048	2,348	0	0	0	2,348
Direct Operations	49,709	0	0	0	49,709	49,260	0	0	0	49,260
Self Governance	8,594	0	0	0	8,594	9,104	0	0	0	9,104
Contract Support Cost	145,460	0	0	0	145,460	154,840	0	0	0	154,840
Total, Services	1,707,092	30,206	161,196	0	1,898,494	1,760,842	33,784	176,536	0	1,971,162
Facilities:										
Maintenance & Improvement	38,334	0	0	4,576	42,910	38,334	0	0	4,500	42,834
Sanitation Facilities										
New/Renovated	42,397	0	0	0	42,397	42,397	0	0	0	42,397
Existing	42,492	0	0	0	42,492	42,492	0	0	0	42,492
Total Sanitation Fac.	84,889	0	0	0	84,889	84,889	0	0	0	84,889
Construction Facilities	27,822	0	0	0	27,822	12,297	0	0	0	12,297
Fac. & Env. Hlth Support										
Facilities Support	38,294	0	0	0	38,294	38,595	0	0	0	38,595
Env. Health Support	40,314	0	0	0	40,314	40,814	0	0	0	40,814
OEHE Support	9,872	0	0	0	9,872	10,572	0	0	0	10,572
Total F&EHS	88,480	0	0	0	88,480	89,981	0	0	0	89,981
Contract Support Cost	482	0	0	0	482	482	0	0	0	482
Equipment	12,975	0	0	0	12,975	12,975	0	0	0	12,975
Total, Facilities	252,982	0	0	4,576	257,558	238,958	0	0	4,500	243,458
Total, IHS	$1,960,074	$30,206	$161,196	$4,576	$2,156,052	$1,999,800	$33,784	$176,536	4,500	$2,214,620

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

Indian Health Service

Breakdown Of Program Level

Dollars In Thousands)

FILE: O:\SS\DRM\BFPB\FY97\PROGLVL

	FY 1997 Estimate					Increase/(Decrease) Of FY 1997 Over FY 1996				
Sub Sub Activity	Budget Authority	Insurance Collections	Medicare/ Medicaid	Personnel Quarters	Total Program Level	Budget Authority	Insurance Collections	Medicare/ Medicaid	Personnel Quarters	Total Program Level
Hospital & Health Clinics	$930,542	$35,811	$185,716	$0	$1,152,069	$66,907	$2,027	$9,180	$0	$78,114
Dental Services	64,238	0	0	0	64,238	4,558	0	0	0	4,558
Mental Health	39,782	0	0	0	39,782	2,221	0	0	0	2,221
Alcohol & Substance Abuse	93,019	0	0	0	93,019	1,353	0	0	0	1,353
Contract Health Services	369,533	0	0	0	369,533	4,434	0	0	0	4,434
Total, Clinical Services	1,497,114	35,811	185,716	0	1,718,641	79,473	2,027	9,180	0	90,680
Public Health Nursing	26,508	0	0	0	26,508	2,197	0	0	0	2,197
Health Education	8,933	0	0	0	8,933	512	0	0	0	512
Comm. Health Reps	44,984	0	0	0	44,984	1,026	0	0	0	1,026
Immunization AK	1,352	0	0	0	1,352	24	0	0	0	24
Total, Prev Hlth	81,777	0	0	0	81,777	3,759	0	0	0	3,759
Urban Health	26,933	0	0	0	26,933	3,573	0	0	0	3,573
Indian Health Professions	28,955	0	0	0	28,955	2,684	0	0	0	2,684
Tribal Management	2,350	0	0	0	2,350	2	0	0	0	2
Direct Operations	51,539	0	0	0	51,539	2,279	0	0	0	2,279
Self Governance	9,326	0	0	0	9,326	222	0	0	0	222
Contract Support Cost	200,955	0	0	0	200,955	46,115	0	0	0	46,115
Total, Services	1,898,949	35,811	185,716	0	2,120,476	138,107	2,027	9,180	0	149,314
Facilities:										
Maintenance & Improvement	38,334	0	0	4,500	42,834	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitation Facilities										
New/Renovated	42,397	0	0	0	42,397	0	0	0	0	0
Existing	85,492	0	0	0	85,492	43,000	0	0	0	43,000
Total Sanitation Fac.	127,889	0	0	0	127,889	43,000	0	0	0	43,000
Construction Facilities	2,900	0	0	0	2,900	(9,397)	0	0	0	(9,397)
Fac. & Env. Hlth Support										
Facilities Support	39,599	0	0	0	39,599	1,004	0	0	0	1,004
Env. Health Support	42,150	0	0	0	42,150	1,336	0	0	0	1,336
OEHE Support	10,922	0	0	0	10,922	350	0	0	0	350
Total F&EHS	92,671	0	0	0	92,671	2,690	0	0	0	2,690
Contract Support Cost	482	0	0	0	482	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment	12,975	0	0	0	12,975	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Facilities	275,251	0	0	4,500	279,751	36,293	0	0	0	36,293
Total, IHS	2,174,200	35,811	185,716	$4,500	$2,400,227	174,400	2,027	9,180	0	$185,607

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE
FTE Summary

FILE: O:\SS\DRM\BFPB\FY97\FTESUM 03/11/96

Sub Sub Activity	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy	FY 1997 Estimate
Hospital & Health Clinics	10,854	10,900	10,918
Dental Services	918	923	938
Mental Health	352	357	367
Alcohol & Substance Abuse	190	190	207
Contract Health Services	20	20	20
Total, Clinical Services	12,334	12,390	12,450
Public Health Nursing	300	300	311
Health Education	53	53	59
Community Health Representative	0	0	1
Total, Preventive Hlth	353	353	371
Urban Health	13	7	7
Indian Health Professions	33	33	33
Direct Operations	552	510	450
Self Governance	5	5	8
Total, Services	13,290	13,298	13,319
Facilities:			
Sanitation Facilities	223	223	223
Facil. & Envir. Hlth Supp			
Fac. Support	545	544	538
Env. Health Support	575	569	556
OEHE Support	128	127	125
Total, F&EHS	1,248	1,240	1,219
Total, Facilities	1,471	1,463	1,442
Total Serv. And Fac.	14,761	14,761	14,761
Reimbursements	95	95	95
Total IHS	**14,856**	**14,856**	**14,856**
Ceiling Exempt	40	40	40
GRAND TOTAL	**14,896**	**14,896**	**14,896**

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE
FTE SUMMARY

FILE: O:\SS\DRM\BFPB\FY97\FTEAPP (File C) 03/11/96

Sub Sub Activity	FY 1995 Actual	Staffing For New Fac. Opening In 94/95	1996 Staff For New Fac.	Restructuring	FY 1996 Policy	Staffing For New Fac. Opening In 96/97	1997 Staff For New Fac.	Realignment From H&HC For Chief Gall 2/	Reassigned From H&H To Self Gov	Restructuring	FY 1997 Estimate
Hospitals & Health Clinics	10,851	116	34	(105)	10,900	303 3/	7	(19)	(3)	(270)	10,918
Dental Services	918	9	4	(8)	923	29	3	0	0	(17)	938
Mental Health	352	4	1	0	357	9	1	0	0	0	367
Alcohol & Substance Abuse	190	0	0	0	190	0	0	17	0	0	207
Contract Health Services	20	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20
Total, Clinical Services	12,331	129	39	(113)	12,390	341	11	(2)	(3)	(287)	12,450
Public Health Nursing	300	0	3	(3)	300	14	4	0	0	(7)	311
Health Education	53	0	1	(1)	53	3	5	0	0	(2)	59
Comm. Health Reps	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total, Prev Hlth	353	0	4	(4)	353	17	10	0	0	(9)	371
Urban Health	13	0	0	(6)	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Indian Health Professions	33	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	33
Direct Operations	555	0	0	(45)	510	0	0	0	0	(60)	450
Self Governance	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	8
Total, Services	13,290	129	43	(168)	13,290	358	21	(2)	0	(356)	13,319
Facilities:											
Sanitation Facilities	223	0	0	0	223	0	0	0	0	0	223
Facil. & Envir. Hlth Supp											
Facilities Support	545	0	4	(5)	544	0	3	2	0	(11)	538
Envir. Health Support	575	0	0	(6)	569	0	0	0	0	(13)	556
Ofc Env Hlth & Eng Sup	128	0	0	(1)	127	0	0	0	0	(2)	125
Subtotal	1,248	0	4	(12)	1,240	0	3	2	0	(26)	1,219
Total, Facilities	1,471	0	4	(12)	1,463	0	3	2	0	(26)	1,442
Total Serv. And Fac.	14,761	129	47	(180)	14,761	358	24	0	0	(382)	14,761
Reimbursements	95	0	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	0	95
Total, IHS	14,856 1/	129	47	(180)	14,856	358	24	0	0	(382)	14,856
Ceiling Exempt	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	40
GRAND TOTAL	14,896	129	47	(180)	14,896	358	24	0	0	(382)	14,896

1/ Includes OASH transfers (+3) and Perry Point transfers (-40).

2/ Staffing for the Chief Gall YRTC in North Dakota includes 5 FTE in Hospitals & Health Clinics and 19 FTE realigned from Hospitals & Heatlh Clinics to Alcohol & Substance Abuse (17) and Facilities Support (2).

3/ Includes 15 FTEs for Facilities Support.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE
PHASING IN OF STAFFING/OPERATING COST

FILE: O:\SS\DRM\BFPB\FY97\STAFF

13-Mar-96

Sub Sub Activity	Kotzebue, AK Hospital 1/ FTE	Kotzebue, AK Hospital 1/ Amount	Shiprock, NM Hospital FTE	Shiprock, NM Hospital Amount	Anchorage, AK Hospital 1/ FTE	Anchorage, AK Hospital 1/ Amount	Hays, MT Health Center FTE	Hays, MT Health Center Amount	GRAND TOTAL FTE	GRAND TOTAL Amount
Hospital & Health Clinics	16	1,763	67	3,689	201	15,511	19	1,214	303	22,177 2/
Dental Services	5	400	2	104	18	1,327	4	229	29	2,060
Mental Health	0	0	3	212	5	445	1	75	9	732
Total, Clinical Services	21	2,163	72	4,005	224	17,283	24	1,518	341	24,969
Public Health Nursing	0	0	0	0	10	768	4	298	14	1,066
Health Education	0	0	0	0	3	208	0	0	3	208
Total, Prev Hlth	0	0	0	0	13	976	4	298	17	1,274
Contract Support Cost	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120
Total, Services	21	2,283	72	4,005	237	18,259	28	1,816	358	26,363
Facilities Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Serv. and Fac.	21	2,283	72	4,005	237	18,259	28	1,816	358	26,363

1/ 104 FTEs will not be provided in lieu of funds from Medicare/Medicaid.
2/ Includes 15 FTEs and $1,169,000 from Facilities Support for Anchorage, AK and Hays, MT.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE
STAFFING FOR NEW FACILITIES

FILE: O:\SS\DRM\BFPB\FY97\STAFF 03/13/96

	Harlem, MT Hospital (2 months)		White Earth, MN Health Center (3 months)		Chief Gall, ND Youth Trmt Ctr. (NON-ADD)		GRAND TOTAL	
Sub Sub Activity	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Hospital & Health Clinics	1	12	6	95	5	246	7	107
Dental Services	0	0	3	43	0	0	3	43
Mental Health	0	0	1	19	0	0	1	19
Alcohol & Substance Abuse	0	0	0	0	17	1,308	0	0
Total, Clinical Services	1	12	10	157	22	1,554	11	169
Public Health Nursing	1	14	3	56	0	0	4	70
Community Hlth Rep.	0	0	5	46	0	0	5	46
Health Education	0	0	1	18	0	0	1	18
Total, Prev Hlth	1	14	9	120	0	0	10	134
Contract Support Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Services	2	26	19	277	22	1,554	21	303
Environ. Hlth. Sup.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facilities Support	2	25	1	17	2	111	3	42
Total, Facilities	2	25	1	17	2	111	3	42
Total Serv. and Fac.	4	51	20	294	24	1,665	24	345 1/

1/ The total excludes $1,665,000 and 24 FTEs for Chief Gall YRTC facility. The Chief Gall YRTC facility was previously funded and 19 of the 24 FTEs were realigned from Hospital & Health Clinics to other activities.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The provision of Federal health services to American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/AN) is based upon a special government-to-government relationship between Indian tribes and the United States. This relationship was first set forth in the 1830s by the U.S. Supreme Court and has subsequently been reconfirmed by numerous treaties, statutes, and judicial actions.

In 1955, Federal responsibility for directing the health program authorized under the Snyder Act was transferred, by Public Law (P.L.) 83-568, from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of the Interior, to the Public Health Service. During the next 40 years, the Federal health care was expanded and refined to meet the health needs of Indian people more effectively and efficiently. Also, during this period, a number of important pieces of legislation were enacted.

For instance, P.L. 85-151 authorized the IHS to contribute to the cost of construction of community health care facilities, and P.L. 86-121 authorized the expenditure of funds for construction of sanitation facilities for AI/AN homes and communities. The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 authorized the BIA and IHS to turn over responsibilities for Indian programs to the tribes. The Indian Health Care Improvement Act of 1976 authorized the IHS to, among other things, develop Indian health manpower, collect Medicaid and Medicare reimbursements, and address the health needs of Indian people living in urban communities. In 1988, the Indian Self-Determination Act Amendments (P.L. 100-472) and the Indian Health Care Amendments (P.L. 100-713) were signed into law. In 1992, the Indian Health Care Amendments (P.L. 102-573) were signed into law. These Acts further expanded and defined the IHS program and the tribal-Federal Government relationship.

The IHS, as the Federal Agency charged with administering the principal health program for AI/ANs, provides a comprehensive health services delivery system with opportunity for maximum tribal involvement in developing and managing programs to meet their health needs. This is accomplished through a system of Federal, tribal, and urban operated facilities and programs. The goal of IHS is to raise the health status of AI/ANs to the highest level possible.

To carry out its mission and to attain its goal, the IHS acts in a dual capacity that is best characterized as community oriented primary care. The primary care component can best be depicted as the medical or clinical services of the Agency. The community oriented component reflects the public health responsibilities of the Agency which has the following elements: (1) support the development of knowledge through the gathering and dissemination of data and research (e.g.,epidemiology and information systems); (2)establishment of national objectives and the stimulation of policy discussion (e.g., Healthy People 2000); (3) provision of funds to tribes and communities to strengthen local capacity for services (through service allocations); and (4) assure actions and services that are in the interest of the entire American

Indian and Alaska Native population (e.g., injury control and sanitation facilities construction). These two functional components are at the core of the structure and functions of the Agency.

Health Care Delivery

In administering health programs for AI/ANs, the IHS uses direct service delivery and contract services to provide comprehensive primary health care to those eligible. As of October 1, 1995, health care services were being provided directly by the IHS in 40 hospitals, 64 health centers, 5 school health centers, and 50 smaller health stations. Tribes and tribal groups through contracts with IHS, operate 9 hospitals and 342 outpatient facilities which include 116 health centers, 3 school health centers, 56 smaller health stations and satellite clinics, and 167 Alaska village clinics. These facilities range in age from less than 1 year to more than 80 years. In continuing support for this complex health care delivery system (curative, preventive, and restorative health services) the IHS encourages development of alternative health care delivery approaches, including tribal health maintenance organizations, managed care systems, and the use of fiscal intermediaries.

AI/ANs continue to bear an increased burden of illness and premature mortality compared to other U.S. populations, although their health status has improved dramatically over the past 25 years.

AI/ANs have less access to health care than does the general U.S. population and the number of physicians per 100,000 population has decreased from 99.7 in FY 1982 to 89.8 in FY 1994, while the number of nurses has decreased from 281.0 in FY 1982 to 277.5 in FY 1994. Based upon data derived from the Health Care Financing Administration's 1993 publication entitled, "Health Care Financing Review," **the IHS FY 1994 per capita health care expenditure is $1,149, compared to the U.S. civilian resident per capita expenditure of $2,764.** The effect of this limited access is compounded by the greater morbidity experienced by AI/AN.

The population eligible for IHS services is also rapidly increasing (an approximate increase of 2.3 percent per year). To ensure access to quality health care for AI/AN, the IHS has assessed its staffing needs using a cost-efficient, case-managed health organization model as a standard for health care services delivery. The IHS intends to meet national standards of health care delivery and administration, as prescribed by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, and other quality review bodies, and to address the Secretary's goals and objectives set forth in Healthy People 2000.

The IHS has historically been oriented to the delivery of acute medical services and some public health services (e.g, sanitation facilties construction) in the communities it serves. The Agency has directed its resources in this manner because epidemiologic evaluation and other analytic tools have indicated that the health needs of American Indians and Alaska Natives could best be served through these program emphasis areas. This approach is consistent with the principles of community oriented primary care. The Institute of Medicine has recently defined primary care as "the provision of integrated, accessible health care services by clinicians (including physicians, nurses, dentists, etc) who are accountable for addressing a large portion of personal health care needs, developing a sustained partnership with patients, and practicing in the context of family and community." Community oriented primary care adds the dimension of assessment of the community needs and resources to this definition.

The Agency has recorded many successes by utilizing these approaches. These include dramatic decreases in infant and maternal mortality and mortality associated with alcoholism, injuries, tuberculosis, gastroenteritis, and other conditions attest to the value of its comprehensive curative, preventive, and restorative health service delivery approach based in the communities served. The IHS also believes that these achievements underscore the success of targeted intervention strategies directed at specific desired outcomes.

In 1955, infant mortality in the reservation states was 62.7 deaths per 1000 live births. Since 1973 alone, the rate for the IHS service area has decreased 58 percent from 22.2 to 9.4. This has been accomplished through effective maternal and child health services which have also improved indicators other than infant mortality. Low birth weight, which is associated with higher frequency of neonatal disease, is 5.7 percent of all births compared to 7.1 percent in the general U.S. population. Accordingly, there are few neonatal deaths in the population served by the IHS. Immunization rates measure the effectiveness of a strategy to address vaccine preventable diseases. The age appropriate immunization rate for children in the IHS service population is 90 percent compared to a national average for the general U.S. population below 60 percent.

Age-adjusted death rates due to other infectious diseases have declined, including deaths due to gastroenteritis (from 6.2 deaths per 100,000 population in 1972-74 to 1.5 deaths per 100,000 in 1990-92 [U.S. all races rate for 1991 was 1.3/100,000]) and tuberculosis, which has declined from 10.5 deaths to 2.2 deaths/100,000 population between 1972-74 and 1990-92. (This is still higher than the general U.S. population, which has a rate of 0.5 deaths/100,000 population in 1991.)

The environment in which the IHS, tribal, and urban (I/T/U) programs operate has changed however. The population is aging. Although the birth rate is still high, increasingly the health issues are those of an aging population. Survival in infancy has led to greater challenges in meeting the health needs of children and youth. Survival into adult life has led to greater stressors on the economic capacity of the communities in which people live. Survival into later adult life has led to changes in social roles and disease patterns.

Correspondingly, communities are seeing different health problems. Economic hardship contributes to a variety of health problems. Assimilation into the dominant society has led to disruptions in family and community values. Suicide, homicide, family violence, and chemical dependency are more significant issues than in the past. Raising children and encouraging young people in this environment is difficult. Accidents stil claim a disproportionate number of young people. There are a significant number of homes without access to water and sewer systems. An increasing population of elders, who are dependent on the family and community, at a time of such pressure adds to the stressors in the environment. The chronic diseases of an aging population such as diabetes and end stage renal disease also demand special program interventions. But these vary from community to community. The Agency proposes health program increases to address these changing health needs.

The communities that are funded through the IHS appropriation are assuming increasing control of the program activities. This expansion of local control was mandated by the 1988 amendments to the Indian Self Determination Act and is actively supported by the Agency. The capacity to address these health issues needs to be enhanced in five dimensions: technical; programmatic; managerial; fiscal; and political. The Agency is moving forward to reduce its overhead and provide the savings to the communities to expand local capacity. Additional funds are also needed to support the management capaciteis of the tribal communities. The Agency is requesting contract support cost funding to fully implement this expansion of local control.

Lastly, states are creating new mechanisms for funding health services to underserved populations. These innovations at the state level lead to a diversity of participation and billing requirements. The Agency is working closely with tribes, states, and othe Federal entities to assure maximal participation of its programs and service population.

Despite increases in the IHS budget in the last 10 years, the gap between access to services for AI/AN and the general population remains wide. The local capacity to develop and deliver services remains significantly underdeveloped. The FY 1997 IHS budget supports maintaining the FY 1996 level of services provided to AI/ANs, major increases for providing water and waste disposal services to existing Indian homes and for tribal self determination contracting, and several other increases in certain capacity building activities to serve the needs of the most vulnerable segments of the population including children, women and elders.

Beyond this, the FY 1997 IHS Budget contains three major initiatives. The first increases funding by $46,115,000 for contract support costs to help underwrite tribal administration. This is a key to promoting self-determination and is a high priority of the tribes. The second is greater support of water and sewer projects. The FY 1997 IHS Budget increases funding by $43,000,000 for sanitation facilities construction and an estimated 4,000 additional Native American homes will receive water and sewer hook-ups with this increase. (An increase in these funds was the number one recommendation of the National Indian Health Board.) The third initiativeis for population with special needs, a $16,300,000 funding package to address women's health, child abuse, elder health, injury prevention, and urban health.

FY 1997 Budget Request Summary (Services and Facilities, dollars in thousands):

	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Increase Or Decrease
Budget Authority	$1,960,074,000	$1,999,800,000	$2,174,200,000	+$174,400,000
Program Level . .	$2,173,130,000	$2,214,620,000	$2,400,227,000	+$185,607,000
FTE	14,856	14,856	14,856	--

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

The request of $2,174,200,000 and 14,856 FTEs is an increase of $174,400,000 over the FY 1996 Policy level of $1,999,800,000 and 14,856 FTEs. The changes are consistent with the President's budget priorities of: (1) expanding access to health care, (2) improving the well-being of children, (3) preventing premature death and illness, and (4) managing for quality into the next century. In addition, the request addresses the Year 2000 Objectives for the Nation and addresses IHS' program directions. The following summarizes the IHS Budget Request:

FY 1997 Current Services - +$78,652,000 and 358 FTE's

The IHS is requesting an increase of $78,652,000 to support current services to address the rising cost of providing health care excluding cost increases that are attributable to the rapidly expanding AI/AN population. The $78,652,000 current services increase includes the following:

- o $52,289,000 for mandatories: Inflationary costs ($6,990,000), Pay costs ($33,299,000), and Indian Self-Determination ($12,000,000).

- o $26,363,000 and 358 FTEs for phasing-in of staffing and operating cost for new and renovated facilities.

Program Increases - +$108,045,000 and 24 FTEs

- o $345,000 and 24 FTEs for staffing of new facilities opening in FY 1997.

- o $13,300,000 for Health Initiative for Population with Special Needs: Women's Health ($,500,000), Children and Youth Abuse ($2,500,000), Elder Health ($3,300,000), and Injury Prevention ($5,000,000).

- o $6,000,000 for restructuring costs, such as, severence pay, re-location cost, etc.

- o $1,500,000 for computers, Information systems, etc.
- o $3,000,000 for Urban Health initiative.
- o $2,000,000 for Indian Health Profession to restore the cut in FY 1996.
- o $32,500,000 for Contract Support Cost shortfall.
- o $3,500,000 for New Tribes (Start-Up Cost) through Contract Health Services.
- o $43,000,000 for Sanitation Facilities.
- o $2,900,000 for Construction to completion of Design Process for Pinon, Fort Defiance & Hopi.

Program Decrease - -$12,297,000

- o $12,297,000 for non-recurring Construction/Health Care Facilities Construction funded for FY 1996.

FTE Reduction/Reployment - -382 FTEs

- o 382 FTEs Restructuring.
- o A reassigning of 19 FTEs for Chief Gall from Hospitals & Health Clinics activity to Alcohol & Substance Abuse (17 FTEs) and Facilities Support (2 FTEs).
- o A reassignment of 3 FTEs from Hospitals and Health Clinics activity to Self Governance activity.

Details of these requests are contained in the body of the text.

GENERAL STATEMENT

	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Health Services	$1,707,092,000	$1,760,842,000	$1,898,949,000	+$135,107,000
Facilities	252,982,000	238,958,000	275,251,000	+36,293,000
Total Budget Authority . .	$1,960,074,000	$1,999,800,000	$2,174,200,000	+$174,400,000
Reimbursement	195,978,000	214,820,000	226,027,000	+$11,207,000
Total Program Level	$2,156,052,000	$2,214,620,000	$2,400,227,000	+$185,607,000
FTEs	14,856	14,856	14,856	-0-

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

United States Government and Indian Nations

The provision of Federal health services to American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/AN) is based on a special relationship between Indian tribes and the United States (U.S.) Government first set forth in the 1830's by the U.S. Supreme Court under Chief Justice John Marshall. This relationship has been reconfirmed by numerous treaties, statutes, constitutional provisions, and international law and theory. Principal among these is the Snyder Act (25 U.S.C.) of 1921 which provides the basic authority for most health services provided by the Federal Government to AI/AN.

President Clinton acknowledged the special government-to-government relationship at the historic meeting at the White House with American Indian and Alaska Native tribal leaders in April 1995. President Clinton pledged to fulfill the trust obligations of the federal government and vowed to honor and respect tribal sovereignty. President Clinton said, "I don't want there to be any mistake about our commitment to a stronger partnership between our people," and he showed that by signing a government directive. The directive requires every executive department and agency of government to remove all barriers that prevent the government from working directly with tribal governments and to make certain that any action affecting tribal trust resources must have tribal government consultation before a decision is made. President Clinton also demonstrated the government's commitment to meet the health needs of Indian people by requesting an increase of $97,724,000 in funding for Indian Health Service health programs in FY 1996. He made the Indian health funding a priority because, as he said, "The health needs of tribal communities and families and children clearly require special attention."

In carrying out the Executive Order for a stronger partnership between the government and tribal governments, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, and IHS conducted five regional meetings with tribes. The meetings continued the national dialogue begun in 1995 on health care reform by facilitating federal, state, and tribal discussions about state and region-specific reform activities. The meetings fostered new partnerships between the government, state, and tribes to meet the health needs of Indian people.

The Indian Health Service and Its Partnership with Tribes

For more than 120 years, the responsibility of AI/AN health care passed among different government branches. In 1955, the responsibility for providing health care to AI/AN was officially transferred to the Public Health Service (PHS), which created the Indian Health Service (IHS).

In the 1970's, federal Indian policy was re-evaluated by the Nixon Administration, and the Indian self-determination policy was adopted. This policy emphasizes tribal administration of Federal Indian programs, including health care. Self-Determination does not lessen the federal treaty obligation, but provides an opportunity for tribes to assume the role of providing health care for their members.

The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, as amended, and the Indian Health Care Improvement Act of 1976, as amended, gave new opportunities and responsibilities to the IHS and tribes in delivering care. These included specific authorizations for providing health care services to Indian urban populations, an Indian health professions program, and the ability to collect from Medicare/Medicaid and other third party insurers. Under the Act, many tribes have assumed the administrative and program direction roles that were previously carried out by the federal government. Approximately one-third of IHS resources are administered by tribes through Self-Determination contracts or Self-Governance compacts. The remaining resources are utilized by IHS facilities and providers for the direct provision of services to AI/AN, and to purchase care from private health care providers and facilities.

With participation from the Indian people, the IHS is exploring ways to improve essential health programs and administrative support to Indian communities. The Director convened 29 representatives of the primary stakeholders in Indian health care in January 1995 as the Indian Health Design Team (IHDT). The IHDT, which includes 22 representatives of Indian tribes and communities, submitted a report making 50 recommendations for designing a new IHS. Under their guidance, the implementation of the recommendations will be accomplished in two phases by 1998. The Indian Health Service system is being redesigned to address an era of rising health care costs, a growing population, and a changing health care industry. The redesign efforts emphasize patient care; strengthening government to government relations; streamlining administration and management; quality support services to field based health care activities; diversification of operations; facilities staffing expansion; and fair treatment of employees.

The Mission, Goal, and Vision

The IHS mission is to provide a quality health services delivery system for AI/AN with opportunity for maximum tribal involvement in developing and managing programs to meet health needs. Accomplishing this mission requires health care provision throughout Indian country and making services accessible in remote regions. The challenge of delivering that care mirrors some of the same difficulties faced in providing health care to rural America.

In November 1994, the Director of the IHS articulated his vision for the Agency. His vision is for the IHS to continue to be the best primary care, rural health system in the world. A system that, with tribes, continues its goal of raising the health status of AI/AN to the highest possible level. To reach its goal, the clinical program is made up of many separate activities including: maternal and child health; fetal alcohol syndrome; diabetes; alcoholism; mental health; emergency medical services; community health representative; hepatitis B; dental services; and many others. These programs possess curative and preventive components to a degree unparalleled in any similar program. No other health care organization embraces such vast number of activities, operations, and programs within one system.

The IHS program is delivered through 143 service units composed of more than 500 direct health care delivery facilities, including 49 hospitals, 176 health centers, 8 school health centers, and 277 health stations and satellite clinics and Alaska village clinics. The range of services include traditional inpatient and ambulatory care, and extensive preventive care, including focused efforts toward health promotion and disease prevention activities. In addition, various health care and referral services are provided to Indian people in off-reservation settings through 34 programs. An integral part of the program is the purchase of services from non-IHS providers to support, or in some cases in lieu of, direct care facilities. For example, approximately 600,000 payment claims from non-IHS providers were processed by the IHS Fiscal Intermediary in FY 1994 and an equal number estimated to have been processed by IHS and tribal contract health care programs.

Service Units

Service Units, local administrative units, serve a defined geographic area based on tribal concentration and need. They are usually centered around a single federal reservation in the continental United States, or a population concentration in Alaska. Within these administrative units, health care is delivered in 180 health centers, 8 school health centers, 106 health stations, 167 Alaska village clinics, and 49 hospitals.

Area Offices

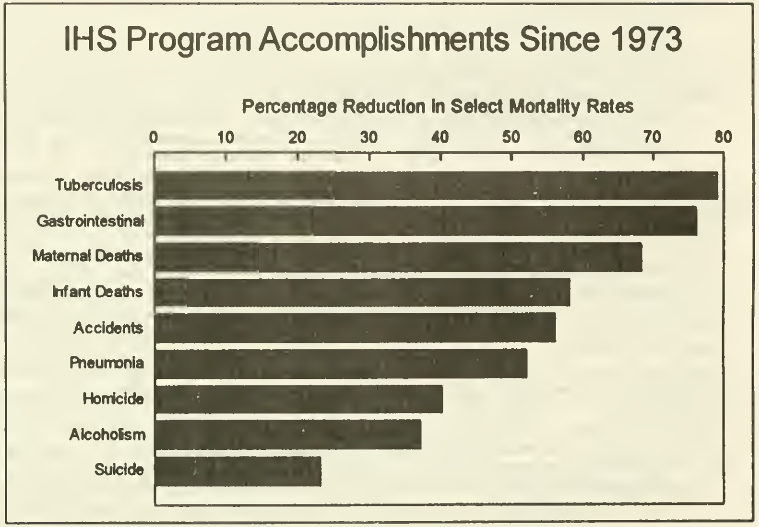
Twelve Area Offices provide resource distribution, program monitoring and evaluation activities, and technical support to all operations whether IHS direct or tribally operated. They serve to support the service units and their points of service delivery.

Headquarters

The Headquarters operations are determined by the legislative and administrative requirements set forth by the Department of Health and Human Services, the Administration, the Congress, and field operations (Area Offices and Service Units). Headquarters is involved with the Department in formulating and implementing national health care priorities, goals, and objectives. It is involved with the Administration through the Department by providing advocacy for Indian health programs in budget formulation and legislative initiatives, responding to Congressional inquiries, and appropriate interaction with other governmental entities. It provides Area Offices and Service Units with general program oversight and direction, policy formulation, and resource distribution. It provides expert technical expertise, maintains national statistics, and projects trends and needs for the future.

Accomplishments

Today, about 1.4 million AI/AN, living on over 250 Federal reservations and in other urban and rural areas, receive services from IHS and tribes. The use of these services have resulted in an improvement in the health status of AI/AN approaching equality with that of the general population. Results are reflected in a substantial reduction of incidence/occurrence of infectious diseases. In 1973, tuberculosis struck about one of every 10,000 Indians. Today that number has dropped by 74 percent. Also encouraging is a 54 percent decrease in the infant mortality rate and a 65 percent decrease in maternal mortality rate for the same time period. Concurrently, life expectancy has increased from 61.0 years to 73.2 years; however, this is still 2.9 years less than the 76.1 average for the U.S. White population.



Special Concerns

Within the vast IHS program, there are certain categories that are of special concern in FY 1997. The Director has identified as a priority activities designed to increase the capacity to serve the needs of the most vulnerable segments of the AI/AN population including: children, women and elders. Another emphasis of the Director's priorities is to ensure the availability of Contract Support Costs funding to support the tribal assumption of Indian health programs under the Indian Self Determination Act. The FY 1997 IHS Budget reflects the ever expanding and growing needs of AI/AN to reduce the gaps and barriers that still exist between their health status and that of the U.S. population.

ACTIVITY/MECHANISM BUDGET SUMMARY
Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service - Indian Health Service
Indian Health Service - 75-0390-0-1-551
Clinical Services

Program Authorization:

Program authorized by 25 U.S.C. 13, Act and P.L. 83-568, Transfer Act 42 U.S.C. 2001.

	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Budget Authority .	$1,370,421,000	$1,417,641,000	$1,497,114,000	+$79,473,000
(HIV/AIDS)	($2,364,000)	($2,385,000)	($2,506,000)	(+$121,000)
FTE	12,331	12,390	12,450	+60
(HIV/AIDS)	(14)	(14)	(14)	-0-

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR including an incremental policy adjustment.

RATIONALE FOR BUDGET REQUEST

TOTAL REQUEST -- The total request of $1,497,114,000 and 12,450 FTEs is an increase of $79,483,000 and 60 FTEs over the FY 1996 Policy level of $1,417,641,000 12,390 FTEs. The increase over the Policy level reflects $30,035,000 to maintain current services, $24,969,000 for phasing-in staffing for new facilities, $169,000 for staffing for new facilities, and program increases of $13,300,000 for health initiative, $6,000,000 for restructuring, $3,500,000 for new tribes, and $1,500,000 for information system.

HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CLINICS

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE CLINICAL SERVICES	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Budget Authority	$822,539,000	$863,635,000	$930,542,000	+$66,907,000
(HIV/AIDS)	($2,364,000)	($2,385,000)	($2,506,000)	(+$121,000)
FTE	10,851	10,900	10,918	+18
HIV/AIDS)	(14)	(14)	(14)	---
Inpatient Activity:				
Total # of Inpatient Days . . .	291,000	291,000	291,000 2/	---
Outpatient Activity:				
Total # of Hospital Outpatient Visits	3,127,000	3,127,000	3,170,000	+43,000
Total # Outpatient Visits in Free-Standing Clinics	2,944,000	2,944,000	2,975,000	+31,000
Total Outpatient Visits	6,071,000	6,071,000	6,145,000 3/	+74,000

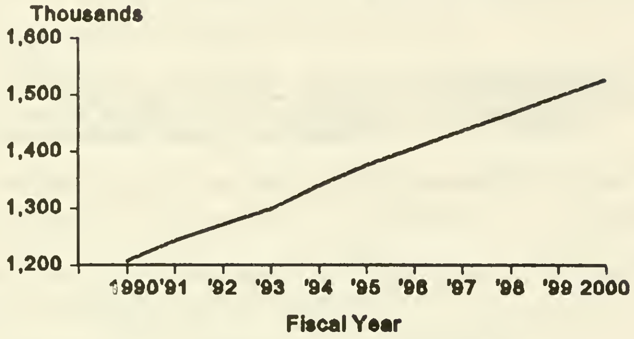
1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR including an incremental policy adjustment.
2/ Downward trend in inpatient days offset by opening of new facilities at Shiprock and Anchorage.
3/ Projection of outpatient visits by FY 1997 are lower than percentage increase in funding due to delays in hiring caused by government shutdown. Estimates for FY 1998 will reflect full workload for 1997.

PURPOSE AND METHOD OF OPERATION

Primary support for the operation of the IHS health system is provided by the Hospitals and Health Clinics budget activity. It supports clinical, preventive, and rehabilitative services to American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/AN) through the operation of the IHS and tribal system of hospitals and clinics. This system is analogous to the health system available to most Americans through private health insurance plans.

The Hospitals and Health Clinics budget provides funding for health care capabilities that are essential to the goal of elevating the health status of the AI/AN people to the highest level possible.

American Indian and Alaska Native IHS Service Population



The People Served by the IHS

Approximately 1.4 million AI/ANs depend on the IHS as their primary source of medical and other health care services. The eligible service population is steadily increasing both from natural population increase and from additional tribes newly recognized by Congress. The Indian population is economically disadvantaged - 32 percent of American Indians are below poverty level compared to 13 percent for U.S. All Races. Poverty is widely associated with both poor health status and diminished access to health care services. AI/AN have increased vulnerability to adverse social and health consequences from effects of high unemployment, lower socioeconomic status, complications of poor nutrition, sanitation, and housing.

Despite steady improvements over the past 30 years, the Indian population continues to have serious health problems. AI/ANs have disproportionately high death rates for certain diseases such as tuberculosis, cervical cancer, accidents and injuries, liver cirrhosis and diabetes. Many of these deaths are preventable. The picture is made more complex because of significant regional differences in AI/AN morbidity and mortality.

The IHS Delivery System

The Hospitals and Clinics budget provides annual operating expenses for over 500 health care facilities providing inpatient care, routine and emergency ambulatory care, and support services including laboratory, pharmacy, nutrition, and health education. To the extent resources are available, secondary medical care, highly specialized medical services and other rehabilitative care is provided either by IHS staff or under contract.

The IHS and tribally operated health care delivery system is a predominantly rural primary health care system serving Indian populations in some of the most harsh and inaccessible regions of the U.S. IHS and tribal hospitals and health clinics are often the only source of health care in reservations and Indian communities that are located in isolated areas, where impassable roads and populations spread out over many miles create additional challenges.

In addition to clinical inpatient and outpatient services, the Hospitals and Clinics budget funds programs that target the needs of the most vulnerable segments of the population. These include specialized programs for diabetes, maternal and child health, youth services, communicable diseases (including AIDS, tuberculosis, and others), and an emerging emphasis on women's and elder health. Other clinical services (e.g., dentistry) and community services (e.g., public health nursing) along with a number of health programs operated by the tribes (e.g., women, infants, and children's programs) are often housed in hospitals and clinics. This co-location increases access and fosters a truly comprehensive community oriented program. The contemporary challenge to the program is prevention and treatment of chronic diseases related to lifestyle.

Number of Facilities Operated by IHS and Tribes as of October 1, 1994

TYPE OF FACILITY	IHS	TRIBAL
• **Hospitals**	40	9
• **Outpatient Facilities**	119	342
• **Health Centers**	64	116
• **School Health Centers**	5	3
• **Health Stations**	50	56
• **Alaska Village Clinics**	–	167

Funding levels for the last 5 fiscal years follow:

Year	Funding	FTE's	
1992	$722,962,000	10,326	
1993	$763,741,000	10,870	
1994	$799,574,000	11,475	
1995	$822,539,000	10,851	
1996	$863,635,000	10,900	Policy Level

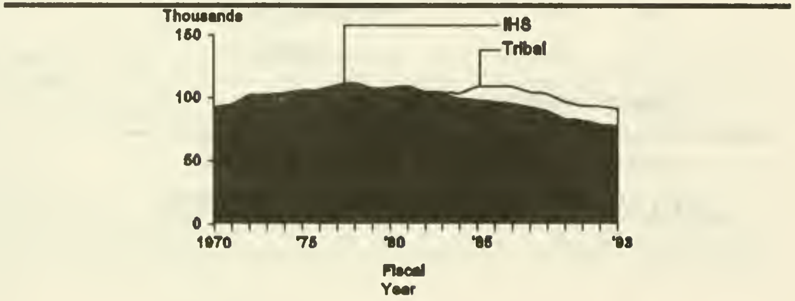
Note: The amounts for FY 1992 through FY 1994 exclude contract support costs, as reflected in the FY 1994 Congressional Justification.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Inpatient and Outpatient Services

The primary accomplishment of the Hospitals and Health Clinics program is the provision of millions of basic primary care inpatient and outpatient medical services to 1.4 million AI/AN active users (an active user is an AI/AN who has received a medical service in an IHS or tribal facility during the last 3 years). Primary care is defined by the Institute of Medicine as "the provision of integrated, accessible health care services by clinicians who are accountable for addressing a large portion of personal health care needs, developing a

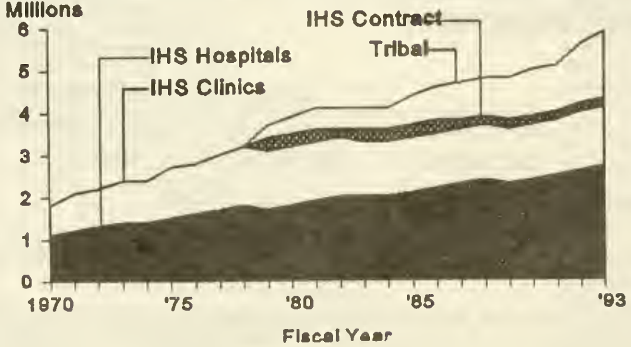
Number of Hospital Admissions
IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals



sustained partnership with patients, and practicing in the context of family and community". The provision of these services is critical to prevention and amelioration of disease. It also engages patients in controlling their own health.

In the most recent year in which full year data are available, the IHS and tribal general hospitals admitted over 69,000 patients while an additional 22,000 patients were admitted to private hospitals under contract. The gradual decline in admissions is consistent with the declining inpatient admission rates experienced generally in the U.S. over the last decade in favor of other treatment modalities.

Number of Ambulatory Medical Visits
IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities



IHS and tribal health clinics provided approximately 5.7 million outpatient services, a growth of 20 percent since 1990. The outpatient services were provided by a broad range of primary care providers and illustrate efficient and effective mix of manpower. The hospitals and clinics budget also funds other types of patient and community services including health education, nutrition, and an array health promotion and disease prevention programs that complement inpatient and outpatient services.

Hospital/Health Center Accreditation

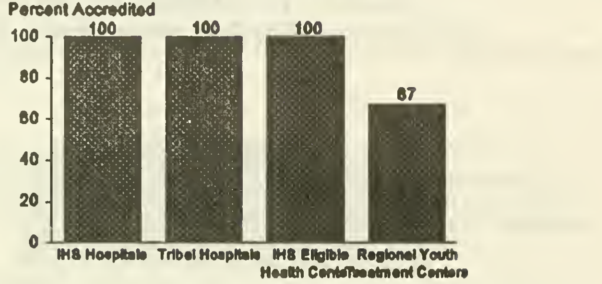
Medicaid/Medicare Collection of Reimbursements

	FY 1995	FY 1996 EST.	FY 1997 EST.	Change
Program Level	$162,066,000	$176,536,000	$185,716,000	+$9,180,000

The commitment to the delivery of the highest quality of care possible is reflected in the continuing success in maintaining accreditation by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO). This organization and the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) regularly and periodically conduct indepth reviews of the quality of care, facilities, staffing, and management of the service delivery components of the IHS system.

Currently, all 40 IHS hospitals, all 9 tribal hospitals, and all 64 IHS health centers (ambulatory care facilities) that are eligible for accreditation are fully accredited by the JCAHO. The 1995 mean grid score (maximum score 100) that are available as of March 1, 1996, are 90 for hospitals and 96 for health centers. These figures

Accreditation Status of Selected Health Facilities, January 1, 1995



compare favorably with the 1995 national mean grid scores of 90 and 89, respectively. Additionally, all IHS hospitals are certified by HCFA as Medicare providers, and all IHS health centers are certified for participation in the Medicaid program.

The continued maintenance of health care facilities accreditation is as important to quality improvement as the initial certification. Because JCAHO and various other elements of the quality assurance process have become more sophisticated in recent years, the maintenance of health facilities accreditation has required an increasing proportion of IHS resources, specifically the Medicare/Medicaid funds listed above.

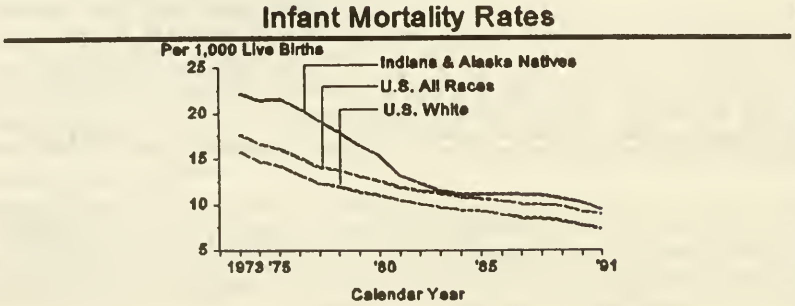
Immunization Rates

The immunization rates for Indian children exceed the rate of other U.S. children. These rates are the envy of the best private sector HMOs and health plans and are the result of strong and continuing emphasis on prevention efforts to complement the acute and curative components. This effort has succeeded in achieving the Healthy People 2000 objectives for childhood immunizations in most communities served by IHS and tribes.

Health Status Improvements (Infant Mortality, Life Expectancy)

The infant mortality rate, recognized internationally as a sensitive health status indicator, has improved to approach the U.S. All Races rate and is better than the rate for African Americans. Few programs anywhere have achieved a comparable reduction in infant mortality. For example, at the inception of the IHS in 1955, infant mortality exceeded 50/1,000 live births in many IHS Areas. Since 1972-74, the infant mortality rate has decreased by 50 percent.

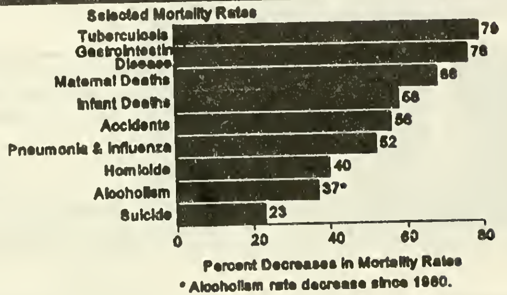
Increased access to primary and preventative care through IHS hospitals and clinics coupled with comprehensive women's and children's programs have brought about these unparalleled improvements. The



greatest improvements are in the neonatal period where AI/AN mortality is below the U.S. rate. The Agency recognizes large challenges in infant care following the neonatal period. Further improvements will depend upon increased emphasis on coordination of interagency and tribal resources to improve community Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programs, especially those addressing prenatal care and fetal alcohol syndrome; strengthening of quality assurance and surveillance in order to identify areas of weakness and high risk subsets of the population; and assessment of the outreach (public health nursing and community health representative) needs.

Infant mortality is a prominent example of the dramatic improvement in the health status of AI/AN people. Better immunization, better sanitation, better access to primary health care and the subsequent decline in communicable diseases have reduced mortality among AI/ANs. The gap in life expectancy at birth for AI/ANs has narrowed to 2.0 years as compared to the U.S. All Races rate. However, improvements in the health of AI/ANs overall mask substantial regional differences that still persist. Health problems related to alcoholism, accidents, and higher risks related to economic disadvantages and lifestyles continue to plague many Indian communities disproportionately.

IHS Program Accomplishments Since 1973



* Alcoholism rate decrease since 1960.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS of NOTE

Epidemiology

The AI/AN population is different from the U.S. white population in many important epidemiological respects. Furthermore, individual tribes differ with regard to hereditary risk factors, living environment, lifestyle, and social and cultural traditions. All these factors contribute to unique patterns of vulnerability and diseases. Populations with such unique characteristics require unique solutions. IHS epidemiologists identify and investigate patterns of disease occurrence among AI/AN populations and develop effective interventions that take into account the special cultural characteristics of Indian people.

The FY 1996 Conference Report included an increase of $750,000 for Epidemiology Centers. These funds will allow the IHS to support regional epidemiology centers. Epidemiologists will develop surveillance and evaluate a variety of acute and chronic disease conditions. Program activities include investigations and control of outbreaks of communicable diseases, prevalence of diabetes and cardiovascular diseases, surveillance of injuries, development of cancer registers, investigations of clusters of adverse reproductive outcomes, and consultation with tribes and tribal organizations to provide technical assistance in a variety of health issues.

Emergency Medical Services

The death rate among AI/ANs due to accidents is 2.7 times that of the rest of the U.S. population. For over half a million AI/ANs, EMS programs operated by tribes (under contracts with IHS) are the only source of pre-hospital emergency care, including ambulance services. The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) program (pre-Hospital component) is managed primarily through contractual arrangements with tribal groups that direct about 75 EMS programs with some 600 AI/AN Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) and more than 150 ambulances. Reservation EMS programs have to overcome significant barriers such as few and poor roads, inadequate or non-existent communications, limited access to training for EMS workers, harsh environmental conditions, and isolated rural service areas. These programs look to the IHS as a major source of assistance in providing quality EMS on the reservations.

Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) and Effects (FAE)

FAS is an important preventable cause of both congenital anomalies and mental retardation. The risk factors leading to FAS are complex, and intervention requires multidisciplinary, interagency, and community cooperation. Recent FAS prevalence estimates for AI/AN in Alaska were found to be 3.0/1,000 live births and 2.7/1,000 live births in the Aberdeen Area, which exceed the national general population estimates of 0.6/1,000 live births.

Communities that begin to see the tragedy of FAS soon realize that FAS prevention is directly related to general community-based alcohol control efforts and that successful prevention depends upon correcting the underlying community pathology.

The problem of FAS can best be addressed in a multidisciplinary approach through community education and planning, extensive health professional training, intensive outreach and case management (including intervention and treatment) services for high risk mothers and their children, surveillance and research activities. Accomplishments in FY 1995 included completion of prevalence estimates described for Aberdeen and Alaska, a national FAS Conference held in the Spring with conference proceedings to be printed and distributed highlighting model prevention programs, challenges of surveillance, research results from University of Washington, and recommendations for the IHS FAS prevention effort. The FY 1996 budget included $1,896,000 for prevention of FAS. These funds were used for the following: $131,000 to the University of Washington for research and training in FAS among AI/AN; $570,000 for a special prenatal treatment program for Alaska Native women; $70,000 to provide training in FAS for IHS professionals and Indian communities; $100,000 for the validation of a maternal substance abuse screening questionnaire and development of a matching curriculum for providers on the questionnaire and intervention through an intra-agency agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; $25,000 for the Aberdeen Area FAS Training Project; and $1,000,000 to fund an FAS coordinator in each IHS.

Model Diabetes Services

Native Americans have the highest rates of diabetes in the world. Diabetes and its complications are major contributors of morbidity and mortality in Native American populations. The age adjusted diabetes mortality rate for AI/ANs is approximately three times that of the U.S. white population. The frequency of endstage renal disease secondary to diabetes vastly exceeds rates in the general population. Amputations for vascular insufficiency as a complication of diabetes also occurs in disproportionate measure among AI/ANs. The prevalence of diabetes in the southwest region is substantially higher than the average rate for all Indians.

While secondary treatment have demonstrated some improvement for some complications, the debilitating effects of diabetes represents continuing crisis for several tribes especially at risk. Model projects tailored to the special needs of this vulnerable population have been created. Additional efforts are underway to expand services and target newly diagnosed patients, school-age children at risk for diabetes, patients who are unable to read simple materials, and diabetic patients with multiple problems.

The mission of the IHS Diabetes Program is to develop, document, and sustain a public health effort to prevent and control diabetes in Native American communities. The goals of the Diabetes Program are to foster collaborative strategies for primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention in all IHS/Tribal/Urban (I/T/U) facilities through a network of 19 model programs and area diabetes coordinators and to reach patients, health providers, and community leaders with current information on all aspects of diabetes prevention.

Health Promotion and Disease Prevention (HP/DP)

In recent years the diseases manifest among AI/AN have changed such that there is less disease burden in the population from acute illness (i.e., infectious diseases of adults and children) and more from chronic diseases with significant behavioral determinants. Of particular concern are disease patterns that reflect disruptions in family and community strength. This includes accidents, suicides, homicide, child, elder, and spousal abuse, chemical abuse, and mental health diagnoses.

Prevention of these chronic diseases requires a different set of precepts and disciplines since they are less susceptible to interventions of the traditional medical intervention. Techniques to prevent life-style related disease require educating health care providers in health promotion and disease prevention (HP/DP); changing the life-styles of the health care providers themselves to be leaders in self-health promotion; and the involvement of AI/ANs to make better choices in relation to their own health care thereby securing their respective communities' involvement. Put another way, AI/AN individuals and communities must participate as full partners in solving these complex health and social problems.

New developments include community-based wellness centers, school and community-based adolescent clinics with emphasis on prevention, and community-based health screening activities. In one case, published data suggests that use of the community wellness center and its programs reduces dependency upon medication and that participants require fewer medical services than those individuals who do not participate in wellness center activities. Data from a school based adolescent health center indicated a reduction in teen pregnancies. In FY 1997, the IHS will support demonstration projects in HP/DP, including adolescent or teen prevention clinics, cancer surveillance and prevention, and injury prevention programs.

Community Health Aide Program - Alaska

In approximately 171 rural Alaskan villages, primary health care is delivered by Community Health Aide/Practitioners (CHA/Ps), people who are chosen from their own communities, and who receive remote medical supervision by phone or radio. The program works well to permit the delivery of primary health care services within isolated villages, by Native `villagers', as an extension of the medical system that otherwise would not be available. The CHA/P as an indispensable component for the delivery of primary health care in Alaska. It is now a component of 20 contracts/compacts with various regional Alaska Native Corporations that employ approximately 405 CHA/Ps.

The Eye Care Program

In FY 1994, more than 171,000 eye care visits were provided to AI/ANs by the IHS. The need for eye examination, diagnosis, and treatment for the multitude of eye conditions, diseases, and refractive errors present in the AI/AN population exceeds the limited IHS capacity. A typical example from an 1991 Navajo Area Vision Morbidity Study indicated that 78 percent of Navajos needed eyeglasses, yet only 14 percent of these patients had glasses to wear. Data from the IHS Diabetes Program demonstrates that less than 50 percent of known IHS diabetics are seen yearly for an eye exam. Within the IHS, those patients with blindness and sub-normal vision are not routinely treated within the current scope of the Eye Care Program.

Traditional Cultural Advocacy Program

The IHS recognizes the value of traditional beliefs, values and ceremonies and practices in the healing of body, mind, and spirit. A climate of respect and acceptance in which traditional beliefs are honored as a healing and harmonizing force within individual lives is a vital support for purposeful living and a integral component of the healing process. It is the policy of the IHS to facilitate the rights of AI/AN people to their beliefs and health practices as defined by the tribe's or village's traditional culture. This policy is meant to complement and support previously stated IHS policy for implementing the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-341, as amended.) It is of increasing importance in facilitating community strength to address the health issues of children, youth, women and elders.

Cancer Prevention and Control

Cancer is the third leading cause of death among AI/ANs, and the incidence is increasing. Some cancers, such as stomach, kidney, and gallbladder, are more common among AI/AN people than other races. Lung cancer is increasing in those regions where tobacco abuse is common. Many AI/AN groups are not receiving adequate screening for breast cancer. The needs are likely to increase as the AI/AN population ages and as cancer incidence increases.

The IHS Cancer Prevention and Control Program provides technical assistance and training to Areas, service units, and tribes on appropriate cancer prevention, early detection, and treatment methods. Special assistance is available for investigating cancer clusters and defining the cancer prevention needs of communities.

RATIONALE FOR BUDGET REQUEST

TOTAL REQUEST -- The request of $930,542,000 and 10,918 FTEs is an increase of $66,907,000 and 18 FTEs over the FY 1996 Policy level of $863,635,000 and 10,900. The changes to the Policy level include the following:

Mandatories - Built-in Increases - +$23,823,000

The request of $23,823,000 includes an increase to fund the increased cost of providing health services to IHS beneficiaries and other built-in cost increases associated with on-going operations. Included are increases such as the FY 1996 and FY 1997 pay raises; within-grade promotions; increased cost of travel; patient travel and transportation; increased cost of rents; communications and utilities; increased cost of printing; increased cost of providing health care through the contracts and grants mechanism; increased cost of supplies; increased cost of equipment; etc. This money will be shared with self governance, Title I, and Title III tribal programs as well as the federal programs.

It is extremely critical that the Indian Health Service maintain the FY 1996 level to address the rising cost of providing health care. The IHS patient population continues to receive less access to health care than the general U.S. population.

Phasing-In and Staffing and Operating Cost for New Facilities - +$22,284,000 and 288 FTEs

The request of $22,284,000 and 288 FTEs will provide funding for the phasing-in and staffing and operating cost of newly constructed replacement facilities. The resources requested for Kotzebue Hospital, Alaska; Shiprock Hospital, New Mexico; Alaska Native Medical Center, Alaska; Hays Health Center, Montana; White Earth Health Center, Minnesota; and Harlem Health Center, Montana; will permit operation of these facilities. These facilities will be staffed at approximately 85 percent of the identified requirements. These additions will greatly increase access to care in these isolated areas.

Adequate resources and staffing of new facilities also contribute to the recruitment and retention of medical staff and promote self-determination activities.

Facility	Dollars	FTE	
Kotzebue, AK, Hospital	$1,763,000	16	
Shiprock, NM, Hospital	3,689,000	67	
Alaska Native Med. Ctr., AK	15,511,000	201	
Hays Health Center, MT	1,214,000	19	
Harlem Health Center, MT	12,000	1	
White Earth Hlth Ctr, MN	95,000	6	
Chief Gall YRTC, ND	---	5	(Non-Add)
Subtotal	$22,284,000	310	

Health Initiatives: Population With Special Needs - +$13,300,000

Injury Prevention ($5,000,000)

This will enable the IHS to fund up to 250 targeted prevention projects which tribes are currently prepared to develop and implement. In order to ensure the optimum use of project funds, the Agency has established a policy which states that projects will be competitively awarded to American Indian and Alaska Native communities. Project awards are based on the potential for significant impact upon identified community injury problems, as determined by sound epidemiological data and the availability of proven intervention strategies. Additional justification can be found in the Indian Health Facilities, Facilities and Environmental Health Support, Injury Prevention section.

Women's Health ($2,500,000)

Indian women comprise 52 percent of the 1.4 million AI/AN population. In the last 2 years, the IHS has given renewed emphasis to women's health issues including access to preventive services, increased surveillance and screening for diseases, increased community education, self-image development strategies, and increased leadership roles occupied by women within the IHS. Indian women have been viewed as a stable force with the strength, ability, and determination to promote healthy lifestyles in communities and families. However, despite progress in women's health issues, statistics continue to indicate a need to improve health services to Indian women.

- unintentional injuries at three times the rate non-Indian women
- alcoholism at 10 times the rate for non-Indian women
- cervical cancer at twice the rate of non-Indian women
- diabetes at triple the rate of non-Indian women

A portion of the requested $2,500,000 increase will be used to provide partnership grants to community women to increase ability to address/resolve issues. The tribes/tribal organizations that receive grants will be able to provide training/education in health promotion, domestic violence, chemical abuse, and child abuse; implement programs to increase cultural pride, self identity, and spirituality; develop/implement mentoring programs, such as mother/daughter, youth/elder, etc.; provide training to increase ability to network, collaborate, and educate policy makers, consumers, and other on women's issues; and develop/implement support groups, e.g., cancer survival. The remaining funds will be used to increase the comprehensive and culturally appropriate preventive, diagnostic, and treatment services provided to women. This will be done by increasing the number of female providers and community-based providers (i.e., CHRs, PHNs, and health educators)and by increasing the number of women's health clinics. Additionally, the funds will be used for one FTE for national coordination of this initiative.

Elder Health ($3,300,000)

In October 1995, the IHS implemented an Elder Health Care Initiative charged with developing an Elder Health Care Program for AI/AN elders. The initiative is exploring avenues for improved health care to approximately 100,000 elder AI/ANs in response to the substantial growth of this population during the last decade. The initiative also responds to elders' demands for more services and a shift over the last 50 years in prevalence from acute and infectious diseases to chronic and degenerative ones.

The requested $3,300,000 increase will be used to accomplish the following:

Improve access of health care/continuity of care for elders:

- Evaluate ambulatory services for elders
- Establish community-based elder services
- Develop elder specific clinics
- Maintain continuity of care with same provider

Develop training in geriatrics/gerontology for all providers:

- Develop culturally competent geriatric health care
- Prevent and reduce disability and improve quality of life
- Provide cost-savings and high quality health care

Provide technical assistance/expertise to IHS/Tribal/Urban (I/T/U) entities to develop home/community-based programs:

- Prepare I/T/U entities for partnership roles
- Integrate a continuum of care: prevention, acute care, transitional care, and self-help assistance
- Provide short-term care services: geriatric assessment and consultation, home health/help services, caregiver support, and self-help technology in chronic care

Develop a program site located in a resource center:

- Provide advocacy, consultation and networking with I/T/U entities
- Update geriatric/interdisciplinary education
- Provide one physician geriatrician, one R.N. trained in gerontology, and one program analyst
- Coordinate elder health care efforts nationally

Children/Youth ($2,500,000)

The Indian Health Service (IHS) has identified a Youth Initiative to create and increase opportunities for AI/AN children and youth to live healthier and happier lives. The health of Indian youth is of critical importance. They are at greater risk for serious mental health and substance abuse problems, suicide, increased gang activity, teen pregnancy, abuse and neglect, and developing chronic health conditions due to poor diet, lack of exercise, and obesity. Prevention is an important part of the mission of the IHS. The Director is committed to providing a central focus for stimulating and coordinating youth-related activities, and to encourage and support community values, priorities and policies that will reduce the behavioral risks for chronic conditions.

To increase primary prevention and youth health services, $2,500,000 is required to carry out a quality, integrated program. Specific program activities that will be supported include:

Identification & Crisis Intervention. Screening individuals at risk for suicide, child abuse; developing culturally appropriate intervention programs that take into account traditional healing, case management and family therapy; expand training efforts, enhance data collection activity. Funds to provide treatment services have not been included. The IHS will provide grants up to a total of $750,000 to support this effort.

Community Education and Prevention. Support for 10 teen health centers, and comprehensive school health education programs that take into account leadership development, tribal heritage, coping skills development and positive-nurturing activities. Emphasis will be given to communities with established linkages with public schools or BIA funded schools to provide quality school health education for Indian youth. The IHS will provide grants up to a total of $750,000 to support this effort.

Tribal Partnership Program. Cooperative agreements to 20 community-wide coalition partnership programs and/or tribes in support of their work with Indian youth; the purpose is to demonstrate our partners can mobilize and organize community resources to support comprehensive, risk-specific, effective and sustainable programs to delay pregnancy, reduce suicide attempts, decrease alcohol abuse, and reduce sedentary lifestyles. Examples: family preservation, child abuse prevention, wellness/recreational activities, tribal policies. The IHS will provide grants up to a total of $1,000,000 to support this effort.

Restructuring - +$6,000,000

The $6 million is a one time cost to be used for completing the Indian Health Design Team (IHDT) restructuring objectives. Staff will be transferred from Headquarters and Areas to Service Units and regional centers. The Indian Health Service will have to pay permanent change of station dollars for transferred employees. Training dollars will be needed for redeployed employees for new duties. Employees that cannot be placed in funded positions will undergo the Reduction-in-Force (RIF) process that requires severance pay and lump sum leave payments. Some employees will retire early because of restructuring which will create large lump sum leave payments.

Information Systems - +$1,500,000

The request for $1,500,000 will be used to expand IHS computing and communications capabilities to support advanced clinical, public health, and administrative information systems. IHS's Resource and Patient Management System (RPMS) will be expanded. Local and wide-area communications will be upgraded at selected sites. The request is consistent with National Performance Review recommendations and National Information Infrastructure initiatives and will position IHS to leverage technological advantages in all areas of health care delivery.

RPMS Expansion - IHS will continue to work with the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense in the distributed and collaborative development of information systems. This effort will be enhanced by joint participation in DoD's Integration and Interoperability Laboratory, further leveraging the resources of the three organizations with principal responsibility for federal health care delivery. RPMS expansion will be based upon establishment of the following to both seed and spread the expansion effort:

- RPMS Demonstration and Training Center
- Computer-based Patient Record Testbed
- Telemedicine Testbed
- Electronic Commerce Testbed
- Executive Information System Testbed

Local and Wide-Area Communications Upgrade - Local and wide-area communications will be upgraded at selected sites to accommodate the transmission of voice, data, images, and sound, as required by the Computer-based Patient Record (CPR), Telemedicine, Electronic Commerce, and Executive Information System Testbeds. A CPR Testbed will focus on separate components of CPR development and implementation; e.g., presentation tools, diagnostic decision support tools, and medical literature sources. A Telemedicine Testbed will focus on the establishment of telemedicine services in remote and isolated geographic areas with known difficulties in recruiting and retaining health care personnel. An Electronic Commerce Testbed will focus on innovative application of commercially available technology to achieve increasing efficiency in service delivery...including the delivery of information to the IHS service population. An Executive Information System Testbed will concentrate on the design, development, and implementation of information systems to meet the needs of top management.

Cost Breakdown:		
	RPMS Expansion:	$ 250,000
	Communications Upgrade:	1,250,000
	Total:	$1,500,000

Full-Time Equivalent - -292 FTEs

Restructuring - 270 FTEs

The agency plans to provide the FTEs needed to staff newly constructed facilities by using unfunded FTEs below its position ceiling. These FTEs are available because the agency has aggressively pursued the National Performance Review objectives, and because the Director has begun to implement the recommendations of the Indian Health Design Team. This agency partnership with Indian people has provided a redesign strategy to help assure that the health needs of Indian Country are met.

Strategies which have been successful in reducing FTEs include use of personal services contracts, self-determination contracts with Indian tribes, and self-governance compacts. Because these strategies have proven to be extremely successful, the agency is well ahead of schedule for meeting FTE targets established by the National Performance Review. The agency has also started implementing Indian Health Design Team recommendations for streamlining the IHS. As a result, the agency has available unfunded FTEs to staff newly constructed facilities.

Self Governance - -3 FTEs

Transfer of 3 FTEs from Hospitals and Health Clincs activity to Self Governance activity.

Chief Gall - -19 FTEs

Transferring 19 FTEs from Hospitals and Health Clinics activity to Alcohol and Substance Abuse and Facilities Suppport activity for Chief Gall. Chief Gall is to receive a total of 24 FTEs, 5 in Hospitals and Health Clinics, 17 in Alcohol and Substance Abuse, and 2 in Facilities Support.

DENTAL HEALTH

Indian Health Service Clinical Services	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Increase Or Decrease
Budget Authority	$57,518,000	$59,680,000	$64,238,000	+$4,558,000
FTE	918	923	938	+15
Total Patients Treated . .	292,650	293,000	296,000	+3,000
Total Services Provided . .	2,018,000	2,020,000	2,040,000	+20,000

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR including an incremental policy adjustment.

PURPOSE AND METHOD OF OPERATION

Oral Health Status

Although oral health problems rarely represent life threatening conditions for AI/ANs, recent evidence has shown that dental conditions can profoundly impact the quality of their lives. Findings from the IHS Dental Program participation in the World Health Organization International Collaborative Study of Oral Health Outcomes (ICSII) documented alarming suffering that greatly exceeded (200-400 percent) that found in other countries and other study sites in the U.S. Most notable of these were:

- one third of school children miss school because of dental pain;
- 25 percent of the school children avoid laughing or smiling and 20% avoid meeting other people because of the way their teeth look;
- as a consequence of oral pain, almost one quarter of the adults are unable to chew hard foods, almost 20 percent report difficulty sleeping, and 15 percent limit their activities (i.e. work and leisure);
- three quarters of the elderly experience dental problems, and half perceive their dental health poor, or very poor and are unable to chew hard foods; and

- almost half of the adults avoid laughing, smiling, and conversations with others, because of the way their teeth look.

Clearly problems of this magnitude are not just dental problems, but represent serious threats to a person's ability to learn, work, and thrive.

In addition, both the ICS II and the most recent IHS-wide Oral Health Status and Treatment needs survey of over 25,000 dental patients conducted in 1991 revealed that despite significant improvements in the last decade, AI/AN experience approximately twice the dental disease rates as the U.S. population in general. Of greatest significance in both health and economic terms, AI/AN have very large backlogs of needed care, five to ten times higher rates of Baby Bottle Tooth Decay (BBTD - a severe and painful infection related to inappropriate use of a baby bottle in preschool children), and high prevalence and severity of periodontal (gum) disease and subsequent tooth loss among adult diabetics. These problems are compounded by a much lower dentist-to-patient ratio than that of the U.S. in general (1:3,000 in IHS vs. 1:1,600 U.S.). Addressing twice the disease with approximately half the dental workforce is indeed, a formidable challenge.

The survey data better define the magnitude of these and other oral health problems and will guide resource planning at the local, regional and national program levels. This survey also established baseline data for long-term goals for improving the health of AI/ANs by the Year 2000.

Federal Programs

The IHS has been traditionally oriented toward preventive and basic care. More complex, rehabilitative care, although a legitimate need, is often deferred so that basic services may be provided to more persons. Within the Schedule of Services, a services priority hierarchy used by the Dental Program, over 90 percent of services provided are basic and emergency care. Estimates of treatment needs remain high; however, a continuing emphasis on community health promotion/disease prevention is essential to long-term improvement in the oral health of AI/ANs. Since the IHS added a full-time national coordinator for dental health promotion/disease prevention, technical assistance to IHS and tribal programs is much improved. In addition to facilitating technology transfer, improved coordination has led to an increased monitoring capacity. In FY 1995, approximately 100,000 hours of community-based health promotion/disease prevention services were provided to approximately 400,000 persons by IHS and tribal dental staff.

Tribal Health Programs

Tribal programs continue to exert a growing influence in the management of oral health programs. The number of tribally managed programs continues to grow steadily. To responsibly manage a health program requires data that support an assessment of the health needs of the population. To meet this need, tribal programs were well represented in the IHS 1991 Oral Health Survey of Indian patients. Data gathered by this survey provide tribes information from which to make rational decisions regarding their dental programs. The IHS

Dental Program has become increasing aware of the need to market the benefits of a public health approach to oral health to tribes who are assuming control of their health care delivery systems.

Tribal programs also participate in the IHS Dental Quality Assurance Program in which clinical care, program management and community activities are appraised. In general, tribal programs meet standards for clinical care. When deficiencies are found, tribal employees are encouraged to participate in IHS continuing education courses or to pursue local training to improve their programs. The tribal program role in community health promotion/disease prevention, need for efficient use of available resources, and the value of timely and accurate services data are themes that continue to be stressed during routine evaluation.

In February of 1993, the IHS Dental Program sponsored a focus group meeting of diverse representatives of IHS and tribal dental programs. The goal of this meeting was to collectively identify major barriers and problems facing tribal dental programs in reaching their goals, as well as identify barriers to recruiting AI/ANs into the dental health professions. Brainstorming sessions and discussions generated extensive lists of salient issues, which were prioritized by the group. From this activity, a 40 question survey instrument was developed and distributed to the approximately 150 tribal dentists. Findings from the survey have been used to work with tribal dental programs in finding solutions to the most salient problems. In addition, a Dental Tribal Management Advisory Council (TDMAC) was formed to serve as an ongoing workgroup addressing specific issues of tribal programs and recruiting AI/AN into dental professions. This council is serving as the advisory body to the IHS Dental Program for the purpose of enhancing the appropriateness and effectiveness of guidance and support available to tribal dental programs. A representative from the TDMAC participated in the 1995 annual meeting of IHS dental program leaders, and four representatives will attend the 1996 meeting.

Clinical Services

In FY 1995, clinical dental services were provided to almost 300,000 AI/ANs. A new method of compiling data was implemented for FY 1995, which more accurately assigns services data to the correct fiscal year's workload data base. This change makes the service data less comparable with previous years. Nevertheless, it appears that an actual drop in clinical services may have occurred. Preliminary analysis of this trend suggests that the high turn-over of dentists (including the loss or retirement of experienced dentists) and difficulties in recruiting because of salaries well below those available in the private sector and delayed promotions, have had a negative effect on clinical productivity in the IHS. The IHS is currently in the process of more in depth analysis of this situation. Despite these problems, over 2 million services were provided to patients. Following is an example of the quantity of dental services provided in FY 1995:

	IHS	Tribal & Urban
Fillings and Root Canals	221,557	124,054
Prosthetics (crowns, bridges, dentures)	20,581	13,086

Extractions	98,642	47,100
Periodontal treatment	83,481	47,155

In addition, community-based health promotion/disease prevention services were provided to an additional 400,000 people. These activities include community education, school-based fluoride tablet and mouth rinse programs, promotion of community water fluoridation, technical support of head start programs, and other activities aimed at providing access to large groups within the community.

In less than a decade, the IHS has increased the use of protective dental sealants (a protective plastic coating on the decay-prone surfaces of teeth) by 800 percent. Dental sealant utilization continues to be emphasized and this appears to be contributing to a decline in the need to provide fillings to children and adolescents. In FY 1995, approximately 150,000 sealants were placed in IHS dental programs while tribal programs placed over 60,000 sealants. Combined with an effective water fluoridation program, this has allowed the program to treat a greater proportion of the large backlog of restorative needs of adults. In FY 1995, approximately 50 percent of all services were provided to adults as compared to 30 percent in FY 1985.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS/PLANS

Improvements in Oral Health Status

Comparing the findings of the 1991 program-wide survey with a similar evaluation conducted in 1984, the results show:

- A 42 percent increase in the number of children 5-19 yrs with no decay;
- A 35 percent decrease in the number of children 5-9 yrs with high decay rates (7 or more cavities); and
- A 17 percent increase in the number of adults 35-44 yrs with 20 or more teeth remaining; a 29 percent increase for those 45-54 yrs.; and a 40 percent increase for those 55 yrs and older.

These improvements were realized during a period when dental resources did not keep up with the rapidly growing AI/AN population, and were the direct result of the implementation of effective and efficient clinical and preventive services across the IHS dental program. These achievements occurred because of the investment in technical assistance, national oversight, training, and direction provided by a centralized IHS Dental Program in close collaboration with Areas, service units, and tribes. It will be a challenge in an increasingly decentralized environment to maintain the public health infrastructure necessary to continue these oral health benefits.

Dental Health Promotion/Disease Prevention:

Undoubtedly one of the most cost-effective preventive measures contributing to the observed reduction of dental decay in less than a decade is community water fluoridation. Because substantial progress was made in the 1980s in water fluoridation, the number of new fluoridated systems will increase more slowly in the second half of the 1990s. However, maintaining and upgrading these existing systems along with modest expansion of fluoridation will require sustained, if not expanded, efforts to continue to reap these benefits.

The addition of a full-time health promotion/disease prevention coordinator has permitted the IHS to increase its compliance with the water fluoridation surveillance system. Under the auspices of the Environmental Health Program, the water fluoridation policy developed in 1980 has been revised to increase collaboration and coordination.

IHS collaboration with Head Start and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to reduce the prevalence of Baby Bottle Tooth Decay (BBTD) has continued to yield some success. After completion of a 5-year project, BBTD prevalence has been reduced by an average of 32 percent in the test sites. Data from our most recent survey confirm that although the severity of this condition is decreasing, the prevalence remains high in many Indian communities. More recent research suggests that the caries problem in preschool children is contributed to by feeding patterns other than misuse of the bottle. Alternative preventive methods are currently being explored. In addition, the IHS Dental Program is collaborating with other disciplines to address the massive problem of unhealthy dietary patterns that contribute to many health problems in Native American communities.

Dental disease prevention coordinators have continued to assist the IHS to maintain an appropriate focus on prevention activities. This expertise at the Area level is quite efficient in developing, implementing and monitoring local and Area-wide initiatives essential to improving community oral health. Under the direction of an IHS dentist trained in both public health and periodontics, coordinated implementation of a national program to address periodontal disease among Native Americans will continue in FY 1996. However, there has been a reduction in the number of dental staff serving in these roles as a result of FTE and budget constraints, demand for clinical services, and the transfer of resources to tribes. The IHS Dental Program is working hard to find alternative methods to support these critical roles.

Human Resources:

As described earlier, the IHS continues to experience difficulty recruiting and retaining adequate numbers of qualified dentists. High levels of indebtedness among dental graduates and opportunities for higher salaries in the private sector often hamper recruitment efforts. In FY 1995 the IHS experienced about a 25 percent turnover rate among dental officers.

Continued extension of the IHS loan repayment program to dentists has a significant, beneficial effect in retaining dentists who would have otherwise left due to outstanding debt. These dentists agree to serve in many traditionally hard-to-fill assignments, and other dentists seek similar assignments in anticipation of this program being continued in FY 1996. Fourteen dentists participated in FY 1995 and it is estimated that funding will allow a similar number to participate in FY 1996. At this time applications are on file from approximately 40 dentists in our hardest to fill locations. Inability to offer loan repayment to all these individuals has resulted in decreased retention of these officers.

A national trend of reduced availability of trained dental assistants is also being experienced within IHS. Historically the IHS has relied on class room based training programs associated with several Indian community colleges; however, this approach has proved insufficient to provide a consistent flow of trained personnel. In response to this problem the IHS has chosen to develop a criteria-based learning program using interactive multimedia software and activities. The IHS is collaborating with the Salish-Kootenai Indian College in Montana to develop the computer assisted learning materials for the dental assistant training program. The modules are now in the alpha and beta stages of development. This approach to training allows individuals to learn on the job at their own pace while continuing to provide clinical care.

Program Management:

In FY 1995, the IHS Dental Program conducted program reviews in the Alaska, Bemidji, California, and Nashville Areas. The Dental Program is coordinating its review procedures with the overall Quality Management Initiative. During FY 1994-5, dental quality assurance standards were revised and now encompass the philosophy of Continuous Quality Improvement. This customer-oriented approach to monitoring the quality of services is a further evolution of the dental quality assurance program which began in the early 1970's.

A dental program strategic plan for the 1990s was finalized in FY 1992 and implementation of this plan is proceeding. This plan supports the IHS strategic planning process and is consistent with Departmental long range planning objectives. The plan will serve as a focus for IHS dental activities for the rest of this decade and facilitate meeting the objectives included in the legislation reauthorizing the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (P.L. 94-437).

Management Information Systems:

Refinement of the dental module of the automated Resource and Patient Management System continued in FY 1995. Although limited to locations that have adequate computer hardware and technical support, this dental data software holds great promise for the future. Timely distribution of patient treatment information to local facilities and the expedited collection of data on oral health status and treatment needs will permit the IHS to better analyze and respond to the oral health needs of Native Americans. In 1996, increased emphasis will be placed on computer applications that more fully support the use of current data by field dentists for patient and practice management decisions as well as increasing capacity to monitor community-based services.

Research:

In collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Agency for Health Care Policy & Research, the IHS participated in the Second International Collaborative Study of Oral Health Outcomes (ICSII) previously discussed. Examination sites included the Navajo, Pine Ridge, and Rosebud reservations. Findings from the ICSII are currently being used to: (1) identify useful indicators to be included into the IHS integrated patient record system; and (2) to plan, implement, and evaluate clinical strategies and community-based preventive efforts to improve oral health. The report of the IHS Dental Program participation in ICS II was recognized with the USPHS J.D. Lane Research Award in 1994.

In FY 1992, work was begun on a collaborative effort with the National Institute of Dental Research to study new clinical treatment procedures for advanced periodontal disease in diabetic patients. During FY 1995 the project was continued at Sacaton, Arizona. Preliminary results show that significant improvements can be achieved with minimal investment in clinical resources. This investigation is especially important due to the relationship between diabetes and periodontal disease and the high rates of both these conditions among Indian people. Funding for a follow-up study has been requested.

Another periodontal disease study was funded for FY 1994 by the IHS Research Program which assesses the effectiveness of a dual antibiotic regimen for controlling destructive periodontal disease. This investigation is a joint project between the IHS and the University of Southern California. Preliminary results from this study in Claremore, Oklahoma, are expected in late FY 1996.

In collaboration with the University of Michigan, the IHS Dental Program is participating in a sealant study. The purpose of the study is two-fold: 1) to better assess caries activity in teeth; and 2) to be able to determine the appropriate use of sealants or filling materials. The study will be conducted in the Albuquerque and Aberdeen Areas.

Funding levels for the last 5 fiscal years follow:

Year	Funding	FTEs	
1992	$46,263,000	858	
1993	$49,239,000	880	
1994	$53,151,000	919	
1995	$57,518,000	918	
1996	$59,680,000	923	Policy level

Note: The amounts for FY 1992 through FY 1994 exclude contract support costs, as reflected in the FY 1994 Congresional Justification.

RATIONALE FOR BUDGET REQUEST

TOTAL REQUEST -- The request of $64,238,000 and 938 FTEs is an increase of $4,558,000 and 15 FTEs over the FY 1996 Policy level of $59,680,000 and 923 FTEs. The increase over the Policy level includes the following:

Mandatories - Built-in Increases - +$2,455,000

The request of $2,455,000 includes an increase to fund the increased cost of providing health services to IHS beneficiaries and other built-in cost increases associated with on-going operations. This money will be shared with self governance, Title I, and Title III tribal programs as well as the federal programs.

Phasing-In and Staffing and Operating Cost for New Facilities - +$2,103,000 and 32 FTEs

The request of $2,103,000 and 32 FTEs will include funding for the phasing-in and staffing and operating costs of newly constructed replacement facilities at the Kotzebue Hospital, Alaska, Shiprock Hospital, New Mexico, Alaska Native Medical Center, Alaska, Hays Health Center, Montana, Harlem Health Center, Montana, and White Earth YRTC, Minnesota, and FTEs associated with staffing the new facilities.

	Dollars	FTE
Kotzebue, Alaska, Hospital	$400,000	5
Shiprock, New Mexico, Hospital	104,000	2
Alaska Native Med. Ctr, Alaska	1,327,000	18
Hays Health Center, Montana	229,00	4
White Earth YRTC, Minnesota	43,000	3
Total	$2,103,000	32

Budget increases that accompany new construction will be used to staff and supply the new facilities. It is expected that this program expansion will increase access to care and enable the IHS to provide a higher quality of care at the new facilities.

Full-Time Equivalent - -17 FTEs

The agency plans to provide the FTEs needed to staff newly constructed facilities by using unfunded FTEs below its position ceiling. These FTEs are available because the agency has aggressively pursued the National Performance Review objectives, and because the Director has begun to implement the recommendations of the Indian Health Design Team. This agency partnership with Indian people has provided a redesign strategy to help assure that the health needs of Indian Country are met.

Strategies which have been successful in reducing FTEs include use of personal services contracts, self-determination contracts with Indian tribes, and self-governance compacts. Because these strategies have proven to be extremely successful, the agency is well ahead of schedule for meeting FTE targets established by the National Performance Review. The agency has also started implementing Indian Health Design Team recommendations for streamlining the IHS. As a result, the agency has available unfunded FTEs to staff newly constructed facilities.

MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Indian Health Service Clinical Services	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Increase Or Decrease
Budget Authority	$36,448,000	$37,561,000	$39,782,000	+$2,221,000
FTE	352	357	367	+10
Total Client Contacts . .	219,000	223,000	223,000	-0-

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR including an incremental policy adjustment.

PURPOSE AND METHOD OF OPERATION

The IHS Mental Health and Social Services (MH/SS) program is a community oriented clinical and preventive service program. The improvements in physical health status for Indian populations have not been paralleled in the mental health and social services area. The workloads reported by field staff reflect serious mental and social problems in many AI/AN communities on reservations and in urban settings. The prevalence of mental health and social problems including child abuse, domestic violence and suicide would be considerably higher without the limited number of hardworking providers that are available.

- Studies indicate that mental health and social problems are associated with more than one-third of the demands made on health facilities for services.
- The suicide rate of 2.5 times the national average for AI/AN males aged 15-34 is one indicator of the severity of mental health problems in Indian country.
- Also, the problems of alcohol abuse, depression and anxiety frequently underlie and complicate treatment for physical disorders and traumatic accidents, requiring considerable attention from caregivers.

In the past 5 years, mental health program structure and administration have improved.

- Since FY 1991, the number of mental health/social service programs that are federally operated has increased by 50 percent.

- Most recent data indicate that over 60 percent of mental health/social service staff were tribal employees, and approximately 68 percent of the staff are Indian. Many of these staff are tribally funded.

However, new challenges were also created in establishing tribal third party billing systems and dealing with State managed care activities.

Services available to Indian communities for serious mental health and social problems continue to be very limited. The current information indicates that the level of staffing is only 43 percent of that needed to provide minimal mental health services and only 21 percent of that needed to provide adequate social services. Most Service Units and tribal programs are operated with one or two providers, who provide primarily crisis-related services with little backup because of the rural and isolated nature of their practice. Professional turnover and burnout also affect the availability of services.

Despite a $6 million increase for child and family mental health services in 1990, which funded 120 additional providers and increased patient contacts by 66,000, many components of mental health, child abuse and social service programs, such as day programs, transitional living, and child abuse victim treatment are not available to Indian communities.

WORKLOAD DATA	FY 1995	FY 1996 POLICY	FY 1997 ESTIMATE
Client Contacts	216,000	218,600	221,000

Tribal Health Programs

The IHS continues to work with tribes and tribal organizations to encourage maximum participation in the planning and operations of health care services, and will continue to actively support self-determination for tribal organizations. Local tribal assumption of mental health and social service programs has accelerated in the past 3 years. The IHS will also continue to provide tribes and tribal organizations with technical assistance in carrying out the administrative management responsibilities required for the operation of federally supported programs.

Federal Programs

In FY 1995, over 90 percent of the MH/SS appropriation was used to provide direct services and the same is expected for FY 1996 and FY 1997.

Funding levels for the last 5 fiscal years follow:

Year	Funding	FTEs	
1992	$27,404,000	249	
1993	$28,770,000	252	
1994	$35,272,000	284	
1995	$36,448,000	352	
1996	$37,561,000	357	Policy level

Note: The amounts for FY 1992 through FY 1994 exclude contract support costs, as reflected in the FY 1994 Congressional Justification.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Despite limited resources, progress and improvements made in the quality of mental health and social services provided by IHS in FY 1996 include:

- Evaluation of AI/AN suicide prevention/intervention programs by the Suicide Task Force convened on request of Senator Pete Domenici.
- Provision of training, technical assistance and consultation to tribes and IHS field staff on:
  - meeting special needs of children and adolescents;
  - suicide and violence prevention;
  - MH/SS data collection and analysis.
- The annual MH/SS National Training Conference is one of the best attended and most respected IHS events.
- Continuation of psychology internships and social work fellowship national training programs provided IHS with culturally sensitive professionals and child-trained Indian providers.
- Continued encouragement of integration of social services and mental health programs into a single organizational structure.
- Continuation of a national Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Managed Care Demonstration Project for Contract Health Service Funded inpatient services.
- Evaluation of community-based suicide prevention projects in three IHS Areas with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). This is a 2-year project funded by CDC.

- Development of draft Ethical Guidelines and Principles for Federal mental health/social service providers.

- Completion of an MOA between IHS and BIA to conduct character investigations on tribal and Federal employees with substantial contact with Indian children.

- Provision of technical assistance to BIA boarding schools and juvenile detention center staff on detection, reporting and referral for services for child abuse victims.

- Expansion of the implementation of the MH/SS data collection system. The systems is a discipline-specific module of the Resources and Patient Management System (RPMS) designed to address the need for clinical care and administrative management information in IHS and tribal programs. The new system includes opportunities for specific data collection on domestic violence, suicide and child abuse as well as clinical aspects of care.

- Continuation of the administration of the MOA between IHS and the Head Start Bureau, which provides training and technical assistance nationally to Indian Head Start grantees.

- Provision of recruitment of mental health/social service providers for Federal and tribally operated programs.

- Provision of administration for four tribal demonstration grant programs (child abuse and family violence prevention and day treatment for serious and persistently mentally ill)

- A survey of Federal and tribal mental health and social service staff to determine numbers and types of providers employed and/or contracted, by discipline, location and ethnicity.

Child Abuse

The IHS continues to be available to work with tribes and Federal field staff to:

- Increase detection of and comfort in reporting of suspected child abuse by school, day care and health care staff;

- Establish guidelines to reduce the risk of employing persons who have a history of child abuse in former employment;

- Establish ethical guidelines for working with children to reduce the likelihood for inappropriate patient encounters;

- Respond to multiple child abuse/child sexual abuse crises;
- Train local providers (tribal and Federal) in the treatment of child abuse victims via $200,000 yearly funding from the National Center for Child Abuse and Neglect;
- Train local law enforcement staff in the conducting child abuse interviews without further traumatizing victims and about the psychological and emotional impact of child abuse.
- Provide training materials to medical staff on conducting child sexual abuse examinations.
- Provide technical assistance and community education to tribes on establishing child abuse prevention programs.

The child sexual abuse programs established by Congressional mandate in four Indian communities (Hopi, Navajo, Washoe, and Bay Mills) continue to provide services and receive recurring funding since FY 1995. However, IHS has been unable to implement programs authorized under Title IV of P.L. 101-630, which creates an Indian Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment program, because no funds have been appropriated.

In FY 1996, the $494,000 received from the Congress (since 1991) for a child abuse prevention initiative was used:

- To fund two tribal prevention demonstration grants (Salt River and Sault Ste. Marie) - $200,000;
- For the salary of a child protection coordinator (social worker) at Headquarters - $68,000;
- To provide community training, consultation and technical assistance to Indian communities - $75,000;
- For distribution to tribes under the Self-Governance demonstration project - $151,000.

The IHS and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) continue to work closely together on issues of child abuse.

- The IHS/BIA National Child Protection Committee provides technical assistance to Area and tribal/local child protection teams and promotes interagency cooperation in developing local services for child abuse and child sexual abuse victims and perpetrators.
- The IHS/BIA Child Abuse and Family Violence Prevention Plan updated the current status of child abuse efforts, future plans, and resources required to address child abuse needs in Indian country, as requested by Congress. The Plan is currently under review by HHS.

- Training is provided to BIA boarding school and juvenile detention center staff on the detection, reporting, and referral for services for child abuse victims.

Other IHS child and child abuse activities include:

- A training of trainers program continues through a 3-year contract jointly funded by IHS and the National Center for Child Abuse and Neglect with the University of Oklahoma. The purpose of the contract is to provide training to IHS and tribal staff in the treatment of child abuse, including child sexual abuse.

- Evaluation of community-based outpatient treatment programs for adolescent sexual perpetrators established through a previous contract with the University of Arizona. The funding for evaluation was provided by the IHS Office of Planning, Evaluation and Legislation.

- A social worker on staff at headquarters provides consultation, training, and liaison activities with other Federal agencies.

- Planning is underway for a community-based initiative with the Center for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse, and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) for a $3-5 million Child Mental Health Initiative for Indian communities.

- Consultations with Area IHS offices to develop plans and seek resources for carrying out local plans for addressing child sexual abuse needs are ongoing.

- Specialized training for assisting dysfunctional children and to increase community awareness of child sexual abuse is provided by staff of the MH/SS Headquarters and by several Area Offices.

RATIONALE FOR BUDGET REQUEST

TOTAL REQUEST -- The request of $39,782,000 and 367 FTEs is an increase of $2,221,000 and 10 FTE over the FY 1996 Policy level of $37,561,000 and 357 FTEs.

The increase over the Policy includes the following:

Mandatories - Built-in Increases - +1,470,000

The request of $1,470,000 includes an increase to fund the increased cost of providing health services to IHS beneficiaries and other built-in cost increases associated with on-going operations. This money will be shared with self governance, Title I, and Title III tribal programs as well as the federal programs.

Phasing-In and Staffing and Operating Cost for New Facilities - +$751,000 and 10 FTEs

The request of $751,000 and 10 FTEs will include funding for the phasing-in and staffing and operating cost of newly constructed replacement facilities at the Shiprock Hospital, New Mexico; Alaska Native Medical Center, Alaska; Hays Health Center, Montana; and White Earth RYTC, Minnesota, and FTEs associated with staffing the new facilities.

	Dollars	FTE
Shiprock, NM, Hospital	$212,000	3
Alaska Native Med. Ctr., AK	445,000	5
Hays Health Center, MT	75,000	1
White Earth RYTC, MN	19,000	1
Total	$751,000	10

ALCOHOL & SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Indian Health Service Clinical Services	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Increase Or Decrease
Budget Authority	$91,352,000	$91,666,000	$93,019,000	+$1,353,000
Total FTE	190	190	207	+17
A. Services Provided:				
Outpatient Visits . . .	600,000	600,000	601,000	+1,000
Inpatient Days	290,000	290,000	291,000	+1,000
Regional Treatment Ctr Admissions	3,800	3,800	3,800	---
Aftercare Referrals . .	8,800	8,800	8,800	---
Emergency Placements . .	400	400	400	---

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR including an incremental policy adjustment.

PURPOSE AND METHOD OF OPERATION

Alcoholism and alcohol abuse continue to be a leading contributor to health problems among AI/ANs. Although alcoholism age-adjusted death rates have dramatically decreased from 59.0/100,000 in 1980 to 37.2/100,000 in 1991. The alcoholism mortality rates of AI/ANs are 6.0 times the U.S. White rate and 5.5 times the U.S. all races rate. It is widely held that 95 percent of AI/ANs are affected either directly or indirectly by abuse of alcohol. This is supported by data obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics, which show that four of the top ten causes of death among Indian people may be directly related to alcohol abuse. Information from the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information suggests that AI/ANs have the highest reported frequency of problems associated with drinking when compared with other special groups. For example, IHS residential treatment centers reported incidences of child sexual abuse for females that range from 70-90 percent and males up to 50 percent. In addition to social devastation, alcoholism causes or contributes to accidents and associated medical problems.

Presently, the IHS funds approximately 400 AI/AN alcoholism/substance abuse programs that provide a multitude of treatment and prevention services to rural and urban communities. It is estimated that 95 percent of the 1,800 employees are tribal staff. Public Law (P.L) 99-570 (Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986) provided for the expansion of the alcohol and substance abuse program, which had primarily focused on rehabilitation of an aging adults population with a chronic end stage disease, and authorized the development of treatment programs and services for Indian youth, community education, and training specifically on substance abuse for Indian leaders, community members, and IHS staff. Resources from the IHS alcoholism program authorized under P.L. 94-437 (Indian Health Care Improvement Act) supplement the adolescent alcoholism and substance abuse program, which provides for a broader range of comprehensive services. P.L. 100-690 (Omnibus Drug Bill Amendments) provided additional resources to further expand aftercare services, community education and training, and added treatment services for the family members of youth in Regional Treatment Centers (RTC) through contract health services. In addition this allowed for the identification and provision of services linked to the chronically mentally ill who have dual-diagnostic histories that require active case-management and coordination of ongoing treatment within the community. Further, this Act established an urban component to basic health services.

The IHS is committed to cooperating with all Federal agencies to reduce alcohol and substance abuse, and is proactive in its approach to achieving the objectives of the Indian Alcoholism Initiative instituted in 1986. With interagency coordination and cooperation, the IHS expects to reduce the present age-adjusted mortality rate of 37.2 per 100,000 population by more than 45 percent in reaching Healthy People 2000 objectives by the Year 2000. The IHS Alcoholism and Substance Abuse 3-year 2000 Health Objectives are: 1) reduce cirrhosis deaths to no more than 13 per 100,000 persons (age adjusted); 2) reduce male deaths caused by alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes to no more than 44.8 per 100,000 persons (age-adjusted); 3) reduce the incidence of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome to no more than 2 per 100,000 live births; 4) reduce drug-related deaths among AI/AN to no more than 3.2 per 100,000 (age-adjusted).

Prevention and Treatment Program

The Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Program continues to primarily contract with tribal entities/consortia, including tribes that have compacted under Self-Governance, and Indian-managed urban boards of directors since the passage of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, P.L. 94-437. The IHS role will continue to include program development focusing on the preservation and regeneration of families. The credentialing, training, and hiring of approximately 1200 counselors has been a recent major initiative to address counselor competency; the complexity surrounding the presentation of multiple problems; and a broad multi-discipline approach to the treatment and identification of inter-related mental health, social, and substance abuse related disorders. The IHS' role will continue to include program development and support monitoring, oversight of program management, and quality assurance activities.

With the passage of the Omnibus Drug Act and subsequent mandate, a youth services system was authorized for community-based services and regionalized residential treatment centers. Centers in the Albuquerque, Nashville, Phoenix, and Tucson Areas are federally operated, and five Areas (Portland, Phoenix/Tucson, Alaska, Navajo, and Oklahoma) contract with tribes for these services. The remaining IHS Areas are contracting for services from existing private and public sector programs and using community-based group homes. The Aberdeen center is expected in FY 1996, and the California Area has contracted with Kingsview group home for adolescent treatment services. Since FY 1993 funds for FAS have been used to develop a network of 465 community-based trainers. The regional treatment centers continue to mature and report that in excess of 70 percent of youth have family members participating in treatment. Local resource development needs to continue to enhance programs for young people returning home from RTCs. A national evaluation of these centers is being conducted in FY 1995-1996.

As part of the coordination with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), alcoholism and substance abuse assessment and intervention services are being developed in new juvenile detention centers. Funds currently support efforts at Ft. Peck, Montana, Eagle Butte and Pine Ridge, South Dakota, and Tuba City and Chinle, Arizona.

The IHS, in collaboration with the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation and the Agency for Health Care Policy Research, has completed the first two of four phases evaluating alcoholism and substance abuse treatment services for American Indian/Alaskan Native women. Completed through a contract with the University of California, San Francisco, the final report identified high levels of abuse (both as children and as adults) for women in treatment. The desire to become better parents was a key motivation factor for women in treatment. The need for treatment programs which includes strong cultural and spiritual components, complementing traditional individual/group therapy and support groups was also identified.

Funding levels for the last 5 fiscal years follow:

Year	Funding	FTEs	
1992	$75,295,000	150	
1993	$81,305,000	150	
1994	$87,617,000	158	
1995	$91,352,000	190	
1996	$91,666,000	190	Policy

Note: The amounts for FY 1992 through FY 1994 exclude contract support costs, as reflected in the FY 1994 Congressional Justification.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Accomplishments of the IHS Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Program include:

- Utilizing three Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) curriculum: Gathering of Native Americans, Violence Prevention, and Facilitation Skills' Development focus. Area trainings have been conducted for both Albuquerque and Aberdeen. Local community based replications have been conducted in six communities with additional replications being planned. A revitalization of community planning ability on alcohol and substance has occurred.

- An amendment to the Memorandum of Agreement with the BIA guiding interagency coordination at the Headquarters, Area, and local levels was signed in August 1994. The IHS is closely coordinating activities with the BIA, including planned meetings to review and implement items in the agreement. IHS service unit directors and BIA superintendents have met to determine priorities for joint activities on the local level.

- Purchase of child sexual abuse exam equipment for hospital and clinics.

- Increased management control efforts in the 12 Areas and completion of corrective action plans.

- Coordination with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to hire an injury management control officer.

- Initiated community prevention efforts in collaboration with Center for Substance Abuse Prevention in Aberdeen and Albuquerque Areas.

- Continued primary care provider (professional) training workshops. The curriculum is listed with the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information. This 3-day didactic and experiential training session was updated in FY 1994 to include co-dependency, tobacco, prescription drug abuse, impaired professionals, and family issues. A special module was developed for public health nurses. Activities include the development of a lending library (video and slide materials) designed to improve provider inservice capability and community presentations. Training for nurses has been conducted at the Black Hills Training Center; training for physicians was conducted in Portland, Oregon; Phoenix, Arizona; Sawyer, Minnesota. Prevention training for Mental Health Specialists and Nurses was offered in collaboration with the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.

- The Chemical Dependency Management Information System (CDMIS) will be fully on line by the end of FY 1996. All Areas using CDMIS and those Areas that will be reporting CDMIS from other data systems have received training. A user friendly version of CDMIS was released during FY 1996 with plans for an integrated version to be released in FY 1997, which will capture data conducive to a behavioral health model of treatment.

- In FY 1995, $1,000,000 was distributed to continue support of the Fetal Alcohol Syndrome staff at Area offices in collaboration with the Maternal and Child Health Program. A National Conference was sponsored in the Spring 1995; presentation document will be printed and distributed.

- In FY 1995, nearly $2,100,000 was distributed to continue support of the specific needs of women and their children. Each Area was required to establish its own plan for use of the funds.

- By FY 1994, counselor certification rates had more than doubled since 1990 to reach 63 percent. In FY 1995, $1,000,000 was distributed to support this effort. Each Area has established its own spending plan for the additional funds. Some Areas purchase training episodes from community colleges and others provide support for Area-based boards.

- The IHS began a collaborative effort with the office of the Assistant Secretary for Health to evaluate treatment for women. The first two phases of the four-phase evaluation have been completed. Formal presentation of the final report of the first two phases was presented January 19, 1996, in Rockville, Maryland. The report describes the causes of AI/AN women in IHS funded treatment, including high rate of abuse as children and adults, motivation to become better parents and the need for treatment program which include cultural, spiritual and child care activities, completion of individual and group therapy and support group approach. Phases III and IV have begun and will conclude in 1998.

- The IHS began an evaluation of the adolescent regional treatment centers. This evaluation project has completed several important milestones, including the completion of data collection instruments and formation of the data collection team. The Project is currently involved in the approval process which include securing approvals by OMB, the national IHS Internal Review Board (IRB), Area IHS IRB's, tribes, and programs. The Project projected completion for 1997.

Interagency Activities

Since the establishment of the Departmental initiative on Indian alcoholism, the IHS has given attention to stimulating additional resources from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to address alcoholism, alcohol abuse, and drug abuse. Each agency is committed to support the Indian Alcoholism Initiative through memoranda of agreement. The IHS will continue to foster such cooperative agreements. Currently, the IHS is involved in planning efforts for the HHS initiative to expand coordination efforts with Federal agencies.

Future Directions

The IHS has actively cooperated with the HHS in Demand Reduction activities, policy development, development of research agendas, and development of data monitoring (NIDA: NDATUS). The IHS is committed to the national agenda to reduce alcohol and drug abuse using strategies that include:

- research; the development of a comprehensive continuum of care encompassing prevention, education, treatment and rehabilitation

- supporting Headstart initiatives
- conference support regarding pregnant and post-partum women
- reduction in cirrhosis deaths
- injury control projects, e.g., None for the Road Campaigns for the Healthy People 2000 objectives
- continued efforts in counselor certification
- continued implementation of CDMIS, which is expected to be 90 percent operational by the end of FY 1995
- addressing mandates of the 1992 amendments to the Indian Health Care Improvement Act
- enhancement of inter and intra agency coordination
- expansion of consultation effort with tribes to develop/update tribal action plans and include their input in national program development and redirection to address the Year 2000 health objectives
- expansion of primary prevention efforts via collaboration with the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention on community mobilization provider training
- the Chief Gall Youth Regional Treatment Center in the Aberdeen Area will open in August 1996
- Headstart substance abuse initiative to be piloted in eight communities
- expansion of focus on child abuse prevention and treatment, including sexual abuse
- updating standards to reflect CARE, JCAHO, and Center for Substance Abuse Treatment

RATIONALE FOR BUDGET REQUEST

TOTAL REQUEST -- The request of $93,019,000 and 207 FTEs is an increase of $4,819,000 and 17 FTEs over the FY 1996 Policy level of $91,666,000 and 190 FTEs. The changes to the Policy level include the following:

Mandatories - Built-in Increases - +$1,353,000

The request of $1,353,000 includes an increase to fund the increased cost of providing health services to IHS beneficiaries and other built-in cost increases associated with on-going operations. This money will be shared with self governance, Title I, and Title III tribal programs as well as the federal programs.

Staffing for New Facilities - 17 FTEs

The request of 17 FTEs will staff the newly constructed Chief Gall Youth Regional Treatment Center in North Dakota.

	Dollars	FTEs
Chief Gall YRTC, ND	---	17 (non-add)

ALCOHOLISM AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION/TREATMENT PROGRAM AUTHORIZED UNDER P.L. 103-572

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

Amount of Funds	FY 1989 Appropriation	FY 1990 Appropriation	FY 1991 Appropriation	FY 1992 Appropriation	FY 1993 Appropriation	FY 1994 Appropriation	FY 1995 Appropriation	FY 1996 Policy	FY 1997 Estimate
Adult Treatment............	$30,684	$33,044	$38,683	$42,813	$47,232	$49,566	$51,693	$51,871	$52,636
Regional Treatment Centers	7,500	10,517	11,286	11,801	12,407	14,040	14,013	14,061	$14,269
Community Education & Training.................	1,500	2,181	2,360	2,467	2,594	2,726	2,880	2,890	$2,933
Community Rehabilitaiton/ Aftercare...............	9,000	10,137	10,899	11,396	11,880	13,593	15,088	15,140	$15,363
Gila River................						135	135	135	$137
Contract Health Service....	0	5,000	5,385	5,631	5,920	6,221	6,209	6,230	$6,322
Navajo Rehab. Program....	200	198	213	225	237	249	239	240	$243
Urban Clinical Services....		300	388	406	450	473	509	511	$518
Wellness Beyond Abstinence..............	500	494	533	556	585	614	586	588	$597
Total.....................	$49,384	$61,871	$69,747	$75,295	$81,305	$87,617	$91,352	$91,666	$93,019

URBAN HEALTH PROGRAM 1/

Amount of Funds	FY 1989 Appropriation	FY 1990 Appropriation	FY 1991 Appropriation	FY 1992 Appropriation	FY 1993 Appropriation	FY 1994 Appropriation	FY 1995 Appropriation	FY 1996 Policy	FY 1997 Estimate
Expand Urban Programs....	0	2,468	2,593	2,711	2,828	2,972	3,044	3,045	3,511

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES 2/

Amount of Funds	FY 1989 Appropriation	FY 1990 Appropriation	FY 1991 Appropriation	FY 1992 Appropriation	FY 1993 Appropriation	FY 1994 Appropriation	FY 1995 Appropriation	FY 1996 Policy	FY 1997 Estimate
Construction..............	0	1,500	1,612	0	7,929	2,780	0	0	0
Alcohol/Substance Abuse	$49,384	$61,871	$69,747	$75,295	$81,305	$87,617	$91,352	$91,666	$93,019
Urban Health Program	0	2,468	2,593	2,711	2,828	2,972	3,044	3,045	3,511
Facilities Construction	0	1,500	1,612	0	7,929	2,780	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL...............	$49,384	$65,839	$73,952	$78,006	$92,062	$93,369	$94,396	$94,711	96,530

1/ The Urban Program was funded under P.L. 100-690, and now is funded under P.L. 103-572.

2/ These funds included in the Outpatient Sub-sub-activity.

CONTRACT HEALTH CARE

Indian Health Service Clinical Services	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Increase Or Decrease
Budget Authority	$362,564,000	$365,099,000	$369,533,000	+$4,434,000
FTE	20	20	20	---
Hospital Admissions	22,500	22,000	23,500	+1,500
Patient & Escort Travel . . .	40,000	40,300	40,300	---
Dental Services	49,830	49,830	49,830	---

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR including an incremental policy adjustment.

PURPOSE AND METHOD OF OPERATION

The purchase of medical care and services from health care providers outside the IHS is an essential component of the IHS and tribally-operated programs. The IHS purchases both basic and specialty health care services from local and community health care providers through the contract health services (CHS) program. The IHS CHS program supplements other health care resources that are available for eligible AI/ANs. Because the CHS program is limited by Congressional appropriations, the IHS must rely on strict compliances with CHS regulations to ensure the most effective use of its CHS dollars. The CHS program is administered through 12 IHS Area Offices that consist of approximately 78 IHS-operated Service Units and approximately 47 tribally-operated facilities.

Although the IHS facilities include three major medical centers, most of the IHS and tribally-operated facilities are small community hospitals or health centers with limited health services. In addition, not all tribes have access to IHS or tribally-operated facilities.

Some examples of health services that IHS purchases include: hospital care, physician services, outpatient care, laboratory, dental, radiology, pharmacy, and patient transportation (including ground and air ambulance). The CHS program also supports the provision of care in IHS and tribally operated facilities, such as specialty clinics (e.g., orthopedics, neurology) and referrals to specialists for diagnostic services.

In FY 1994, 22,524 hospital admissions and 309,424 ambulatory visits were provided through the CHS program.

Because the CHS program is limited to Congressional appropriations and the demand for services outpaces funding, the IHS must ration health care. This is done through use of a medical priority system to ensure that funds are available for emergent and urgent care throughout the year. In FY 1995 the IHS had to deny payment for approximately 12,000 services that were not within medical priorities. The IHS annually defers approximately 75,000 services (46 percent are dental services) each year. The majority of the deferred services are preventive services (e.g., routine mammograms, dental hygiene services, etc.).

The IHS is the payer of last resort for health services provided to AI/AN beneficiaries in the private sector. This means that all patients are required to use other health care resources (e.g. Medicare, Medicaid, private insurance), if they are eligible, before the IHS will pay for their care. To increase its purchasing power, the IHS pursues other cost saving projects such as managed care and health maintenance activities, and places a high priority on developing contracts and rate agreements with private sector providers.

Payment for services in the private sector are made through a contract with the IHS fiscal intermediary (FI), Blue Cross Blue Shield of New Mexico. The FI ensures that payments are made according to negotiated provider rates and maintains a centralized medical and dental claims reimbursement system. In addition to providing payments to vendors, the FI collects, compiles, and organizes workload and financial data, and provides statistical reports to the IHS in the administration of its CHS program.

In addition, a Congressionally authorized Catastrophic Health Emergency Fund (CHEF) of $12 million provides a complementary resource that enhances limited local CHS operating budgets from overwhelming expenditures for certain high cost cases. The CHEF reimbursements increase the amount of services that can be purchased with CHS dollars.

Funding levels for the last 5 fiscal years are as follows:

Year	Funding	FTEs	
1992	$308,589,000	16	
1993	$328,394,000	16	
1994	$349,848,000	15	
1995	$362,564,000	20	
1996	$365,099,000	20	Policy level

Note: The amounts for FY 1992 through FY 1994 exclude contract support costs, as reflected in the FY 1994 Congressional Justification.

RATIONALE FOR BUDGET REQUEST

TOTAL REQUEST -- The request of $369,533,000 and 20 FTEs is an increase of $4,434,000 over the FY 1996 Policy level of $365,099,000 and 20 FTEs.

Additional funds will be used to procure general and specialty health services from the private sector. Efforts will be made to conserve CHS funds through the identification of alternate resources and contractual arrangements. The IHS will work to improve access to care for areas dependent on CHS. Now that baseline performance indicators are established, these same indicators will be used to monitor program progress from FY 1995 to FY 1996.

The increase over the Policy level includes the following:

Mandatories - Built-in Increases - +$934,000

The request of $934,000 will fund the increased cost of providing health services to IHS beneficiaries and other built-in cost increases associated with on-going operations. This money will be shared with self governance, Title I, and Title III tribal programs as well as the federal programs.

New Tribes - +$3,500,000

This funding will be used to bring the five new tribes funded in FY 1996 up to a 60 percent level of need funded; to fund the increased enrollment for three of these tribes; and to fund one new tribe. The amounts are calculated as follows:

New Tribe:	
Huron Potawatomi	$440,300
Unfunded FY 1996 Amounts:	
Mohegan Tribe of Connecticut	$195,900
Jena Band of Choctaw of Louisiana	$32,200
Little Traverse Band of Odawa	$157,700
Little River Band of Ottawa	$78,900
Pokagon Band of Potawatomi	$236,700
Increase in Tribal Enrollment:	
Little Traverse Band of Odawa	$1,079,200

Little River Band of Ottawa	$323,800
Pokagon Band of Potawatomi	$641,000

The remaining amount ($314,300) will be used to fund any newly designated FY 1997 tribes.

HIV/AIDS

	FY 1995 Actual	Fy 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Total Program Level	$3,587,000	$3,660,000	$3,847,000	+$187,000
(FTEs)	(15)	(15)	(15)	--

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate
Risk Assessment & Prevention Surveillance			
1. HIV Surveys	$931,000	$938,000	$987,000
Information & Education/Preventive Services			
1. High Risk or Infected Persons			
a. Health Education/Risk Reduction	551,000	553,000	581,000
b. Counseling, Testing & Partner Notification	218,000	220,000	213,000
Subtotal, High Risk or Infected Persons	769,000	773,000	812,000
2. Special Minority Initiatives	722,000	722,000	760,000
3. School and College Aged Youth			
a. Program Development & Training	218,000	221,000	231,000
4. General Public & Special Programs			
a. Regional, State, & Local	779,000	786,000	826,000
5. Health Care Workers & Providers			
a. Other Types of Training	218,000	220,000	231,000
Subtotal, Info. & Educ./ Preventive Services	2,706,000	2,722,000	2,860,000
TotaL	$3,637,000	$3,660,000	$3,847,000

PURPOSE AND METHOD OF OPERATION

The Public Health Service (PHS) mission for addressing Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) epidemic is to prevent further spread of infection; to provide effective therapies for those already infected; to enhance the capacity of the Nation's public and private organizations at the national, state, and local levels to deliver effective prevention, treatment, and related health care programs to all citizens.

To achieve the PHS HIV/AIDS mission, the IHS has implemented programs which include components of risk assessment, education, and prevention to health care workers and Indian communities, and treatment of HIV infected persons.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Surveillance

As of June 1995, the IHS has reported 1,202 AIDS cases in AI/ANs. The surveys of prenatal, sexually transmitted diseases (STD), and alcohol and drug abuse treatment programs have proved the presence of the virus in remote Indian communities. The CDC blinded seroprevalence survey in prenatal clinics revealed rates of 4/10,000.

Each Area Office has one HIV/AIDS Coordinator that networks with their respective State epidemiologist regarding HIV/AIDS in AI/ANs. All programs must meet State reporting requirements. Information is shared with the States and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

IHS has one National AIDS Coordinator who is at the Headquarters West in Albuquerque. Each Area Office has appointed permanent full-time Area AIDS/HIV Coordinator to enhance surveillance, prevention and treatment efforts.

High Risk or Infected Persons

More than 2,000 health care workers in IHS and tribal programs are trained as HIV counselors. This includes substance abuse counselors and mental health program staff.

Risk assessment behavior screening is continuing among women seen in prenatal and other clinics. Similar screening is being done on STD and tuberculosis patients.

With the increased public awareness of the AIDS/HIV virus, more individuals are seeking counseling and requesting HIV testing. IHS is providing 5,000 voluntary confidential tests annually.

Prevention Services

The IHS AIDS Program is focusing prevention activities on special groups, such as women, tribal leaders, school age youth, community leaders at specific community events such as feasts, powwows, schools, health fairs, and rodeos.

Special Initiatives - Urban Prevention Program

The Urban Indian Health programs received a special appropriation of $646,000 in FY 1993 for AIDS education and prevention services. Urban Indian programs now provide testing for high risk individuals. Some continue to participate in the IHS surveillance.

The programs have developed culturally appropriate AIDS/HIV prevention materials, and have identified available resources for care. Initially, the 34 urban Indian programs limited their activities to public awareness campaigns, but are now involved in part-time AIDS/HIV outreach, intervention, and referral activities for high risk persons.

School and College Age Youth

Limited data suggest that Indian youth continue to engage in unprotected sex at an early age. Surrogate data such as teen pregnancy and STD rates support this position. IHS provides AIDS Prevention/Risk Reduction services to all reservation based schools, school boards, and educators, as well as Teen Clinics, Youth Substance Abuse Treatment Centers, and other youth organizations. Regular training sessions are offered to the Bureau of Indian Affairs school administrators, teachers, and school board members. IHS personnel are participating in school health programs and curriculum development.

Local Programs - Community Awareness

The IHS has provided AIDS Prevention/Risk Reduction services to all Indian communities. Nearly all of the IHS service population has heard or seen an AIDS education message. Communities have established local task forces to encourage greater community involvement and to assist lifestyle changes.

Health Care Workers

The IHS AIDS Activities Offices have distributed copies of the Behavior Modification Plan and Case Management Plan, a collection of current preventive and treatment AIDS information for IHS providers.

The local service units maintain continuing medical education programs on AIDS/HIV prevention for all health care workers. The IHS also provides training on universal precautions and implementation of 076 protocols for prevention of vertical transmission of infected mothers to uninfected newborn.

ACTIVITY/MECHANISMS BUDGET SUMMARY
Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service - Indian Health Service
Indian Health Services - 75-0390-0-1-551
Public and Private Collections

Program Authorization:

Program authorized by Economy Act of 31 U.S.C. 686 Section 301-P.L. 94-437, Title IV of Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

Indian Health Service Collections	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Increase Or Decrease
Medicare	$ 54,155,000	$ 54,760,000	$ 57,608,000	+$2,848,000
Medicaid	107,041,000*	121,776,000	128,108,000	+6,332,000
Private Insurance	30,206,000	33,784,000	35,811,000	+2,027,000
Total Collections	$191,402,000	$210,320,000	$221,527,000	+$11,207,000
FTES	2,425	2,425	2,425	-0-

* Includes $5,179,000 collected by Indian Health Service for Tribal Programs.

PLANNED USE OF FUNDS

Reimbursable Obligations:

Pers. Benefits & Compensation	$125,588,000	$125,868,000	$132,087,000	$6,219,000
Travel & Transportation	1,588,000	876,000	932,000	56,000
Transportation of Things	300,000	425,000	454,000	29,000
Comm. Util., & Other Rents	972,000	1,003,000	1,062,000	59,000
Printing & Reproduction	16,000	18,000	19,000	1,000
Other Contractual Services	35,315,000	41,552,000	44,003,000	2,451,000
Supplies and Materials	10,958,000	16,320,000	17,319,000	999,000
Equipment	4,545,000	4,347,000	4,619,000	247,000
Land & Structures	414,000	459,000	483,000	24,000
Grants	11,693,000	19,433,000	20,443,000	1,000,000
Insurance/Indemnities	1,000	2,000	2,000	-0-
Interest/Dividends	12,000	17,000	18,000	1,000
Total, Reimbursables	$191,402,000	$210,320,000	$221,441,000	+$11,121,000

PURPOSE AND METHOD OF OPERATION

Title IV of P.L. 94-437, Access to Health Services, Indian Health Care Improvement Act, states that the IHS shall be eligible to receive payments for services rendered to eligible AI/ANs who are entitled to care under Title 18 and Title 19 (Medicare and Medicaid) of the Social Security Act. The Act further specifies that the funds shall be used "exclusively for the purpose of making any improvements in the facility of such service which may be necessary to achieve compliance with the applicable conditions and requirements of the Act." During FY 1996, it is estimated that up to $176 million may be used from Medicare/Medicaid (M/M) collections for maintaining Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO) accreditation and Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) certification.

All IHS hospitals are surveyed by the JCAHO or HCFA, and the results of these surveys are used to formulate a plan of correction of any deficiencies. This plan addresses each deficiency in terms of personnel costs, equipment needs, supply requirements, additional space or maintenance and repair project needs to correct the cited deficiencies. The facilities are also reviewed for compliance with any new standards that are developed, and any additional or new needs to meet these new standards are incorporated into the annual plan of correction.

Surveys conducted by the JCAHO have shown that all facilities have some deficiencies. Correction of these deficiencies is mandatory if the facilities are to maintain accreditation and/or Medicare certification status. The M/M funds have been used primarily for personnel services, equipment and supplies, and facility maintenance and improvement.

Accomplishments

The attainment of JCAHO standards is one of the best measures to assure that quality health care services are delivered to AI/ANs. Great advances have been made by the IHS over the past 17 years as a direct result of the use of M/M collections; the quality of health care has steadily improved as IHS has consistently met JCAHO accreditation and HCFA certification requirements. All IHS hospitals (40) and tribal operated hospitals (9) are accredited by the JCAHO, and they are certified as Medicare and Medicaid providers. In addition, all 64 of the IHS free standing health centers eligible for accreditation surveys are accredited. During the past 4 years, IHS hospitals and health centers have consistently scored above the national average grid scores for comparable facilities and have achieved "Accreditation with Commendation," the highest level of accreditation, at 2-3 times the national average. "Accreditation with Commendation" requires a grid score of 90 or more, with no type I recommendations (conditions that may affect accreditation status). Nationally, only 3 to 5 percent of all U.S. health care facilities surveyed achieved this distinct honor.

FY 1997 Budget Proposal

Medicare/Medicaid

In FY 1997, the IHS plans to continue intensified efforts to identify those eligible for M/M, and bill, collect, and distribute reimbursements from third-party payers, including payment under the Federal Medical Care Recovery Act and other subrogations. The use of M/M reimbursements will be in accordance with the submitted and approved JCAHO/HCFA survey plans of correction and with identified deficiencies. It is estimated that IHS will collect approximately $186 million in M/M payments in FY 1997.

The IHS is continuing to improve automation of the billing process in conjunction with the recent implementation of business offices at all IHS hospitals and free standing clinics. This will allow IHS to intensify efforts to bill and, collect M/M reimbursements, including payments under the Federal Medical Care Recovery Act and other payers, and distribute M/M collections in accordance with submitted and approved JCAHO/HCFA survey plans of correction.

Private Third Party Collections

In FY 1997, the IHS estimates collections of approximately $36 million. Funds will be targeted for business office activities and the purchase of medical supplies and equipment. These collections will be used to continue support of the business office activities in IHS facilities by providing funding for staff, equipment, supplies, system support, travel and training; and for support to health program with the purchase of medical equipment and supplies.

Development of an Accounts Receivable (A/R) software package during FY 1995 greatly improved the tracking of fiscal collections, timely collections and recovery on unpaid claims. Enhancements to the A/R software package will improve claims generation, error correction, rebilling, accounts management, and collections. The Health Care Cost Recovery Service Contract approved by OMB has provided a mechanism for analyzing current recovery procedures and processes for improving billing and systems effectiveness for increasing collections.

ACTIVITY/MECHANISM BUDGET SUMMARY
Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service - Indian Health Service
Indian Health Service - 75-0390-0-1-551
Preventive Health

Program Authorization:

Program authorized by 25 U.S.C. 13, Snyder Act and P.L. 83-568, Transfer Act 42 U.S.C. 2001.

	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Increase Or Decrease
Budget Authority	$77,032,000	$78,018,000	$81,777,000	+$3,759,000
(HIV/AIDS Budget Authority) . .	(551)	(553)	(581)	(28)
FTEs	353	353	371	18
(HIV/AIDS, FTE)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

RATIONALE FOR BUDGET REQUEST

TOTAL REQUEST -- The total request of $81,777,000 and 371 FTEs is an increase of $3,759,000 and 18 FTEs over the FY 1996 Policy level of $78,018,000 and 353 FTEs. The increase over the Policy level reflects $2,351,000 to maintain current services, and phasing-in staffing and operating cost of $1,408,000 of new facilities. The explanation of the request is described in the activities that follow.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

Indian Health Service Preventive Health	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Increase Or Decrease
A. Budget Authority	$23,505,000	$24,311,000	$26,508,000	$2,197,000
B. FTEs	300	300	311	11
C. Total # of Families Served .	44,000	44,000	45,950	+1,950
D. Total # of PHN Home Visits Provided	295,000	295,000	308,000	+13,000

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

PURPOSE AND METHOD OF OPERATION

Public Health Nursing (PHN) is the specialized practice of nursing where the goal is primarily health promotion/disease prevention for individuals, families, and communities. It is one of the most visible and well known to the Indian tribes because it is entirely community based. The goal is attained in the IHS through the following:

- Identifying community health needs through continuous assessment and monitoring of existing health services and health status;
- Planning of health programs to meet needs based on community input in the implementation of the programs;
- Implementing planned health interventions and programs;
- Evaluating the impact of public health activities and programs.

The PHN role is predominantly one of advocacy, strengthening relationships within the Indian Community and providing the framework for broadly based community efforts. This includes therapy, counseling, education, and referral activities often carried out in conjunction with other members of the health care team, e.g., Community Health Representatives, etc. Other significant PHN activities include coordination and case management activities.

To address a serious problem in recruitment and retention, the IHS implemented a Special Salary Rate (SSR) to make nursing salaries competitive with the private sector. This was achieved without additional funds to support the increased cost. In recent years, the increase of funds received for the PHN program have been utilized to restore some of the lapsed positions and provide for mandatory cost increases. However, the increased funding has not covered all of these costs and a large number of PHN positions have been lapsed resulting in a critical shortage of PHNs. Many of the changes taking place in the Indian health environment place increased demand for PHN services such as: shift from acute care and infectious disease to chronic and degenerative care; aging population who desire more community based services; survival in infancy which has increased the challenge of meeting health needs of children and youth; adult women/men health; and economic hardships contributing to a variety of health problems such as suicide, homicide, family violence and chemical dependency.

The PHN program is an integral component of the community health program in the IHS in both the rural and urban settings. Outreach activities include: home visits, well-child examinations, immunizations, prenatal care, health fairs, follow-up visits on missed clinic appointments for abnormal pap smears, diabetic care, hospital followup, women's health, etc. Referrals for follow-up care in the home remain a traditional PHN activity in the IHS. In 1994, 55% of PHN time was devoted to patient services in the home. Of these services, a disproportionate amount (42%) were made to children under 5 years (22%) and adults over 64 years--two groups that only made up 18% of the Indian population (12% and 6% respectively) according to the 1990 census. Increasingly, the needs of the growing elderly population (52% between 1980-92) are consuming more PHN time. Tribal leaders are emphasizing the growing need for home health services and see the PHN as a provider capable of delivering this care. Other important activities include counseling, education, and followup with AIDS/HIV, fetal alcohol syndrome, and sexually transmitted diseases. Further, collaboration with State and county agencies to plan appropriate programs to meet the needs of the Indian community requires input from the PHNs.

Approximately one third of PHN programs are operated by tribes and it is anticipated that this number will grow. Currently there are approximately 500 registered nurse PHN positions. Approximately 43 percent (215) are tribal employees. The IHS Division of Nursing continues to work with tribes and tribal organizations to encourage maximum participation in the planning and operation of health care services.

Current PHN staffing provides services to 20 percent of the Indian population. PHN services include home visits as well as office counseling sessions, school health clinics, Headstart clinics, immunization clinics, etc. Each PHN provides an average of 1,200 services per year; optimum utilization of a PHN for comprehensive services would involve an average of 1,000 services per year. For the population presently served, PHN staffing and support is presently funded at 40 percent of need.

Funding levels for the last 5 fiscal years follow:

Year	Funding	FTEs	
1992	$18,349,000	274	
1993	$20,240,000	291	
1994	$22,187,000	285	
1995	$23,505,000	300	
1996	$24,311,000	300	Policy level

Note: The amounts for FY 1992 through FY 1994 exclude contract support costs, as reflected in the FY 1994 Congressional Justification.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Maintained immunization rate at 90% or above.
- Continued evaluation of PCC PHN Reporting Form.
- Continued efforts in finalizing PHS RRM formula.
- Provided funding for 10 PHN prevention projects.
- Provided training for 10 PHN Interns.
- Continued National League of Nursing (NLN) accreditation of IHS PHN Programs (Phoenix Area PHN Program acknowledged by NLN/Community Health Association Program as "Model of Public Health."
- Renewed emphasis on women's health with increased efforts by PHNs in health screening and surveillance.
- Increased efforts in tuberculosis screening/surveillance.

RATIONALE FOR BUDGET REQUEST

TOTAL REQUEST -- The request of $26,508,000 and 311 FTEs is an increase of $2,197,000 and 11 FTEs over the FY 1996 Policy level of $24,311,000 and 300 FTEs. The increase includes the following:

Mandatories - Built-in Increases - +$1,061,000

The request of $1,061,000 includes an increase to fund the increased cost of providing health services to IHS beneficiaries and other built-in cost increases associated with on-going operations. These funds will be shared with Self-governance, Title I, and Title III programs as well as federal programs.

Phasing-In and Staffing and Operating Cost For New Facilities - +$1,136,000 and 18 FTEs

The request of $1,136,000 and 18 FTEs will provide funding for the phasing-in and staffing and operating cost of newly constructed replacement facilities at Alaska Native Medical Center, AK, White Earth Health Center, MN, and Harlem and Hays Health Centers, MT.

The facilities are:

	Dollars	FTE
Alaska Nat. Med. Ctr., AK	768,000	10
Hays Health Center, MT	298,000	4
Harlem Health Center, MT	14,000	1
White Earth Health Ctr, MN	56,000	3
Total	$1,136,000	18

Full-Time Equivalent - -7 FTEs

The agency plans to provide the FTEs needed to staff newly constructed facilities by using unfunded FTEs below its position ceiling. These FTEs are available because the agency has aggressively pursued the National Performance Review objectives, and because the Director has begun to implement the recommendations of the Indian Health Design Team. This agency partnership with Indian people has provided a redesign strategy to help assure that the health needs of Indian Country are met.

Strategies which have been successful in reducing FTEs include use of personal services contracts, self-determination contracts with Indian tribes, and self-governance compacts. Because these strategies have proven to be extremely successful, the agency is well ahead of schedule for meeting FTE targets established by the National Performance Review. The agency has also started implementing Indian Health Design Team recommendations for streamlining the IHS. As a result, the agency has available unfunded FTEs to staff newly constructed facilities.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Indian Health Service Preventive Health	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Increase Or Decrease
A. Budget Authority	$8,244,000	$8,421,000	$8,933,000	+$512,000
B. (HIV/AIDS Budget Authority) .	551	553	581	28
C. FTEs	53	53	59	6
D. (HIV/AIDS, FTE)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
E. Total Health Education Services Provided	640,000	630,000	600,000	-30,000

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

PURPOSE AND METHOD OF OPERATION

The purpose of the IHS Health Education Program is to support AI/AN community capacity building and commitment to promote healthy lifestyles and appropriate use of health services, and to participate in developing and managing programs to meet their health needs. The Health Education program is committed to the vision of strong, effective communities that support Indian families in raising healthy Indian children. The program recognizes that environmental, political, economical, and social factors influence the health and well being of Indian people to a greater extent than do traditional health and social service delivery models that focus on managing the medical problems of individuals. The delivery of health education is accomplished through a Federal/tribal partnership with the IHS goal of achieving the highest level of health for Indian families and communities. The Health Education program has identified comprehensive strategies to support healthy children, families, and communities.

Health Education staff are engaged in a variety of professional positions, including the direct provision of health education; coordination and direction of health education programs; education consultation; and administrative positions.

Funding levels for the last 5 fiscal years follow:

Year	Funding	FTEs	
1992	$6,303,000	58	
1993	$7,561,000	71	
1994	$7,919,000	52	
1995	$8,244,000	53	
1996	$8,421,000	53	Policy level

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Tribal Health Programs

The Health Education program is committed to working closely with our partners to implement community-based efforts to improve the well-being of Indian communities. Through an exchange of information and ideas, tribal health education staff have participated on national workgroups to address strategic planning, marketing, data collection and management, and school health education.

Nearly fifty percent of health education services are managed by Indian tribes. Training and discipline-specific materials on comprehensive school health education, patient education, physical inactivity and leadership have been provided to ensure that health education staff employed by tribes achieved established goals. The 1995 National Health Education colloquium provided a forum to strengthen linkages and to concentrate on designing health education and health promotion in a new IHS.

Community Health Education: A Role for Everyone

There has been a total commitment of time and resources dedicated to the promotion of healthier Indian communities through collaborative community mobilization efforts by several tribes. A national strategic plan was developed to further develop Indian communities to be responsive to community determined needs. Resources were distributed to assist field programs in assessing and identifying effective health promotion approaches in cancer prevention and physical fitness and activity. The Health Education Program embraces the concepts of community empowerment, and earnest efforts will be made to strengthen the capacity of Indian communities to address perceived community needs.

Comprehensive School Health Education: Prevention & Early Investment

Just as the corn plant is sacred to Indian people, our children are also a sacred source that must be protected and nourished in order to grow. Our goal is to help assist Indian schools to develop comprehensive school health education programs (CSHE) to further this nurturing process.

Under an intra-agency agreement with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Division of Adolescent and School Health, the IHS received funds to support and expand school health education activities.

The IHS maintained linkages with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to disseminate information and market comprehensive school health education programming for Indian students that will enhance health knowledge, attitudes, and problem-solving skills. In FY 1995, 15,000 students enrolled in grades K-12 were targeted. The IHS Health Education Program expanded efforts to develop alliances with the National School Health Coalition and the National Advisory Council on Indian Education; an education program on HIV and Indian spirituality was televised nationwide. In collaboration with the BIA and the CDC, the Youth Risk Behavioral Survey (YRBS) was implemented in all BIA schools. Under the Safe and Drug Free School Act, the IHS provided training to 15 BIA funded high schools on developing CSHE programs.

HIV/AIDS Prevention

In FY 1995, expansion of local and Area-wide initiatives (i.e., regional training for school teachers, material development, and inservice training for staff) occurred. The IHS has developed a draft curriculum on HIV/AIDS for AI/AN students enrolled in grades K-6. In FY 1996, a pilot test study will be incorporated into a final curriculum package.

Patient Education: Customer Service

The Health Education program has developed a process manual for developing a patient education policy and procedure manual for hospitals and clinics. A patient education demonstration project has been organized to establish a uniform method for all health providers, both clinical and non-clinical, in the provision of clinic/hospital-based patient education. In FY 1995, six sites participated in the first round of the project. Twenty-one new sites have been added and will receive training in April 1996.

RATIONALE FOR BUDGET REQUEST

TOTAL REQUEST -- The request of $8,933,000 and 59 FTEs is an increase of $512,000 and 6 FTE over the FY 1996 Policy level of $8,421,000 and 53 FTEs. The increase includes the following:

Mandatories - Built-in Increases - +$258,000

The request of $258,000 includes an increase to fund the increased cost of providing health services to IHS beneficiaries and other built-in cost increases associated with on-going operations. These funds will be shared with Self-governance, Title I, and Title III as well as federal programs.

Phasing-In and Staffing and Operating Cost For New Facilities - +$254,000 and 8 FTE

The request of $254,000 and 8 FTE will provide funding for the staffing and operating cost of newly constructed replacement facilities at Alaska Native Medical Center, Anchorage, Alaska and White Earth Health Center, MN.

These facilities are:

	Dollars	FTE
Alaska Native Med. Ctr., AK	$226,000	3
White Earth Health Ctr., MN	46,000	5
Total	$254,000	8

Full-Time Equivalent - -2 FTEs

The agency plans to provide the FTEs needed to staff newly constructed facilities by using unfunded FTEs below its position ceiling. These FTEs are available because the agency has aggressively pursued the National Performance Review objectives, and because the Director has begun to implement the recommendations of the Indian Health Design Team. This agency partnership with Indian people has provided a redesign strategy to help assure that the health needs of Indian Country are met.

Strategies which have been successful in reducing FTEs include use of personal services contracts, self-determination contracts with Indian tribes, and self-governance compacts. Because these strategies have proven to be extremely successful, the agency is well ahead of schedule for meeting FTE targets established by the National Performance Review. The agency has also started implementing Indian Health Design Team recommendations for streamlining the IHS. As a result, the agency has available unfunded FTEs to staff newly constructed facilities.

COMMUNITY HEALTH REPRESENTATIVES (CHR)

Indian Health Service Preventive Health	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
A. Budget Authority	$43,955,000	$43,958,000	$44,984,000	+$1,026,000
B. # of CHRs	1,544	1,544	1,544	-0-
C. Services Provided-Tribally Operated	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	-0-
D. FTE	0	0	1	1

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

PURPOSE AND METHOD OF OPERATION

The Community Health Representative (CHR) Program was established to create a bridge between the community and direct health care services. The CHR Program is a fundamental point of access for AI/ANs into the IHS health care delivery system. AI/ANs most in need of health care are sought out and home visits are made to expectant mothers, infants, young children, elderly, and those with chronic diseases. Clinical appointments are made and transportation is arranged by CHRs to ensure those needing clinical care get the care they need.

The CHR Program plays an important role in the successful implementation of IHS/Tribal health promotion/disease prevention initiatives. CHRs are well positioned to provide the needed educational and related services that can result in healthier lifestyles among their people. The CHRs are considered effective outreach health care providers and have established an efficient network system through which health promotion/disease prevention initiatives can be delivered to the AI/AN people.

Funding levels for the last 5 fiscal years follow:

Year	Funding	FTEs	
1992	$38,951,000	0	
1993	$40,923,000	0	
1994	$43,010,000	0	
1995	$43,955,000	0	
1996	$43,958,000	0	Policy level

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In FY 1995, the average national cost per CHR service was approximately $10.50 and over 4.1 million client/patient contact services were provided. The services included health education, patient transportation, health promotion/disease prevention activities, and a host of other services.

A 3-week Basic training course for CHRs has been accredited by the American Council of Education (ACE) for five credit hours in Allied Health, Community Health, or Public Health. All CHRs receive this training which prepares them to better meet the health care needs of AI/AN. The training equips each CHR with the basic knowledge and skills necessary to provide quality health promotion, disease prevention, and outreach health care services.

Despite the enormous strides in treatment techniques, it is often the basic things -- better patient records and easy access to subjective information -- that translate into higher quality health care. The CHR Program has a special initiative underway for testing electronic technology, the CHR Patient Care Component (PCC) reporting system. This new reporting system will allow for data to be electronically entered into the patient health record by the field CHR and will allow the field programs to access and generate relevant reports in their respective community.

RATIONALE FOR BUDGET REQUEST

TOTAL REQUEST -- The request of $44,984,000 and 1 FTE is an increase of $1,026,000 and 1 FTE over the FY 1996 Policy level of $43,958,000 and 0 FTE. The increase includes the following:

Mandatories - Built-in Increases - +$1,008,000

The request of $1,008,000 includes an increase to fund the increased cost of providing health services to IHS beneficiaries and other built-in cost increases associated with on-going operations. These funds will be shared by Self-governance, Title I, and Title III programs as well as federal programs.

Phasing-In and Staffing and Operating Cost for New Facilities - +$18,000 and 1 FTE

The request of $18,000 and 1 FTE will provide funding for the staffing and operating cost of a newly constructed replacement facility at White Earth, MN.

	Dollars	FTE
White Earth Health Ctr., MN	$18,000	1

HEPATITIS B AND HEMOPHILUS IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMS (ALASKA)

Indian Health Service Preventive Health	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
A. Budget Authority	$1,328,000	$1,328,000	$1,352,000	+$24,000
B. Services Provided IHS Operated:				
# Chronic Carriers Surveyed	1,500	1,500	1,500	0
# of Patients Immunized:				
Hepatitis B	5,500	4,500	4,000	-500 2/
Hemophilus Influenza	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
Evaluate Need for Hepatitis Booster Doses:				
Infants	500	650	700	+50
Children/Adults	800	1,500	1,500	0

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.
2/ There is a decrease in hepatitis B immunization because most Alaska Native adults have now been vaccinated against hepatitis B. The hepatitis B program for adult Alaska Natives is now in a maintenance phase.

PURPOSE AND METHOD OF OPERATION

The Hepatitis B Program and the Hemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) Immunization Program are two distinct programs within the Alaska Area Indian Health Service.

Viral Hepatitis Program

The objective of the Viral Hepatitis (Hepatitis B) Program is to deliver comprehensive hepatitis control services to Alaska Natives. The Hepatitis B Program began in 1982 and involved the IHS, the State of Alaska, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The Program's goals were to identify those persons most at risk for hepatitis B infection and to control the further spread of the hepatitis B virus in the population. Since that time, the Viral Hepatitis Program has expanded to address hepatitis A, hepatitis C, and non-A, B, or C hepatitis infections in Alaska Natives.

Current activities of the Program include:

- assisting the State of Alaska with hepatitis B vaccination of Alaska Natives including vaccination of all newborns and new Alaska Native health care providers.
- continuing long term immunogenicity and efficacy studies in more than 2,500 persons. These studies, started in 1981, are the largest such studies in the world and will determine when booster doses will be needed.
- conducting a study of the effectiveness of administering only 1/4 dose of the vaccine in a booster dose to hospital employees.
- conducting alpha fetoprotein testing twice yearly on the 1,500 chronic carriers of hepatitis B in order to detect liver cancer early and intervene to prevent endstage liver disease. These carriers have a 60% lifetime risk of liver cancer or cirrhosis.
- conducting studies on the immunogenicity of hepatitis A vaccine in infants, children and adults and long-term followup studies to determine how long the vaccine is protective and when booster doses are needed.
- collaborating with other agencies to develop preventive and anti-viral strategies for hepatitis C and non-A, B, or C hepatitis.
- conducting hepatitis clinics in Anchorage and regional sites.

Hib Immunization Program

The objective of the Hemophilus Influenzae type b (Hib) Immunization Program is to provide resources, advocacy, training and coordination of immunization delivery services within the Alaska Area IHS in order to achieve and maintain high levels of on-time immunization, thus eliminating Hib disease in Alaska Natives. Before the advent of Hib vaccines in the late 1980s, Alaska Natives had record rates of Hib meningitis, 6-10 times the rates in other U.S. populations. The Hib Immunization Program was implemented to prevent Hib disease using passive immunization in the highest risk group of infants living in the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta region. Following licensure of effective infant Hib vaccines, the strategy of the Hib program changed to an emphasis on achieving high on-time immunization levels in Alaska Natives.

The current strategies utilized by the Hib Immunization Program are:

Assessment. In collaboration with the State and tribal contractors, the program conducts regular immunization audits in order to monitor progress toward achieving immunization goals and identify specific areas of deficiency in vaccine delivery.

Training and Feedback. The program provides annual training for regional immunization coordinators; periodic vaccine updates to clinical directors, pharmacists, and health providers; and regular training of Community Health Aides. The program develops and updates vaccine training materials for Community Health Aides and other health providers. The program disseminates national and regional training materials.

Computerized Immunization Registry. The program works at the national and regional level to revise the current computerized IHS immunization software package; and conducts consultation and training on the implementation of computerized registries.

Advocacy/Coordination with the State. The program meets regularly with the State Immunization Program to advocate for Alaska Native issues affecting State immunization.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Viral Hepatitis Program

The Viral Hepatitis Program has been recognized as the national and international leader in the prevention and control of viral hepatitis, and communicable disease experts worldwide are monitoring its performance. Since its beginnings, in 1982, the Viral Hepatitis Program has reached all the high-risk villages in Alaska and has the potential for eradicating hepatitis B. By 1988, the majority of Alaska Natives, if not previously infected, were immunized against hepatitis B. More than 96% of Alaska Native newborns receive a dose of hepatitis B vaccine before hospital discharge. The annual incidence of acute symptomatic hepatitis B infection has decreased from 215 per 100,000 prior to 1982, to 5:100,000 Statewide. The 1-year case-fatality rate for primary liver cancer has decreased from 100% to 50%.

Hib Immunization Program

Annual regional immunization surveys in most Alaska regions have documented an increase in 2-year old immunization rates in Alaska Natives from 49-73% to 76-95% in 1995. In all immunization audits during 1995, more than 90% of 2-year-old children were fully immunized against Hib disease. The number of Alaska Native regional programs utilizing the RPMS immunization package for immunization tracking has increased from none in 1990 to six in 1995.

Through coordination with the State of Alaska, a unified vaccine schedule for the State of Alaska has been developed that incorporates vaccine schedules addressing specific Alaska Native needs. The State of Alaska currently provides vaccine for universal childhood vaccination against both hepatitis B and hepatitis A infections. The number of Hib cases in Alaska Natives less than 5 years of age has decreased from 40 cases/year before Hib vaccine to 2-4 cases/year.

Funding levels for the last 5 fiscal years follow:

Year	Funding	FTEs	
1992	$1,266,000	0	
1993	$1,287,000	0	
1994	$1,348,000	0	
1995	$1,328,000	0	
1996	$1,328,000	0	Policy level

RATIONALE FOR BUDGET REQUEST

TOTAL REQUEST -- The request of $1,352,000 is an increase of $24,000 over the **FY** 1996 Policy level of $1,328,000. The increase includes the following:

Mandatories - Built-in Increases - +$24,000

The request of $24,000 includes an increase to fund the increased cost of providing health services to IHS beneficiaries and other built-in cost increases associated with on-going operations. These funds will be shared with Self-governance, Title I, and Title III as well as federal programs.

ACTIVITY/MECHANISM BUDGET SUMMARY
Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service - Indian Health Service
Indian Health Services - 75-0390-0-1-551
Urban Health Programs

Program Authorization:

Program authorized by P.L. 94-437 Indian Health Care Improvement Act, and P.L. 100-713, Indian Health Care Amendments of 1988.

	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Increase Or Decrease
Budget Authority	$23,349,000	$23,360,000	$26,933,000	+$3,573,000
(HIV/AIDS Budget Authority)	($722,000)	($722,000)	($760,000)	(+$38,000)
FTEs	13	7	7	---
Program Output Data				
Services Provided:				
Medical	263,710	263,710	270,300	+6,590
Dental	53,660	53,660	55,000	+1,340
Outreach/Community Services	224,010	224,010	229,610	+5,600
Other	183,620	183,620	188,210	+4,590
Total	725,000	725,000	743,120	+18,120

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

PURPOSE AND METHOD OF OPERATION

The 1990 census data indicated that approximately 62 percent of the members and descendants of federally recognized sovereign tribes live in off-reservation locations, urban and rural. Although eligible for services provided directly in IHS and tribal facilities, distance and economics prevent large segments of the AI/AN population from accessing health care available from the IHS. Recent studies (Seattle, 1994) on the AI/AN population living in urban localities revealed that the lack of access to adequate health care is a serious problem for most families. In addition, 1/3 of Indian families live below the poverty level and

50 percent of households with female heads live under the poverty level. A recent study conducted by the American Indian Health Care Association identified an additional 18 urban areas that have a large urban Indian population and where services for AI/ANs are needed. Raising the health status of this urban population is an essential part of attaining the IHS goal of raising the health status of AI/ANs to the highest possible level. Congress has declared in the Indian Health Care Improvement Act that "it is the policy of this Nation, in fulfillment of its special responsibilities and legal obligations to the American Indian People to assure the highest possible health status for Indians and urban Indians and to provide all resources necessary to affect that policy".

The IHS addresses this responsibility by contracting with 34 urban Indian organizations throughout the United States for the purpose of providing health care and referral services to urban Indians, under the authority of Title V of P.L. 94-437, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, as amended by P.L. 102-573. Currently, the Urban Indian Health Programs include 14 Federally Qualified Health Centers and about two thirds of the Programs provide access to primary care services, and all provide community and behavioral health services. There are also 10 residential alcohol programs that admit Indian patients from urban, rural and reservation locations. The present IHS funding level is projected at 22 percent of the resource requirements.

Medical Services: Ambulatory medical care services are provided throughout the off-reservation Indian health programs, including: pre- and postnatal care; women's health; immunizations for both children and adults; pediatrics; chronic disease (geriatric health and diabetes) clinics; adult health; maintenance; acute medical care, infectious disease treatment and control (tuberculosis, sexually transmitted disease); and referral to specialized providers when needed.

Dental Services: Dental care services are provided by many programs, including direct patient care - preventive and restorative. Dental education and screening for both children and adults are provided in both the clinic and community settings. When needed, referrals are made to specialists for orthodontics, periodontics, selected restorative procedures, and oral surgery.

Community Services: Community outreach services are provided throughout the urban off-reservation health programs, including: patient and community education; patient advocacy; outreach and referral; and transportation. The outreach worker serves an important function as a liaison between the off-reservation health program and the community, and works to make health services more available and accessible to those community members who need them.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services: Alcohol and substance abuse prevention, education, treatment, and rehabilitation services are provided through program and community-based services. Included as prevention and education programs are: community education conferences, seminars, and workshops targeting adolescents; identification of high risk clients in the clinic and community; and appropriate referral for those at risk. Included in the treatment and rehabilitation programs are assessments for alcohol and drug abuse, appropriate intervention, outpatient and treatment programs, and aftercare and follow-up services.

AIDS Education Services: AIDS and sexually transmitted disease (STD) information is provided at conferences, seminars, workshops, and community meetings at all of the Urban Indian Health Programs. These education and prevention services include culturally sensitive information provided to a variety of audiences through the use of posters, pamphlets, presentations, and community education. Additional AIDS services include HIV testing, pre and post-test counseling, family support groups, and referral for additional treatment for AIDS, if needed.

Mental Health Services: Mental health services include individual family and group counseling and support groups to address the problems of abuse, self-esteem, depression, and other emotional problems and conditions.

Other Services: Additional services available at various Urban Indian Health Programs include conferences and seminars on a variety of other topics, including diabetes, maternal and child health, women's health, and men's health; nutrition education and counseling for prenatal care and chronic health conditions; social services; community health nursing and home health care; and other health promotion and disease prevention activities.

Funding levels for the last 5 fiscal years follow:

Year	Funding	FTE	
1992	$19,062,000	--	
1993	$20,965,000	3	
1994	$22,834,000	4	
1995	$23,349,000	7	
1996	$23,360,000	7	Policy level

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The projected workload for 1996 is 725,000 patient care contacts approximately the same number as was achieved in FY 1995. The visits include 263,710 medical services, 53,660 dental services, 224,010 community services, and 183,620 other health and social services. The Urban Indian Health Programs have improved access to primary care, outpatient alcohol counseling services and mental health services, assisted families with childhood immunizations, and initiated limited health promotion activities.

In the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, Congress recognized Urban programs as primary providers of Medicaid and Medicare services and automatically designated Urban programs that qualify as Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC). There are 10 additional limited primary care programs that would qualify with additional funding. An assessment is continuing on additional appropriations necessary to fully develop this capacity.

The Senate Conference Report accompanying the FY 1987 Interior Appropriations Act requested that the IHS integrate the Oklahoma City and Tulsa urban Indian health clinics into its direct care program as a demonstration project. In FY 1994, a major evaluation of this demonstration project was conducted, and the results indicated that this project was a major success and positively impacted health care for AI/ANs. There are twelve other locations that would be target areas for this approach.

RATIONALE FOR BUDGET REQUEST

TOTAL REQUEST -- The request of $26,933,000 and 7 FTEs is an increase of $3,573,000 over the FY 1996 Policy level of $23,360,000. The increase includes the following:

Mandatories - Built-in Increases - +$573,000

The request of $573,000 includes an increase to fund the increased cost of providing health services to IHS beneficiaries and other built-in cost increases associated with providing health services and will permit the Urban Health Program to provide approximately the same level of services as provided in FY 1996. Funding will be shared with Self-Governance, Title I, and Title III tribal programs as well as Federal programs.

Urban Health - +$3,000,000

The requested $3 million increase will be used for the following:

- $2,000,000 will be targeted at the existing needs of the 34 programs. Currently, the programs are able to serve about 22 percent of the Native American population of those cities.
- $200,000 will be set aside in grants to explore regional administrative structures for urban programs to produce cost savings in program administration to be reprogrammed for health care.
- $800,000 will be used to stabilize base funding of select programs in cities where access to health care is a major problem, and IHS access does not exist. This will enable the selected programs to achieve primary care provider and reimbursement status under state managed care initiatives.
- An overall 2.6 percent increase in patient encounters is anticipated. An additional increase may be realized due to the funding for regional initiative and state managed care provider status above.

ACTIVITY/MECHANISM BUDGET SUMMARY

Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service - Indian Health Service
Indian Health Services - 75-0390-0-1-551
Indian Health Professions

Program Authorization:

Program authorized by P.L. 94-437, Indian Health Care Improvement Act, Title I. Authorization expired September 30, 1984. Reauthorized by Public Law 100-713, Indian Health Care Amendments of 1988, and Public Law 102-573, Indian Health Care Amendments of 1992.

	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Increase Or Decrease
Budget Authority	$27,479,000	$26,271,000	$28,955,000	+$2,684,000
FTEs	33	33	33	---

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

PURPOSE AND METHOD OF OPERATION

The Indian Health Care Improvement Act (IHCIA) cited as national policy, the elevation of the health status of American Indians and Alaska Natives to the highest possible level. A critical element of this policy is Title I, Indian Health Professions. Title I provides two interdependent objectives: (1) enable AI/ANs to enter the health care professions through a carefully designed system of preparatory, professional, and continuing educational assistance programs; and (2) serve as a catalyst to the development of Indian communities by providing educational opportunities and enabling AI/AN health care professionals to further Indian self-determination in the delivery of health care. The IHS has implemented sections 102, 103, 104, 105, 108, 110, 112, 114, and 120 of the IHCIA as funding has been made available. The Indian Health Professions sections of Title I provide authorizations to support scholarship recipients, loan repayment to health professionals, and temporary employment during nonacademic periods. The training of AI/AN people serves as a catalyst to the development of Indian communities, with the resultant increase in the general health status of AI/AN people.

The IHS is experiencing critical shortages of physicians and nurses and a growing shortage in other professions essential to staffing the Indian health program, e.g., pharmacists, dentists, laboratorians, x-ray personnel, mid-level providers, etc. The IHS has been able to compete in the open health professions market by using a complex system of special pays, bonuses and allowances, of which the scholarship and loan repayment programs are critical. The latter offers physicians and other health professionals a substantial benefit, the repayment of professional loans, in exchange for their professional skills serving in the IHS, with a tribal program funded under P.L. 93-638, in an Urban Program funded under Title V of P.L. 94-437, or in a "Buy Indian" Act contracted health program.

The Indian Health Professions recruitment and retention activities continue to be essential to enabling the IHS to effectively staff and manage its comprehensive health care delivery system. Competition for health care professionals will continue to increase in FY 1996, with vacancy rates and turnover rates expected to increase. This will place an ever increasing burden on the IHS Indian Health Professions recruitment and retention programs.

Section 102 authorizes grants to public or nonprofit private health or educational entities, Indian tribes, or tribal organizations to identify and recruit AI/AN into the health professions. This is made possible by assisting with enrollment into health profession schools and providing information and assistance with financial aid available to AI/ANs. The grantees provide nurturing and cultural support for AI/AN students as they move from reservation settings to the world of academia.

During FY 1994, these programs provided career information and counseling to more than 1,500 AI/AN students: University of California, Master of Public Health (MPH), University of Oklahoma (MPH), and the University of Hawaii (MPH). The programs also provided scholarship and career information to more than 80 percent of their new applicants for other programs in public health as well as expanding their recruitment roles to include all health professions. The students recruited by these universities are AI/AN individuals who have expressed interest in returning to their Indian communities to practice their health profession.

Section 103 authorizes two scholarship programs, the Health Professions Preparatory Scholarship and the Health Professions Pregraduate Scholarship. The Health Professions Preparatory Scholarship provides funding to AI/AN students for up to 2 years to support compensatory education required for acceptance into a health professions curriculum. The Health Professions Pregraduate Scholarship provides funding for up to 4 years to AI/AN students who are in a pre-medicine or pre dentistry curriculum.

Section 104 authorizes scholarships to AI/AN students who are enrolled or accepted for matriculation in the health professions, leading to graduation and service in the IHS and other Indian Health Programs. Scholarships supported from this program require the recipient to work from the health profession curriculum for which funding was received. Upon graduation in the health professions curriculum, these students are obligated, on a year-for-year basis and for a minimum of two years, to provide professional services to AI/AN people by working in the IHS, tribal health programs funded under P.L. 93-638, in Urban Indian programs funded under Title V of P.L. 94-437, or in private practice in a health professional shortage area serving a substantial number of Indians as determined by the Secretary, DHHS.

Section 105 authorizes the IHS Extern Program. This program provides Health Professions Scholarship recipients and other health and allied health profession students the opportunity to gain practical experience during non-academic periods of the school year by working in the IHS. The Extern Program provides for one round trip to the work site from school and provides the funding for the individual's salary while they are in the externship. All Section 104 scholarship recipients are entitled to an externship during any nonacademic period of the year. Other students are eligible to participate in the Extern program provided funds are available after the Health Professions students are funded.

Section 108 authorizes the repayment of loans incurred by health professionals in exchange for service in the IHS and its programs. In FY 1995, the IHS continued the same level of effort as FY 1994. For FY 1996, the IHS will continue the same level of effort.

Section 110 authorizes the funding of tribes and tribal and organizations to assist in the development of programs through which to recruit, place, and retain health professionals to meet the staffing needs of Indian health programs. Five organizations were awarded 3-year grants through this program in FY 1994. These are the LacCourte Oreilles Tribe, Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board, Norton Sound Health Corporation, Seneca Nation of Indians, and Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe. FY 1996 will be the final year for these grants. Should funds be made available in FY 1997, new proposals will be solicited.

Section 114 authorizes the funding of Indians into Medicine (INMED) programs at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota, and the University of Minnesota, Duluth, Minnesota. Both programs provide outreach and recruitment for health professions to Indian communities; provide summer preparatory programs; and provide tutoring and counseling support to students who are enrolled in health career programs at the universities.

Section 120 authorizes the making of grants to tribes and tribal organizations for the purpose of assisting such tribes and tribal organizations in educating Indians to serve as health professionals in Indian communities. Grants were made to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Tribe, the Seminole Tribe of Florida, and to Norton Sound of Alaska.

Funding levels for the last 5 fiscal years follow:

Year	Funding	FTE	
1992	$25,119,000	--	
1993	$26,092,000	9	
1994	$27,406,000	33	
1995	$27,479,000	33	
1996	$26,271,000	33	Policy level

RATIONALE FOR BUDGET REQUEST

TOTAL REQUEST -- The request of $28,955,000 and 33 FTEs is an increase of $2,684,000 over the FY 1996 Policy level of $26,271,000. The increase includes the following:

Mandatories - Built-in Increases - +$684,000

The request of $684,000 includes an increase to fund the increased cost of providing scholarships and loan repayment to health professionals. Funding will be shared with Self-Governance, Title I, and Title III tribal programs as well as Federal programs.

Scholarships - +$2,000,000

This will restore the FY 1996 Congressional reduction in the Indian Health Professions' Scholarship program. This restoration will allow the scholarship program to have a new award cycle in FY 1997. This funding would provide approximately 100-150 new awards in FY 1997 and insure funding for continuation students. The funding would also support the continued function of a myriad of grant programs designed to train, recruit, and retain health professionals for the IHS, urban, and tribal programs.

ACTIVITY/MECHANISM BUDGET SUMMARY
Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service - Indian Health Service
Indian Health Services - 75-0390-0-1-551
Tribal Management

Program Authorization:

Program authorized by U.S.C. 13, Snyder Act, and P.L. 83-568, Transfer Act, 42 U.S.C. 2001.

	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Increase Or Decrease
Budget Authority . . .	$5,048,000	$2,348,000	$2,350,000	+$2,000

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

PURPOSE AND METHOD OF OPERATION

Public Law 93-638, the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1976, authorized funding to develop the capacity of tribes to manage health care programs. In October 1988, Congress passed P.L. 100-472, the Indian Self-Determination Act Amendments to facilitate and simplify the process by which tribes and tribal organizations may assume management responsibility of IHS programs. In October 1994, Congress passed P.L. 103-413, Indian Self-Determination Act Amendments, reaffirming maximum participation of Indian Tribes in programs, services, functions, and activities conducted by the Federal Government for Indians. The Amendments set forth a non-contracting "model agreement" to encourage and support the right of Indian Tribes to control and operate their own health programs. It is anticipated that this will result in greater demand for tribal management funds from tribes and tribal organizations who have previously expressed little or no interest in self-determination contracting.

Since FY 1988, these funds have been distributed through the Tribal Management Program for American Indians and Alaska Natives. This national grant program competitively awards tribal management funds to tribes and tribal organizations for a variety of purposes such as strengthening weaknesses in tribal management systems, developing effective health strategies for tribal governments, designing and conducting training and development opportunities, increasing tribal involvement in health issues of its citizens, and strengthening the government-to-government relationship between tribal governments and the IHS through tribal consultation.

Funding levels for the last 5 fiscal years follow:

Year	Funding	
1992	$5,038,000	
1993	$5,161,000	
1994	$5,285,000	
1995	$5,048,000	
1996	$2,348,000	Policy level

Accomplishments

Over the last 25 years, tribal operations of health programs have steadily increased and now represent nearly $500 million of the IHS budget. In 1995, 34 percent of the IHS services budget was operated by Indian tribes. In 1994, the Congress expanded the authorization for 30 additional tribes to participate in the IHS Self-Governance Demonstration Project (SGDP). Together the enactment of P.L. 103-413, the Indian Self Determination Act Amendments of 1994 and SGDP offer tribes and tribal organizations attractive new opportunities in the assumption of IHS programs. It is anticipated that tribal control of health programming will increase at an even greater rate in the future.

In FY 1995, 71 new grants and 6 competing continuation grants were awarded to tribes. Thirty-five percent of the awards were for feasibility and planning studies for contracting IHS health care programs at a future date. Forty-nine percent of the awards were for systems development and training designed to enhance management capabilities of tribal staff. Sixteen percent of the awards were for evaluating and analyzing health services provided to tribes.

RATIONALE FOR BUDGET REQUEST

TOTAL REQUEST -- The request of $2,350,000 is an increase of $2,000 over the FY 1996 Policy level of $2,348,000. The increase includes the following:

Mandatories - Built-in Increases - +$2,000

The request of $2,000 includes an increase to fund the increased cost of providing grants to tribes and tribal organizations and the increased cost of other contractual services through the contracts and grants mechanism. Funding will be shared with Self-Governance, Title I, and Title III tribal programs, as well as Federal programs.

ACTIVITY/MECHANISM BUDGET SUMMARY
Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service - Indian Health Service
Indian Health Services - 75-0390-0-1-551
Direct Operations

Program Authorization:

Program authorized by U.S.C. 13, Snyder Act, and P.L. 83-568, Transfer Act, 42 U.S.C. 2001.

	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Increase Or Decrease
Budget Authority . . .	$49,709,000	$49,260,000	$51,539,000	+$2,279,000
FTEs	555	510	450	-60

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

PURPOSE AND METHOD OF OPERATION

Management and administrative support constitute a critical element in the delivery of health care to AI/AN. No unit of health service is delivered without substantial administrative support often from several different disciplines, i.e., finance, supply management, personnel, equipment, training, etc.

The many unusual circumstances relating to the delivery of health services to AI/AN require the adoption of special management principles and accompanying organizational structure. An understanding of the way that the IHS must provide a vast array of services to the diverse and dispersed Indian populations is important in order to understand the management and oversight requirements and their influence on budget formulation and execution activities.

In response to these requirements, the IHS has structured its organization, delegated the necessary authority and assigned the appropriate management responsibilities in three levels: national (Headquarters), regional (Area Office), and local (Service Unit or facility). This structure allows effective oversight and local management while capitalizing on the economies of scale made possible by collaborative or aggregate activities. The functions of each level are unique although there is some overlap to assure the uninterrupted execution of management.

The Headquarters provides essential integration at the national level, assuring consistency of policy and practice across the many diverse locations served by IHS. For example, without this integration, it would be impossible to address the issue of equity and ensure the integrity at a national comprehensive health care delivery system.

Headquarters carries out national functions, including the responsibilities of a Federal Agency such as establishment and implementation of program and administrative policy, strategic and operational planning, budget formulation and execution, administrative control of funds, Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA), procurement, facilities construction planning, and many related functions in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Headquarters staff advise the Director on programmatic and administrative needs, barriers, and weaknesses and prepare responses to the many and diverse requests placed upon the agency. Headquarters personnel also monitor, coordinate, and evaluate Area and local activities and programs to ensure conformance with congressional and other directives. They manage certain Nationwide support functions such as catastrophic health emergency fund and the scholarship and loan repayment programs. Additionally, Headquarters personnel provide information and reports to the Congress and the Executive Branch, technical assistance to tribes and Areas, and act in an advocacy role with other Federal agencies, professional associations, and other entities that may contribute to fulfilling the IHS mission.

Area Offices are responsible for carrying out a dual function. First, to participate in and establish goals and objectives implementing IHS policies, and determine action of priorities within the framework of IHS policy. As such, Area Offices coordinate their respective activities and resources internally and externally with those of other governmental and non-governmental programs to promote optimum utilization of all available health resources. The full burden of negotiating, consulting, and participating with the approximately 500 sovereign Indian nations rests primarily with the Area Offices which must advocate for the Indian nations while remaining agents of the federal government.

Second, Area Offices ensure the delivery of quality health care through their respective service units and participate in the development and demonstration of alternative means and techniques of health services management and delivery to provide Indian tribes and other Indian community groups with optimal ways of participating in Indian health programs. As an integral part of this dual function, the Area Offices are principally responsible for assuring the development of individual and tribal capabilities to participate in the operation of the IHS program as deemed appropriate by the tribes.

Service Units, subdivisions of Area Offices, carry out the IHS mission and responsibilities of the delivery of health services at the community level. The Service Unit delivery system includes a combination of direct care provided by health care professional staff and contract referrals to private vendors of health care services.

Therefore, the management at the local level is focused on day-to-day administration of service delivery. In this environment, local managers also are frequently service deliverers. For example, the laboratory director is primarily a bench worker who orders supplies, plans work schedules, monitors quality, and develops program planning after performing as a laboratorian for the majority of the day. The head of housekeeping is often a frontline housekeeper for most of the day. There are few managers at the local level who are exclusively in management and administration. The critical staff in this regard are the Service Unit Director (SUD) or Tribal Health Director (THD) and their immediate staff.

The IHS service delivery locations are predominately small in terms of population and staff size. It has been the policy of IHS to limit redundancy of administrative staff at these small locations by providing more efficient administrative support on a more collective basis through Area staff. Duplication of many of the administrative functions at each Service Unit location would increase the proportion of IHS funds expended on administration beyond appropriate levels, presently less than 5 percent of the total budget.

Funding levels for the last 5 fiscal years follow:

Year	Funding	FTE	
1992	$47,133,000	690	
1993	$48,659,000	638	
1994	$49,471,000	654	
1995	$49,709,000	555	
1996	$49,260,000	510	Policy level

RATIONALE FOR BUDGET REQUEST

TOTAL REQUEST -- The request of $51,539,000 and 450 FTEs is an increase of $2,279,000 over the FY 1996 Policy level of $49,260,000 and 60 FTEs below the FY 1996 Policy level of 510 FTEs. The increase includes the following:

Mandatories - Built-in Increases - +$2,279,000

The request of $2,279,000 includes an increase to fund the increased cost of providing health services to IHS beneficiaries and other built-in cost increases associated with on-going operations. Funding will be shared with Self-Governance, Title I, and Title III tribal programs as well as Federal programs.

Full-Time Equivalent - -60 FTEs

The agency plans to provide the FTEs needed to staff newly constructed facilities by using unfunded FTEs below its position ceiling. These FTEs are available because the agency has aggressively pursued the National Performance Review objectives, and because the Director has begun to implement the recommendations of the Indian Health Design Team. This agency partnership with Indian people has provided a redesign strategy to help assure that the health needs of Indian Country are met.

Strategies which have been successful in reducing FTEs include use of personal services contracts, self-determination contracts with Indian tribes, and self-governance compacts. Because these strategies have proven to be extremely successful, the agency is well ahead of schedule for meeting FTE targets established by the National Performance Review. The agency has also started implementing Indian Health Design Team recommendations for streamlining the IHS. As a result, the agency has available unfunded FTEs to staff newly constructed facilities.

ACTIVITY/MECHANISM BUDGET SUMMARY
Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service - Indian Health Service
Indian Health Services - 75-0390-0-1-551
Self Governance

Program Authorization:

Program authorized by Public Law (P.L.) 102-472, P.L. 103-573, and P.L. 102-84.

	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Increase Or Decrease
Budget Authority	$8,594,000	$9,104,000	$9,326,000	+$222,000
FTEs	5	5	8	+3

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

PURPOSE AND METHOD OF OPERATION

In FY 1992, the Indian Health Service was instructed by the Congress to initiate planning activities with tribal governments with approved self-governance compacts for the development of demonstration projects that add health services and to provide a report on the progress of these activities.

Public Law 102-573, the Indian Health Care Amendments of 1992, extended self-governance demonstration project grant authority to the IHS. In FY 1993, the Congress provided $1,487,000 for grants to support tribal specific planning concerning self-governance and the programs of the IHS. An additional $397,000 was provided for the establishment of an Office of Self-Governance within the IHS.

Funding levels for the last 4 fiscal years follow:

Year	Funding	FTE	
1993	$1,884,000	---	
1994	$4,980,000	3	
1995	$8,594,000	5	
1996	$9,104,000	5	Policy level

RATIONALE FOR BUDGET REQUEST

TOTAL REQUEST -- The request of $9,326,000 and 8 FTEs is an increase of $222,000 and 3 FTEs over the FY 1996 Policy level of $9,104,000 and 5 FTEs. The increase includes the following:

Mandatories - Built-in Increase $222,000

The request of $222,000 will fund increased costs associated with Self-Governance and increases of other contractual services through the contracts and grants mechanism. Funding will be shared with Self-Governance, Title I, and Title III tribal programs as well as Federal programs.

Reassignment of Hospitals and Health Clinics FTEs +3

Three Hospitals and Health Clinics FTEs will be reassigned to the Office of Self Governance.

TRIBAL COMPACTS CROSSWALK
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE
SERVICES APPROPRIATION

FILE: O:\SS\DRM\BFPB\FY97\SGCOMP 03/13/96

Sub-Sub-Activity	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy
CLINICAL SERVICES:		
Hospitals & Health Clinics	$70,630,174	$70,656,000
Dental Services	1,677,000	5,646,000
Mental Health	1,692,000	4,748,000
Alcohol & Substance Abuse	3,262,000	12,698,000
Contract Health Services	13,867,000	66,957,000
Total Clinical Services	91,128,174	160,705,000
PREVENTIVE HEALTH:		
Public Health Nursing	897,000	2,608,000
Health Education	356,000	1,437,000
Comm. Health Reps.	2,967,000	8,873,000
Immunization AK	0	230,000
Total Preventive Health	4,220,000	13,146,000
TRIBAL MANAGEMENT	100,000	0
DIRECT OPERATION	966,000	4,116,000
CONTRACT SUPPORT COST	6,851,000	122,432,000
SELF GOVERNANCE	1,565,000	8,572,000
Total Services	$104,830,174	$308,971,000

ACTIVITY/MECHANISM BUDGET SUMMARY
Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service - Indian Health Service
Indian Health Services - 75-0390-0-1-551
Contract Support Costs

Program Authorization:

Program authorized by P.L. 93-638, Indian Self-Determination Act, as Amended. P.L. 100-472 Section 106 (a) (2) A & B.

	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Increase Or Decrease
Budget Authority . . .	$145,460,000	$154,840,000	$200,955,000	+$46,115,000

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

PURPOSE AND METHOD OF OPERATION

Section 106(a)(2) of P.L. 93-638, the Indian Self-Determination Act, as amended, authorizes the Secretary to fund costs of tribal contracts in addition to what the Secretary would have otherwise provided for the direct operation of the program. These costs are referred to as contract support costs. The IHS continues to work with tribal representatives to develop procedures to identify the need for contract support costs and policies to guide the allocation of funds made available for this purpose. Contractors report their need for these costs on an annual basis. Section 106(c) of P.L. 93-638 requires a report to the Congress on the implementation of the Act, including detailed information on direct and indirect costs of tribal contractors. In addition, two semi-annual reports are due to the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Committee, also reflecting the amount required to fund contract support costs.

Contract support costs are costs which the Secretary either does not incur, or are provided from other Federal Government sources. The largest component of contract support costs is indirect contract support costs (approximately 80 percent). Some directly charged costs are also provided as contract support costs, and primarily consist of start-up costs such as equipment. Negotiation of indirect costs need for tribal contractors is performed between the contractor and the Inspector General of the cognizant agency (which is the Department of the Interior for virtually all contracts). The types of costs included in these indirect cost pools include the reasonable costs of tribal governing bodies, management and planning costs, financial management, property management, procurement management, the costs of data processing, office support, building rent, utilities, program specific insurance, legal services, and single-agency audits.

In FY 1993, IHS received $5 million for contract support costs of new and expanded contracts. These funds are kept separate, pending their request by tribes, in a "no-year" account called the Indian Self-Determination Fund. An additional $7.5 million was provided for this purpose in FY 1994 and in FY 1995 under the House Mark.

Funding levels for the last 3 fiscal years follow:

Year	Funding	FTE	
1994	$136,186,000	--	
1995	$145,460,000	--	
1996	$154,840,000	--	Policy level

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

RATIONALE FOR BUDGET REQUEST

TOTAL REQUEST -- The request of $200,955,000 is an increase of $46,115,000 over the FY 1996 Policy level of $154,840,000. The increase includes the following:

Mandatories - Built-in Increase - +$13,495,000

The increase of $13,495,000 includes $12,000,000 to provide contract support costs incurred by tribal contractors funded by the Indian Self-Determination Fund and $1,495,000 to fund inflationary cost increases. Funding will be shared with Self-Governance, Title I, and Title III tribal programs as well as Federal programs.

Staffing for New Facilities - +$120,000

The request of $120,000 will provide funding for the staffing and operating cost of the newly constructed replacement facility at Kotzebue, Alaska. The facility is:

	Dollars
Kotzebue, Alaska Hospital	$120,000

Contract Support Cost Shortfall - +$32,500,000

The increase of $32,500,000 will address the contract support shortfall needs of tribes and tribal organizations that have assumed programs under self-determination contracts or as part of the Self-Governance Demonstration Project. The shortfall has accumulated since FY 1994 and can be attributed to such factors as inflation and a rise in the indirect cost rates of some tribes.

FY 1995 Crosswalk
Budget Authority
Estimated Distribution
($000)

	Federal Indian Health Administration								Tribal Health Administration							
Sub-Sub Activity	Federal Clinical Services	Urban Health	Preventive Health	Indian Health Professions	Federal Admini-stration	Self-Governance	Facil-ities	Total Federal Health Admini-stration	Tribal Clinical Services	Tribal Preventive Health	Manage-ment Training	Self-Governance	Tribal Contract Support	Facil-ities	Total Tribal Health Admini-stration	FY 1995 Actual
SERVICES																
Hospitals & Clinics	533,461	0	0	0	0	0	0	533,461	289,078	0	0	0	0	0	289,078	822,539
Dental Health	48,845	0	0	0	0	0	0	48,845	8,673	0	0	0	0	0	8,673	57,518
Mental Health	24,957	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,957	11,491	0	0	0	0	0	11,491	36,448
Alcohol & Substance Abuse	20,686	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,686	70,666	0	0	0	0	0	70,666	91,352
Contract Care	232,383	0	0	0	0	0	0	232,383	130,181	0	0	0	0	0	130,181	362,564
Subtotal (CS)	860,332	0	0	0	0	0	0	860,332	510,089	0 *	0	0	0	0	510,089	1,370,421
Public Health Nursing	0	0	18,133	0	0	0	0	18,133	0	5,372	0	0	0	0	5,372	23,505
Health Education	0	0	3,922	0	0	0	0	3,922	0	4,322	0	0	0	0	4,322	8,244
Community Health Representatives	0	0	870	0	0	0	0	870	0	43,085	0	0	0	0	43,085	43,955
Hep B/Haemophilus Influenzae Prog Alaska	0	0	1,006	0	0	0	0	1,006	0	322	0	0	0	0	322	1,328
Subtotal (PH)	0	0	23,931	0	0	0	0	23,931	0	53,101 *	0	0	0	0	53,101	77,032
Urban Health Projects	0	23,349	0	0	0	0	0	23,349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,349
Indian Hlth Professions	0	0	0	27,479	0	0	0	27,479	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,479
Tribal Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,048	0	0	0	5,048	5,048
Direct Operations	0	0	0	0	45,588	0	0	45,588	0	0	4,121	0	0	0	4,121	49,709
Self Governance	0	0	0	0	0	424	0	424	0	0	0	8,170	0	0	8,170	8,594
Contract Support Costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145,460	0	145,460	145,460
Total Services	860,332	23,349	23,931	27,479	45,588	424 0	0	981,103	510,089	53,101 *	9,169	8,170	145,460	0	725,989	1,707,092
FACILITIES																
Maintenance & Improvement	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,040	35,040	0	0	0	0	0	3,294	3,294	38,334
Sanitation Facilities:																
New/Renvovated	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,397	42,397	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,397
Existing	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,492	42,492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,492
Total Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	84,889	84,889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84,889
Hlth Care Facs. Constr	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,822	27,822	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,822
Facilities Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,294	38,294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,294
Environmental Hlth Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,527	37,527	0	0	0	0	0	2,787	2,787	40,314
OEH&E Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,872	9,872	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,872
Total Facs & Env Hlth Sup	0	0	0	0	0	0	85,693	85,693	0	0	0	0	0	2,787	2,787	88,480
Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,975	12,975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,975
Contract Support Costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	482	0	482	482
Total, Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 246,419	246,419	0	0	0	0	482	6,081	6,563	252,982
TOTAL IHS	860,332	23,349	23,931	27,479	45,588	424	246,419	1,227,522	510,089	53,101	9,169	8,170	145,942	6,081	732,552	1,960,074

FY 1996 Crosswalk

Budget Authority

Estimated Distribution

($000)

	Federal Indian Health Administration								Tribal Health Administration							
Sub-Sub Activity	Federal Clinical Services	Urban Health	Preventive Health	Indian Health Professions	Federal Administration	Self-Governance	Facilities	Total Federal Health Administration	Tribal Clinical Services	Tribal Preventive Health	Management Training	Self-Governance	Tribal Contract Support	Facilities	Total Tribal Health Administration	FY 1996 Policy
SERVICES																
Hospitals & Clinics	574,451	0	0	0	0	0	0	574,451	289,184	0	0	0	0	0	289,184	863,635
Dental Health	50,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,800	8,880	0	0	0	0	0	8,880	59,680
Mental Health	26,070	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,070	11,491	0	0	0	0	0	11,491	37,561
Alcohol & Substance Abuse	21,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,000	70,666	0	0	0	0	0	70,666	91,666
Contract Care	234,918	0	0	0	0	0	0	234,918	130,181	0	0	0	0	0	130,181	365,099
Subtotal (CS)	907,239	0	0	0	0	0	0	907,239	510,402	0	0	0	0	0	510,402	1,417,641
Public Health Nursing	0	0	18,939	0	0	0	0	18,939	0	5,372	0	0	0	0	5,372	24,311
Health Education	0	0	4,099	0	0	0	0	4,099	0	4,322	0	0	0	0	4,322	8,421
Community Health Representatives	0	0	873	0	0	0	0	873	0	43,085	0	0	0	0	43,085	43,958
Hep B/Haemophilus Influenzae Prog Alaska	0	0	1,006	0	0	0	0	1,006	0	322	0	0	0	0	322	1,328
Subtotal (PH)	0	0	24,917	0	0	0	0	24,917	0	53,101	0	0	0	0	53,101	78,018
Urban Health Projects	0	23,360	0	0	0	0	0	23,360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,360
Indian Hlth Professions	0	0	0	26,271	0	0	0	26,271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,271
Tribal Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,348	0	0	0	2,348	2,348
Direct Operations	0	0	0	0	49,260	0	0	49,260	0	0	4,121	0	0	0	0	49,260
Self Governance	0	0	0	0	0	487	0	487	0	0	0	8,617	0	0	8,617	9,104
Contract Support Costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154,840	0	154,840	154,840
Total Services	907,239	23,360	24,917	26,271	49,260	487	0	1,031,534	510,402	53,101	6,469	8,617	154,840	0	729,308	1,760,842
FACILITIES																
Maintenance & Improvement	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,040	35,040	0	0	0	0	0	3,294	3,294	38,334
Sanitation Facilities																
New/Renovated	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,397	42,397	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,397
Existing	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,492	42,492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,492
Total Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	84,889	84,889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84,889
Hlth Care Facs Constr	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,297	12,297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,297
Facilities Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,595	38,595	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,595
Environmental Hlth Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,027	38,027	0	0	0	0	0	2,787	2,787	40,814
OEH&E Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,572	10,572	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,572
Total Facs & Env. Hlth Sup	0	0	0	0	0	0	87,194	87,194	0	0	0	0	0	2,787	2,787	89,981
Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,975	12,975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,975
Contract Support Costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	482	0	482	482
Total, Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	232,395	232,395	0	0	0	0	482	6,081	6,563	238,958
TOTAL IHS	907,239	23,360	24,917	26,271	49,260	487	232,395	1,263,929	510,402	53,101	6,469	8,617	155,322	6,081	735,871	1,999,800

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03/13/96

FY 1997 Crosswalk
Budget Authority
Estimated Distribution
($000)

Sub-Sub Activity	Federal Indian Health Administration								Tribal Health Administration							
	Federal Clinical Services	Urban Health	Preventive Health	Indian Health Professions	Federal Admini-stration	Self-Governance	Facil-ities	Total Federal Health Admini-stration	Tribal Clinical Services	Tribal Preventive Health	Manage-ment Training	Self-Governance	Tribal Contract Support	Facil-ities	Total Tribal Health Admini-stration	FY 1997 Estimate
SERVICES																
Hospitals & Clinics	621,964	0	0	0	0	0	0	621,964	304,222	0	0	0	0	0	304,222	926,186
Dental Health	54,896	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,896	9,342	0	0	0	0	0	9,342	64,238
Mental Health	27,693	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,693	12,089	0	0	0	0	0	12,089	39,782
Alcohol & Substance Abuse	18,678	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,678	74,341	0	0	0	0	0	74,341	93,019
Contract Care	232,583	0	0	0	0	0	0	232,583	136,950	0	0	0	0	0	136,950	369,533
Subtotal (CS)	955,814	0	0	0	0	0	0	955,814	536,944	0	0	0	0	0	536,944	1,492,758
Public Health Nursing	0	0	20,857	0	0	0	0	20,857	0	5,651	0	0	0	0	5,651	26,508
Health Education	0	0	4,386	0	0	0	0	4,386	0	4,547	0	0	0	0	4,547	8,933
Community Health Representatives	0	0	(341)	0	0	0	0	(341)	0	45,325	0	0	0	0	45,325	44,984
Hep B/Haemophilus Influenzae Prog Alaska	0	0	1,013	0	0	0	0	1,013	0	339	0	0	0	0	339	1,352
Subtotal (PH)	0	0	25,915	0	0	0	0	25,915	0	55,862	0	0	0	0	55,862	81,777
Urban Health Projects	0	26,933	0	0	0	0	0	26,933	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,933
Indian Hlth Professions	0	0	0	28,955	0	0	0	28,955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,955
Tribal Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,350	0	0	0	2,350	2,350
Direct Operations	0	0	0	0	51,539	0	0	51,539	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51,539
Self Governance	0	0	0	0	0	261	0	261	0	0	0	9,065	0	0	9,065	9,326
Contract Support Costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,955	0	200,955	200,955
Total Services	955,814	26,933	25,915	28,955	51,539	261	0	1,089,417	536,944	55,862	2,350	9,065	200,955	0	805,176	1,894,593
FACILITIES																
Maintenance & Improvement	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,040	35,040	0	0	0	0	0	3,294	3,294	38,334
Sanitation Facilities																
New/Renovated	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,397	42,397	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,397
Existing	0	0	0	0	0	0	85,738	85,738	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85,738
Total Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	128,135	128,135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128,135
Hlth Care Facs. Constr	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,900	2,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,900
Facilities Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,041	42,041	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,041
Environmental Hlth Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,471	40,471	0	0	0	0	0	2,932	2,932	43,403
OEH&E Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,337	11,337	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,337
Total Facs & Env. Hlth Sup	0	0	0	0	0	0	93,849	93,849	0	0	0	0	0	2,932	2,932	96,781
Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,975	12,975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,975
Contract Support Costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	482	0	482	482
Total, Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 272,899	272,899	0	0	0	0	482	6,226	6,708	279,607
TOTAL IHS	955,814	26,933	25,915	28,955	51,539	261	272,899	1,362,316	536,944	55,862	2,350	9,065	201,437	6,226	811,884	2,174,200

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE
Justification for Appropriation, Fiscal Year 1997
INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

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INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Executive Summary

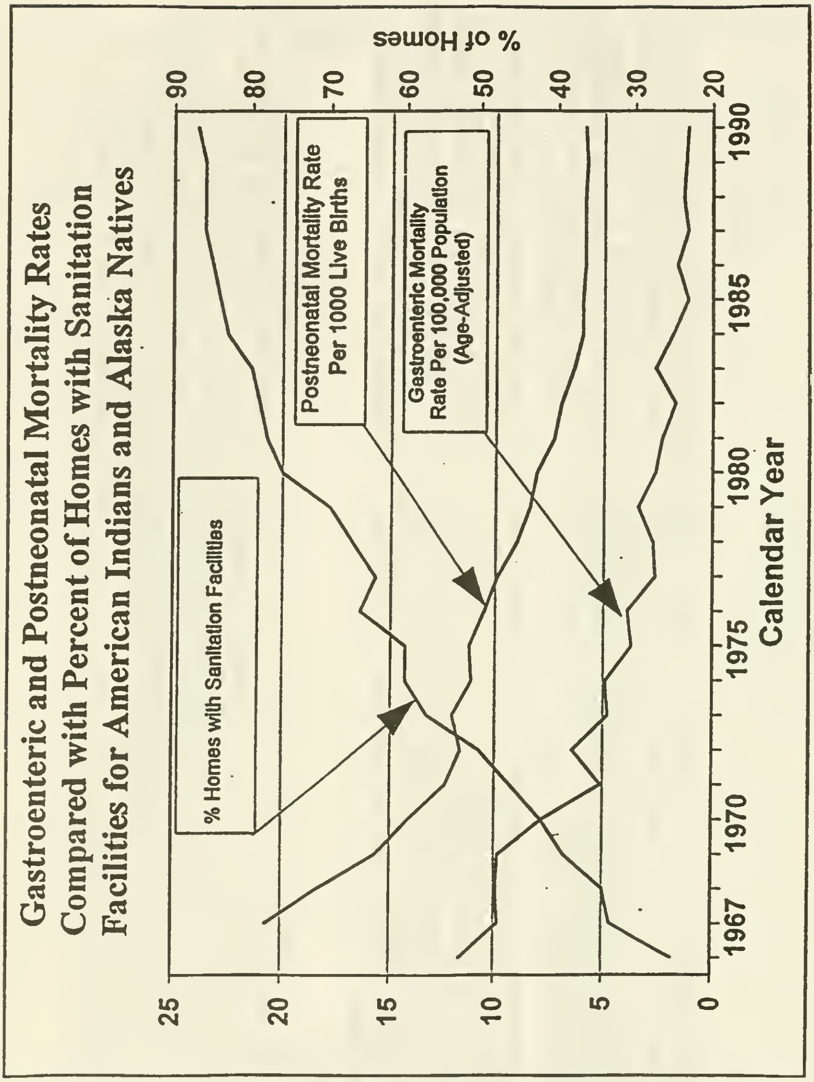
Objectives

The objectives of the Indian Health Service (IHS) health facilities management, health care facilities construction, sanitation facilities construction, and environmental health services programs are: 1) to provide optimum availability of functional, well-maintained IHS and tribally-operated health care facilities and adequate staff housing at IHS health care delivery locations if no suitable housing alternative is available; and 2) to reduce the incidence of environmentally-related illness and injury by: a) determining and addressing factors contributing to injuries; b) advocating the improvement of environmental conditions; and c) constructing sanitation facilities and ensuring the availability of safe water supply and adequate waste disposal facilities in American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) homes and communities.

Through the provisions of these comprehensive environmental health services and diversified construction programs, the Federal and tribal health care delivery system is enhanced and the individual home and community environments are much improved. Currently, all IHS hospitals and clinics have Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations (JCAHO) accreditation. The gastroenteric and postneonatal death rates among the AI/AN population have been reduced significantly now that over 85 percent have safe drinking water supplies and sanitary waste disposal systems (see Figure F-1). Injury prevention efforts of the IHS and tribal programs are also making strides to reduce outpatient visits and hospitalizations. Clearly, these program accomplishments provide significant contributions to the overall IHS health promotion/disease prevention effort.

Funding

The fiscal year (FY) 1996 Indian Health Facilities Policy Level provided $238,958,000 (an additional $3,000,000 will be available for Federal health providers/employee increase from the Services appropriation per congressional direction) for IHS facilities/environmental health activities including $38,334,000 for health care facilities maintenance and improvement (not including $4,500,000 in reimbursements; i.e., quarters return funds); $12,297,000 for health care facilities and quarters construction; $84,889,000 for sanitation facilities construction; $89,981,000 for facilities and environmental health support ($38,595,000 for facilities support, $40,814,000 for environmental health support, and $10,572,000 for the IHS Office of Environmental Health and Engineering (OEHE)and two field offices of Engineering Services); $12,975,000 for equipment; and $482,000 for contract support cost. The FY 1997 Indian Health Facilities request is $275,251,000 to provide the services listed above (not including an estimated $4,500,000 in quarters return funds to be available in FY 1997 for operation and maintenance of staff quarters).



Gastroenteric and Postneonatal Mortality Rates Compared with Percent of Homes with Sanitation Facilities for American Indians and Alaska Natives

IHF-2

Program Description and Accomplishments

- **Maintenance and Improvement (M&I)**

This budget activity provides resources that the IHS uses for materials and contract services needed: 1) to keep existing Federal and tribal health care facilities and grounds in good repair; 2) to perform preventive maintenance on facilities and equipment; and 3) to accomplish needed improvements to existing space so that facilities will be better suited for delivery of health care services to AI/ANs.

The FY 1996 Policy Level of $38,334,000, will enable IHS to distribute $21,955,000 for routine maintenance activities among all IHS and tribal contracted facilities; allocate $3,000,000 for environmental assessments and remediation, and distribute $13,379,000 for maintenance and improvement projects to address critical items from the Backlog of Essential Maintenance and Repair items (BEMAR). Since FY 1990 the Congress has bulk-funded the M&I activity, and until FY 1994, a portion of the amount appropriated was administered by IHS Headquarters through application of a national priority system. An average of 12-13 major projects per year were approved and funded during the period 1990 through 1994. Since FY 1994, all funds have been distributed to IHS direct operated and eligible tribal facilities. All proposed projects now compete for maintenance and improvement funds only at the Area level, not on a national basis. The IHS believes this approach ensures more efficient use of M&I funds and shortens the time required for project completion.

- **Sanitation Facilities Construction (SFC)**

This budget activity funds construction of water supply and waste disposal facilities for Indian homes and communities, as authorized by the Indian Sanitation Facilities Act, P.L. 86-121. The proportion of AI/AN homes with essential sanitation facilities (safe water supplies and adequate waste disposal systems) has increased from 20 to 85 percent since the program's inception in 1960. However, availability of such facilities among all U.S. populations is approximately 98 percent.

The SFC program is an integral part of the IHS disease prevention initiative and tribal involvement has been the keystone of SFC program success. Since P.L. 86-121 was passed, the IHS has constructed community and individual water supply and waste disposal systems which serve more than 206,400 AI/AN homes. The $84,889,000 Policy Level in FY 1996 will enable the SFC program to provide first-service to an estimated 4,300 additional new and existing AI/AN homes and upgrade service to 7,300 more existing homes. At congressional direction, a 10-year funding plan is used to quantify and rank order sanitation facilities deficiencies in AI/AN communities.

Most SFC projects are planned, designed, and managed by IHS engineers and constructed by tribal or non-Indian contractors. However, a few self-governance tribes are now providing their own professional engineering services. Between 65 and 70 percent of the construction work is performed by Indian tribes and firms. Considering the extremes in climate and geography often found in Indian country, IHS engineers are uniquely challenged to design appropriate, economical, and uncomplicated facilities, in order to ensure continued operation and maintenance and long-term health benefits. To further this end, after construction is complete, IHS engineers, sanitarians, and environmental health technicians continue to provide technical assistance and training to system operators and individual homeowners. Technical assistance and training efforts, that benefit tribal utility system managers and operators, positively affect the health and well-being of several hundred thousand AI/ANs every year by ensuring that improved water supply and waste disposal services are provided for their homes and communities.

- Health Care Facilities Construction (HCFC)

This budget activity funds construction of and equipment for new and replacement inpatient and ambulatory health care facilities (hospitals, health centers, etc.), staff quarters, and additional space at existing facilities, as required to provide direct health care services to AI/ANs.

The FY 1996 Policy Level of $12,297,000 will provide the balance to meet expenses for moving into a newly completed regional medical center (Anchorage, Alaska); the balance needed to complete construction at two replacement health centers (Ft. Belknap, Montana and White Earth, Minnesota); and funding for new or replacement modular dental units.

The need for construction of each health care facility and staff quarters project is assessed through application of comprehensive priority system methodologies. Periodically, Headquarters solicits proposals from the IHS Areas for major modernization projects, essential staff quarters needs, and urgently needed new or replacement health care facilities. The proposals are evaluated objectively and ranked according to relative need. Justification documents are prepared for those ranked highest and, when approved, the projects are placed on the appropriate IHS facilities priority list and funding estimates are included in the 5-year IHS Health Facilities Planned Construction Budget. The total unfunded amount on the 5-year IHS Health Facilities Planned Construction Budget is $797,551,000 including the FY 1997 estimate.

In FY 1991, the Congress provided $1,500,000 for a Joint Venture Demonstration Program (authorized by P.L. 101-512). The program was intended to support up to three tribal initiatives to construct health care facilities. Tribes interested in, and selected for, this program would construct facilities at their expense and make them available to the IHS rent-free for 20 years. In return, the IHS would equip, supply, operate, and maintain the facilities. In FY 1991, applications were accepted for participation in the program. Three tribes were chosen for further consideration from among those applications in the national competition. Of the three tribes selected, only the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation developed acceptable planning documents and obtained funding to construct their facilities. The third tribe was unable to fund their proposal and its project was dropped from IHS Joint Venture funding requests. The Warm Springs facility was completed in FY 1993, and the Choctaw Nation completed the facility at Poteau in FY 1994.

The IHS is authorized by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-570) to construct a Youth Regional Treatment Center (YRTC) in each IHS Area. Facilities in six IHS Areas (Albuquerque, Alaska, Nashville, Navajo, Oklahoma, and Phoenix) have been renovated and YRTCs are in operation. Portland has an operational, interim YRTC facility while a permanent facility is being constructed. The Portland facility, located in Spokane, Washington, is scheduled for completion this year. An existing structure is being renovated for the Aberdeen facility and will be completed this year. Two Areas have YRTCs in the planning stage; Phoenix is planning a new satellite facility and California is planning two YRTCs under the reauthorization of Public Law 94-437, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act. Two IHS Areas (Bemidji and Billings) have decided, for the present, to provide youth substance abuse treatment services through contract facilities while other alternatives are reviewed.

● Facilities and Environmental Health Support (F/EHS)

This budget activity provides resources that the IHS uses to staff and support its Headquarters, field office of Engineering Services, Area, District, and service unit activities; i.e., facilities and environmental health activities carried out directly by Federal employees or, in certain cases, indirectly by tribal contractors. It funds all costs for the permanent personnel who manage and implement the IHS health care facilities maintenance and improvement program and the health care facilities new and replacement construction program; the biomedical equipment maintenance and repair program; the sanitation facilities construction program; the environmental health services program; and the real property and health facilities planning programs. In addition, it supports personnel who operate the physical plant at all IHS health care facilities, and certain non-personnel related operating costs (e.g., utilities).

Executive Summary

In order to maintain clear distinction between the three major categories of costs included in this activity, the IHS has established three subactivities: 1) Facilities Support; 2) Environmental Health Support; and 3) Office of Environmental Health and Engineering Support. These subactivities are described separately below.

Facilities Support

This budget subactivity funds permanent personnel costs, at the Area and service unit levels, related to planning; justifying; designing; constructing; improving; leasing or renting; operating and maintaining IHS direct-operated (and, for certain purposes, tribal-operated) health care facilities. Also, it funds related Area and service unit operating costs; e.g., utilities, biomedical equipment repair/maintenance, some non-medical building operations supplies (e.g., filters, fan belts, etc.), and some non-clinical personal property.

A Facilities Support subactivity was established, in the IHS Appropriations Act of FY 1992, as part of the Facilities and Environmental Health Support activity. Amounts transferred for Facilities Support functions, from Services subactivities (Direct Operations and Hospitals and Health Clinics), were based on estimates made before a clear definition of the Facilities Support account could be developed. Therefore, adjustments between the Services and Facilities appropriations were needed. During the first half of 1993, a work group, established by the Council of Area and Associate Directors, reviewed all cost elements proposed for inclusion in the Facilities Support account. Consensus was reached on some elements and others are being reviewed further, before final adjustments are recommended.

The IHS, tribes, and tribal groups operate 49 hospitals, 190 health centers, 7 school health centers, 287 smaller health stations and satellite clinics, 7 youth regional substance abuse treatment centers, 111 alcohol and substance abuse programs (ASAP) facilities, and more than 2,000 units of staff quarters. During FY 1995, IHS experienced no facility down-time affecting delivery of patient services in its health care facilities.

The IHS program consists of more than 780 000 square meters (8.4 million square feet) of Federal space in hospitals, clinics, staff quarters, and other facilities and operates health care delivery and administrative program elements in an additional 56 000 square meters (6 million square feet) of leased and 82 000 square meters (887,000 square feet) of assigned space. The IHS owns a total of 2,618 buildings and structures. The IHS provides funding for M&I-related costs for more than 216 000 square meters (2.3 million square feet) of tribally-owned space; which includes space used by tribes to conduct programs funded by P.L. 93-638 contracts and compacts.

Environmental Health Support

This budget subactivity funds permanent personnel costs, at the Area, District, and service unit levels, related to providing environmental health services, including injury prevention, to the AI/AN people, to their communities, and to government (tribal, IHS, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), local, etc.) institutions. Also, it funds permanent personnel costs, at the Area, District, and service unit levels, for planning, designing, and constructing Indian sanitation facilities and providing follow-up technical support and training to AI/AN owners and operators of those systems. In addition, it funds related costs including rabies vaccine for dogs and household pets, vector control chemicals for plague control efforts, training and community safety promotion materials, x-ray calibration equipment, and in special circumstances home smoke detectors, radon monitoring kits, and water quality sampling/testing equipment.

In FY 1995, environmental health services provided by IHS Area, District, and service unit environmental health personnel included such activities as: injury prevention epidemiological studies, water sampling, vector control activities, food protection surveys, waste disposal investigations/technical assistance, and radiation monitoring. The Food and Drug Administration has adopted the IHS diagnostic x-ray program as a national model which collects, processes, and reports radiation hazard information.

Especially noteworthy were environmental health services provided in the injury prevention category. The IHS environmental health staff has lead responsibility for coordinating development and implementation of community-based prevention measures to address the problem of injuries, which is the leading killer of AI/ANs age 0 to 44 years (see Figure F-2). An encouraging downward trend in injury death rates for AI/ANs is being achieved as a result of this increased attention. Given these successes the IHS has implemented, to the extent resources permit, a 5-year Indian Injury Prevention Plan (Immunizing Against the Injury Epidemic).

During FY 1995, the environmental health program continued its efforts in support of a 10-year plan for the sanitation facilities construction program. Work progressed on more than 2,042 projects. Although funds have been obligated for these projects, actual planning, design, and construction of sanitation facilities by IHS and tribes have been delayed because there has been a three-fold increase in construction appropriations since FY 1990 while the number of engineers who administer these projects has remained relatively constant.

Once completed, the projects initiated in FY 1995 will provide essential sanitation facilities to 1,680 new, HUD-sponsored housing units, 488 BIA-sponsored units, 2,747 units constructed by tribes and other entities, and 1,735 first service existing homes (total: 6,650 first service housing units). In conjunction with providing sanitation facilities for the first time to the homes listed above, systems serving 4,958 previously served (existing) homes are to be upgraded.

Office of Environmental Health and Engineering Support

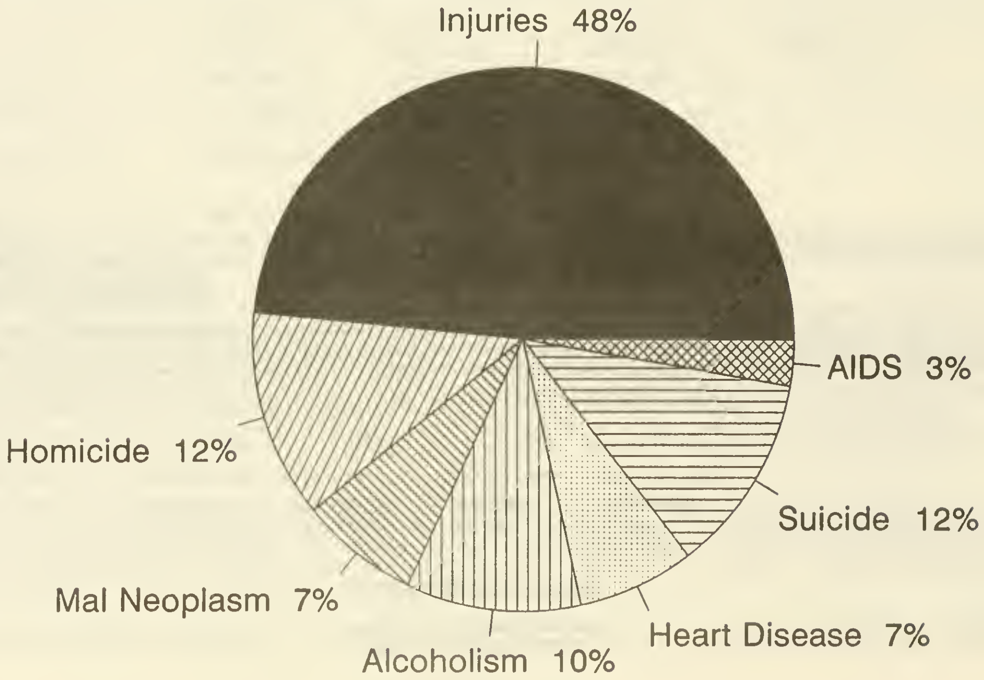
This budget subactivity funds permanent personnel costs, at IHS Headquarters OEHE and in two field offices of Engineering Services (ES), for direct support/management of the full array of services and activities funded by the Facilities appropriation.

The engineers, architects, sanitarians, health facilities planners, leasing/contract specialists, real property managers, and support personnel who work in OEHE Headquarters and ES offices provide technical and management services required to design, construct, operate, and maintain efficient, accessible, and serviceable health care facilities and staff quarters; address IHS leasing/rental requirements; provide appropriate injury prevention and environmental health services; meet all legal and policy requirements for financial and program accountability; and develop long-range staffing and programmatic goals to ensure continued program effectiveness.

During FY 1995, OEHE Headquarters and ES staff completed approximately 150 reports, surveys, and studies; awarded 182 major design/construction contracts not including modifications to add a construction phase to a design contract; processed 65 IHS and GSA leases; completed 14 program and internal control reviews; held approximately 50 training courses; answered more than 250 items of controlled correspondence; and ended the year managing 264 active health care facilities design/construction projects costing over $408,627,193.

Leading Causes of Death

American Indians/Alaska Natives, Ages 1-44 Yrs., 1990-1992



INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE
Summary of Budget Request

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Decrease or Increase
Budget Authority	$252,982,000	$238,958,000	$275,251,000	+$36,293,000
FTEs	1,471	1,463	1,442	-21

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

The FY 1997 budget authority request of $275,251,000 and 1,442 FTEs, reflects a net increase of $36,293,000 over and a decrease of 21 FTEs below the FY 1996 Policy Level of $238,958,000 and 1,463 FTEs. For Maintenance & Improvement the FY 1997 request proposes the same level of funding.

RATIONALE FOR BUDGET REQUEST

TOTAL REQUEST -- The IHS FY 1997 budget request of $275,251,000 and 1,442 FTEs is an increase of $36,293,000 over the FY 1996 Policy Level of $238,958,000 and a decrease of 21 FTEs below the Fy 1996 Policy Level of 1,463 FTEs.

Maintenance and Improvement

	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Decrease (-) Increase (+)
Budget Authority	$38,334,000	$38,334,000	$38,334,000	---
Reimbursements	4,576,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	---
Total Program Level	$42,910,000	$42,834,000	$42,834,000	---

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

Purpose and Method of Operation

Maintenance and Improvement (M&I) program objectives include the following: 1) provide for routine maintenance in IHS owned and operated buildings and tribally owned space in which health care services are provided under Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act (P.L. 93-638) contract or compact arrangements; 2) achieve compliance with all buildings/grounds accreditation standards of the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health care Organizations (JCAHO) and other applicable accreditation bodies; 3) provide improved facilities for inpatient and outpatient care; 4) ensure that Indian health care facilities meet existing building codes and standards; and 5) ensure compliance with executive orders and public law building requirements such as seismic, environmental, energy conservation, and handicapped accessibility.

The principle tool used for identifying and planning M&I work is the IHS Facilities Engineering Program Plan (FEPP) prepared by IHS Area Office, service unit, and tribal personnel to delineate facilities-related activities and projects to be accomplished during the upcoming fiscal year. The FEPP establishes annual M&I workload targets and helps determine the most prudent use of available resources. Many tribal programs do not prepare FEPPs since it is not legislatively mandated.

Although funds in the M&I account are used to maintain and improve Federal and tribal facilities, generally staff quarters operation, maintenance, and improvement costs are funded with Quarters Return (QR) funds.

M&I funds may be used in conjunction with QR funds, at locations with few quarters where QR funds are insufficient to ensure adequate quarters maintenance.

Federal Program

The IHS program consists of 38 hospitals, 61 health centers, 4 school health centers, 47 smaller health stations and satellite clinics, 4 youth regional substance abuse treatment centers, 3 alcohol and substance abuse program (ASAP) facilities, and more than 2,000 staff quarter units, numerous warehouses, boiler plants, maintenance shops, automotive garages, emergency power plants and other buildings. These structures consist of more than 780 000 square meters (8.4 million square feet). The IHS manages approximately 770 hectares (1,900 acres) of institutional/trust land.

Tribal Program

The tribal program consists of 11 hospitals, 129 health centers, 3 school health centers, 240 smaller health stations and satellite clinics, 3 youth regional substance abuse treatment centers, 108 ASAP facilities, and 39 units of staff quarters which are under a variety of arrangements regarding Federal/tribal ownership and use. These structures consist of more than 316 000 square meters (3.4 million square feet). The IHS provides funding for M&I-related costs for more than 216 000 square meters (2.3 million square feet) of tribally-owned space; which includes space used by tribes to conduct programs funded by P.L. 93-638 contracts and compacts. Tribal health care facilities, in which P.L. 93-638 contracted or compacted programs are operated, receive funding for M&I on the same basis as Federal facilities, as required by the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (P.L. 94-437), as amended.

STATUS OF FACILITIES

The physical condition of all IHS-owned and tribal facilities and grounds are evaluated through annual general surveys conducted by local facility personnel and Area engineers. In addition, comprehensive "Deep Look" surveys are conducted every 5 years by a team of engineers including Engineering Services personnel IHS Area Facilities program personnel, and occasionally technical specialists from private sector architectural/engineering firms.

These surveys, together with routine observations by facilities personnel, identify tasks to be added to the database of identified facilities, equipment, and alteration deficiencies. The listing of deficiencies is modified periodically throughout the year; newly identified tasks are added on a regular basis and items are removed as work is completed. The current identified Backlog of Essential Maintenance and Repair (BEMAR) in IHS and tribal facilities exceeds $188,013,000.

The BEMAR grew at the rate of approximately $12,000,000 per year from FY 1987 to FY 1992. In FY 1991 IHS began funding M&I for tribally-owned facilities that generated Patient Care Provider Visits (PCPV). In FY 1993, provision of M&I support was extended to all tribally-owned facilities in which P.L. 93-638 contracted activities were carried out. Largely as a result of Deep Look inspections of tribally-owned facilities, the BEMAR increased by approximately $87,000,000 in FY 1991.

The following table summarizes the BEMAR in the first quarter of FY 1996 by deficiency categories:

BEMAR 1/

Structural	$32,346,000
Mechanical	37,558,000
Electrical	17,013,000
Utility	6,189,000
Grounds	13,211,000
Quarters	15,909,000
Real Property Installed Equipment	913,000
Other Needed Alterations	
Patient Care	7,631,000
Fire and Life Safety	17,538,000
Safety	9,928,000
Environmental Quality 2/	12,272,000
Handicapped Accessibility	9,353,000
Energy Management	8,152,000
	$188,013,000

1/ Approximately $12,734,000 will be used from the FY 1997 M&I allocation to reduce identified BEMAR deficiencies.

2/ Projects include air quality improvement, asbestos remediation, and contaminated soil remediation at facilities where routine or limited special surveys have identified problems. The IHS will continue conducting comprehensive environmental assessments at IHS/tribal health care facilities (one or more in each Area) with a portion of the FY 1996 M&I appropriation. This work will continue until all IHS and tribal facilities have been assessed. The assessments are expected to identify significant additional funding requirements for environmental remediation.

DISTRIBUTION OF M&I FUNDS

The FY 1997 M&I appropriation will be allocated in the following manner.

1) ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

Approximately $22,600,000 for routine maintenance will be distributed to eligible tribal facilities and those directly operated by IHS (see below). Distribution amounts are calculated by application of the standard IHS formula used during the past several years.

2) MAJOR M&I PROJECTS

Approximately $12,734,000 will be distributed to eligible tribal facilities and those directly operated by IHS in an approximate proportion to the routine maintenance distribution. This is done to accomplish highly ranked BEMAR projects, as determined through application of M&I Priority System methodologies. Area M&I priority systems rank projects based on deficiency class factors, urgency factors, Area priority factors, and project cost. Each Area Facilities Management staff develops its Priority List using a methodology based on these factors.

3) ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

$3,000,000 will be used to continue environmental assessments and remediation of environmental hazards at IHS and tribal health care facilities;

4) EMERGENCY RESERVE

Beginning in FY 1996, IHS will no longer maintain an emergency reserve at Headquarters. Funds normally held for emergency reserve will be distributed to the Areas in an approximate proportion to the routine maintenance distribution.

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE FUNDS

Routine M&I funds are used to pay non-FTE costs for the following activities in IHS and tribally-owned health care facilities:

Bench Stock

Supplies and materials used directly to perform maintenance, repairs, and improvements to real property and building service equipment systems, as needed to ensure utilization of the space for its intended function.

Preventive Maintenance

Scheduled work involving inspection, adjustment, and installation of replacement parts at predetermined intervals to maintain the real property in usable condition. Preventive Maintenance may be accomplished by in-house labor or under contract when requirements exceed in-house capability.

Planned Maintenance

Scheduled work performed on building service equipment systems or the structural envelope to maintain or restore it to proper operating condition. Planned Maintenance may be accomplished by in-house labor or under contract when requirements exceed in-house capability.

Emergency Repairs

Unscheduled work performed on inoperative building service equipment systems or the structural envelope to restore it to proper operating condition. Emergency repairs are accomplished when immediate action is necessary to: prevent injury or loss of life; restore services; correct problems that may hinder or interrupt activities; or prevent further damage to facilities and equipment.

Building Service Equipment Replacement

Replacement of permanently installed or attached equipment to a building structure which is part of the real property and renders such building structure usable or habitable. Building service equipment is replaced when its useful life is exhausted and/or its condition does not justify further repair.

Training

Training for Area Office, service unit, and tribal facilities staff to refresh and upgrade current skills or learn new skills. Also training for required certification for asbestos, boiler operations, etc.

MAJOR M&I PROJECT FUNDS

Generally major M&I projects require levels of expertise and specialized tools/equipment not available at the facility. Such projects accomplish major repairs and improvements for compliance and program-related modifications.

Public Law projects correct deficiencies related to handicapped accessibility, energy conservation, and environmental remediation (environmental remediation is described in the next section of this summary). A listing of Public Law deficiencies is maintained in the IHS Facilities Engineering Deficiencies System (FEDS).

Program-related modification projects include changes to existing real property to enable more efficient use for a designated purpose. Normally, these projects do not involve improvements to primary mechanical, electrical, or other building systems.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE FUNDS

Many IHS facilities were constructed before the existence of current environmental laws and regulations. The IHS is concerned that some buildings in its inventory may contain environmental hazards, although the extent of such problems is not known. Compliance with Federal, State, and local environmental regulations has been mandated by the Congress. The environmental assessment program will enable IHS to develop plans and projects to ensure compliance with these regulations. Environmental assessments will identify and evaluate potential environmental compliance problems and offer options for correction at each site. Proper funding and planning documents will be prepared for corrective action. These assessments will form the basis of the IHS facilities environmental remediation plan. The IHS already has identified approximately $12,272,000 in environmental deficiencies and included them in the FEDS database. The Conference Report on IHS Appropriations for FY 1993 (Conference Report 102-901) stated that $3,000,000 should remain as a base in the IHS Maintenance and Improvement (M&I) budget, each year, to address environmental problems. The IHS is currently evaluating proposals for a nationwide environmental assessment contract. Through this and several smaller contracts, most IHS health care facilities will receive full environmental assessments within the next two fiscal years. Also, tribally-owned health care facilities will receive assessments upon request by the tribe.

M&I PROJECT HISTORY

Since FY 1990, the Congress has bulk-funded the M&I activity. A portion of the amount appropriated was administered by IHS Headquarters through application of a national priority system. From 1990 to 1993 an average of 12-13 major projects, known as National M&I projects, have been approved and funded directly by Headquarters each year. Beginning in FY 1994, funds for all projects were distributed to the IHS direct operated and eligible tribal facilities as a first step in implementing the IHS Strategic Plan for Facilities. This gives Areas flexibility to address the most urgent needs identified on their priority lists. Beginning in FY 1994, projects costing less than $1,000,000 were approved by the Areas. The IHS believes that this approach ensures more efficient use of M&I funds and shortens the time required for project completion.

Accomplishments

- Routine Maintenance

  The FY 1996 Policy Level will provide approximately $21,955,000 to the IHS Areas as full funding for routine maintenance of health care facilities. Most of this category reflects an increase in tribally-owned space used for health-related activities contracted or compacted under P.L. 93-638.

- Environmental Assessments and Remediation - FY 1996

  The FY 1996 Policy Level will fund 8 projects for a total of $2,706,000 in environmental remediation and provide an amount of $725,000 for environmental assessments.

- Emergency Projects - FY 1996

  Two occurrences of emergency repair and replacement work were funded during FY 1995. Retained funds will be distributed to the Area Offices with FY 1996 M&I funds distribution.

RATIONALE FOR BUDGET REQUEST

TOTAL REQUEST -- The FY 1997 request of $38,334,000 proposes the same level of funding as the FY 1996 Policy Level.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Sanitation Facilities Construction

	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Decrease or Increase
Budget Authority	$84,889,000	$84,889,000	$127,889,000	+$43,000,000
FTEs*	223	223	223	--

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

* These positions will also be supported by ongoing construction projects that were funded in previous years.

Purpose and Method of Operation

The Indian Sanitation Facilities Act, P.L. 86-121, authorizes the IHS to provide essential sanitation facilities to Indian homes and communities. The IHS Sanitation Facilities Construction Program, an integral component of the IHS disease prevention activity, carries out those authorities using funds appropriated for Sanitation Facilities Construction to provide potable water and waste disposal facilities for American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) people.

The Indian Health Care Amendments (Title III, Section 302 (g) 1 and 2 of P.L. 100-713) directed the IHS to identify the universe of Indian sanitation facilities deficiencies and develop a 10-year funding plan starting in FY 1990 to address them. The initial 10-year plan was revised in FY 1995 to reflect amounts actually appropriated during the first years of the prescribed 10-year period. As of the end of FY 1995, the 10-year plan to address the backlog totaled $630 million. To address this backlog by the year 2000 will require an annual funding level of $146,500,000 to serve existing Indian homes. In FY 1995, of the $84,889,000 appropriated for sanitation facilities, $44,300,000 was used to address the backlog, $500,000 for special projects, $500,000 for emergency projects, and the remainder was used for sanitation facilities for new/renovated Indian homes.

As proposed in the initial 10-year funding plan, it is feasible to provide sanitation facilities to between 95 and 98 percent of all existing Indian homes. Also included in the 10-year funding plan are projects intended to upgrade existing water supply and waste disposal facilities, and projects to improve sanitation facilities operation and maintenance capabilities in Indian country. Maximum health benefits will be realized by addressing needs reflected in the 10-year plan and providing facilities for new/rehabilitated homes when they are constructed.

As with other IHS activities, sanitation facilities projects are carried out cooperatively with the Indian people who are to be served by the completed facilities. Tribal involvement has been the keystone of the sanitation facilities activity since its inception in FY 1960. Projects are initiated only following receipt of a tribal request expressing willingness on their part to participate in carrying out the project and willingness to execute a tribal agreement to assume ownership responsibilities, including operation and maintenance, for completed facilities.

With completion of all projects approved through FY 1995, approximately 206,400 AI/AN homes will be provided sanitation facilities. Experience shows that 60 to 70 percent of the actual construction work is performed by Indian tribes/firms.

A Report to Congress by the Comptroller General (dated March 11, 1974) noted that AI/AN families living in homes with satisfactory environmental conditions placed fewer demands on IHS' primary health care delivery system than families living in homes with unsatisfactory conditions; i.e., those with satisfactory environmental conditions in their homes required approximately 25 percent of the services required by those with unsatisfactory environmental conditions.

The rates for infant mortality, gastroenteritis morbidity, and other environmentally related diseases have been dramatically reduced. Many IHS physicians and health professionals credit many of these health status improvements to IHS' provision of water supplies, sewage disposal facilities, development of solid waste sites, and provision of technical assistance to Indian water and sewer utility organizations. Since 1973, rates for those diseases have declined as much as 80 percent.

The provision of Indian sanitation facilities is a very important component of the overall effort required to achieve a reduction in infant mortality, a goal highlighted in "The Year 2000 Objectives for the Nation". Safe drinking water supplies and adequate waste disposal facilities are essential preconditions for most health promotion and disease prevention efforts.

Support for the IHS' justification of Sanitation Facilities Construction Program funding can be found in a PHS study entitled Relationship of Environmental Factors to the Occurrence of Enteric Disease in Areas of Eastern Kentucky. The data provided, support the premise that the incidence of acute infections and diarrheal disease could be reduced significantly by selectively modifying environmental factors. Indian Health Service physicians have stated that the Indian Sanitation Facilities Act has had a greater positive effect upon the health of AI/ANs than any other single piece of legislation.

DISTRIBUTION OF SANITATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

The FY 1997 Sanitation Facilities Construction Appropriation will be allocated as follows:

1) $500,000 will be reserved at IHS Headquarters for distribution to the Areas as needed to address water supply and waste disposal emergencies caused by natural disasters or other unanticipated situations that require immediate attention to minimize potential threats to the public health. Emergency funds remaining at the end of the fiscal year will be distributed to the Areas to address Sanitation Deficiency System (SDS) priority list needs.

2) Up to $40,168,000 of the total FY 1997 sanitation facilities construction appropriation will be reserved to serve new and rehabilitated homes. Some of these funds may also be used for sanitation facilities for the individual homes of the disabled or sick who have physician referrals indicating an immediate medical need for adequate sanitation facilities in their home. Amounts as needed to serve new and rehabilitated homes will be provided to the Areas by quarterly allocation. Area allocation amounts will be established by Headquarters after reviewing Area requests. Priority will be given to projects intended to provide sanitation facilities for the first time to homes in categories B, C, and D under the BIA Housing Improvement Program (HIP). (NOTE: Homes in BIA/HIP category A are considered existing homes. Category A homes needing service will be included in the SDS.)

   The amount allocated to each Area for projects to serve other new/rehabilitated homes will be the Area's pro-rata share of remaining funds for serving such housing. A joint IHS/tribal work group is reviewing and making recommendations about the existing allocation methodology for projects to serve new/renovated houses. The workgroup will recommend criteria for what is considered to be a rehabilitated home.

3) The balance of the amount appropriated in FY 1997 (approximately $87 million) will be distributed to the Areas based on a formula that considers, among other factors, the cost of facilities to serve existing homes that: a) have not received sanitation facilities for the first time; or b) are served by substandard sanitation facilities (water and/or sewer). Another distribution formula element is a weighted factor that favors Areas with larger numbers of AI/AN homes without water supply or sewer facilities, or without both. The joint IHS/tribal allocation work group is also reviewing and making recommendations about the existing allocation methodology for projects to serve existing houses.

IHS appropriated funds will not be used to provide sanitation facilities for new homes funded with grants by the housing programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development(DHUD). These DHUD housing grant programs for new homes are able to fund the sanitation facilities necessary for the homes.

Funding levels for the last 5 fiscal years follow:

Year	Funding	FTEs	
1992	$75,042,000	428	
1993	$85,051,000	428	
1994	$85,051,000	283	
1995	$84,889,000	223	
1996	$84,889,000	223	Policy Level

Accomplishments

In FY 1995, projects were funded to provide essential sanitation facilities to 3,235 new/improved homes and to 1,735 first service existing homes. Included among the new housing units receiving facilities are 488 BIA-sponsored units, and 2,747 units constructed by tribes and other entities. With additional funds from HUD, IHS also will provide sanitation facilities to 1,680 new, HUD-sponsored housing units. In conjunction with providing sanitation facilities for the first time to the new homes listed above and 1,735 existing homes, sanitation facilities serving 4,958 previously served homes will be upgraded. In 1959, approximately 80 percent of the AI/AN people lived in homes without safe or sanitary water supply, sewage disposal, or solid waste disposal facilities. In 1995, approximately 12 percent of AI/AN homes and communities lacked adequate sanitation facilities.

Approximately $208,000,000 was appropriated for FY 1991 through 1995 for the provision of sanitation facilities to serve existing homes and communities. That amount has funded 733 sanitation facilities projects from the backlog, enabling provision of improved water/sewer service to approximately 35,000 existing AI/AN homes. Also, during FY 1991 through 1995, approximately $193,000,000 was appropriated for the provision of sanitation facilities to serve new/rehabilitated homes. That amount will enable IHS to serve an estimated 18,700 additional AI/AN homes.

Number of Homes Benefitted

	Fiscal Year Program		
	1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
A. New/Improved			
HUD	1,680	2,000 1/	2,000 1/
BIA/HIP	488	300	300
Tribal/Other	2,747	2,500	2,500
Subtotal	4,915	4,800	4,800
B. Existing Indian Homes			
First Service	1,735	1,500	3,000
Upgraded/Emergency	4,958	7,300	14,400
Subtotal	6,693	8,800	17,400
TOTAL	11,608	13,600	22,200

1/ Approximately $22,000,000 will be required from HUD in FY 1996 and in FY 1997 to provide off-site sanitation facilities for 2,000 HUD-sponsored units each year.

RATIONALE FOR BUDGET REQUEST

TOTAL REQUEST -- The request of $127,889,000 and 223 FTEs is an increase of $43,000,000 from the FY 1996 Policy Level of $84,889,000. The increase from the Policy Level includes the following:

The $43,000,000 increase above the FY 1996 Policy Level provides a 50-percent increase in available construction funds. This amount will be applied to reduce the backlog of sanitation deficiencies for existing homes as identified in the Sanitation Deficiency System (SDS) 10-year plan.

Sanitation Facilities Construction

The increase will provide needed water, sewer and solid waste facilities to approximately 1,500 additional first service existing homes and 7,100 previously served homes in all Areas of the IHS. Projects will be funded based on an established priority system. Communities and homes with the greatest health needs, which can be feasibly be addressed, will be served first.

An additional 18 solid waste projects prioritized in the SDS will be reached, enhancing the goals of the Indian Lands Open Dump Cleanup Act of 1994, P.L. 103-399.

Increased SFC program workload can be managed through personal services contracts and other contracts, without an increase of FTE levels.

Health Care Facilities Construction

	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Decrease or Increase
Hospitals	$22,358,000	$2,966,000	$1,100,000	-$1,866,000
Outpatient Care* Facilities	4,466,000	8,331,000	1,800,000	-6,531,000
Personnel Quarters	---	---	---	---
Regional Youth Treatment Center	---	---	---	---
Modular Dental Units	998,000	1,000,000	---	-1,000,000
Facilities LNF** Space	---	---	---	---
Total Facilities Budget Authority	$27,822,000	$12,297,000	$2,900,000	-$9,397,000

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.
* Reflects decrease of $667,000 in project funds per Conference Report dated 12/12/95.
** Space added to accommodate program expansions funded in FY 1994 for IHS and tribal health care units operating at less than 60 percent of level of need funded (LNF).

Purpose and Method of Operation

The objectives of the IHS Health Care Facilities Construction Program are to enhance IHS health care delivery capacity by providing for optimum availability of functional, well-maintained IHS and tribally-operated health care facilities and providing adequate staff housing at IHS health care delivery locations if no suitable housing alternative is available. The IHS capital improvement program, funded through this Health Care Facilities Construction budget activity, constructs health care facilities and staff quarters, administers the IHS/Tribal Joint Venture Demonstration Program, renovates/constructs Youth Regional Treatment Centers for substance abuse, replaces/provides new modular dental units, and provides improved space needed to accommodate program expansions funded in FY 1994 for IHS and tribal health care units previously operating at less than 60 percent of level of need funded (LNF).

Health Care Facilities Construction

To determine the locations where new and replacement facilities are most critically needed, the IHS has developed and is implementing comprehensive priority system methodologies for health care facilities construction and staff quarters construction. Periodically, IHS Headquarters solicits proposals from the Areas for essential staff quarters projects, replacement/new modular dental units, and for urgently needed new or replacement health care facilities. These proposals are evaluated objectively and prioritized. Formal justification documents are prepared for those scoring highest. Once justified, projects are placed on the appropriate construction priority list and proposed for funding.

During FY 1990, in consultation with the tribes, the IHS revised its Health Facilities Construction Priority System (HFCPS) methodology. The HFCPS ranks proposals objectively using factors reflecting the total amount of space needed; age and condition of the existing facility, if any; degree of the isolation of population to be served in the proposed facility; and availability of alternate health care resources. During FY 1991, Phase I of the methodology was applied to 149 Area-generated proposals to construct new or replacement health care facilities. Based on Phase I results, the IHS proceeded, under Phase II of the methodology, with a more elaborate analysis of the 28 highest ranked proposals. During FY 1992, the IHS consulted with tribes about incorporating additional flexibility into the HFCPS in order to give consideration to new concepts, such as low acuity beds in health centers, as directed by the Congress in the FY 1992 Conference Report on IHS appropriations. Few tribes urged that IHS make changes to the HFCPS. In FY 1993, 23 of the 28 proposals considered in Phase II were advanced to Phase III. Area Offices were asked to develop Program Justification Documents (PJDs) for each of the 23 proposed facilities. During FY 1996 and FY 1997, as PJDs are approved, projects will be added to the Health Facilities Construction Priority Lists.

Also, during FY 1990, the IHS Quarters Construction Priority System was revised to include more stringent evaluation factors and provide for more detailed needs assessments. Phases I and II of the Quarters Construction Priority System methodology were applied during FY 1991. Program Justification Documents for Quarters (PJDQs) are being prepared. During FY 1996 and FY 1997, as PJDQs are approved, projects will be added to the Quarters Construction Priority List.

The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for FY 1991 (P.L. 101-512) authorized and partially funded a "joint venture demonstration program to equip, supply, operate, and maintain up to three health centers." These health centers were to be "selected on a competitive basis from those tribal applicants agreeing to provide an appropriate facility for use as a health center for a minimum of 20 years, under a no cost lease." The costs of facility construction are borne by participating tribes. The IHS is responsible for all costs associated with staffing, equipping, and operating the facilities. This authority was included as Section 818 in the 1992 amendments to Public Law 94-437 The Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

The IHS is authorized to construct Youth Regional Treatment Centers (YRTCs) by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-570). A YRTC is to be constructed in each IHS Area except two each in California and Alaska to provide substance abuse treatment to Indian youth.

Appropriations for IHS in FY 1994, 1995, and 1996 Policy, included funding to replace modular dental units. The Congress suggested that IHS incorporate provisions to ensure modular dental unit replacement in its Strategic Plan for Facilities, and asked that the funds for this purpose be included in the IHS base in future budget requests.

Funding levels for the last 5 fiscal years follow:

Year	Funding	
1992	$85,314,000	
1993	$134,300,000	
1994	$80,184,000	
1995	$27,822,000	
1996	$12,297,000	Policy Level

Accomplishments

Hospitals, Health Centers, Staff Quarters, and Dental Units

The FY 1996 Policy Level of $12,297,000 will provide the balance to meet expenses for moving into a newly completed regional medical center (Anchorage, Alaska); the balance needed to complete construction at two replacement health centers (Ft. Belknap, Montana; White Earth, Minnesota); and funding for new or replacement modular dental units. Modular dental units are planned for the Phoenix, Portland, Billings and Alaska Areas.

Youth Regional Treatment Centers

Youth Regional Treatment Centers (YRTCs) for alcoholism and substance abuse are in operation in 7 IHS Areas. Existing structures have been renovated and now serve as YRTCs in the following Areas:

- Albuquerque (1988)
- Alaska (1994)
- Navajo (1989)
- Nashville (1989)
- Oklahoma City (1988)
- Phoenix (1994)

Health Care Facilities Construction

In FY 1996, the Nevada Inter-Tribal Council supported moving the satellite facility site from Fallon, Nevada to Garnerville, Nevada. The Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California have agreed to the placement of the satellite facility on their lands. Also, in FY 1996, two YRTCs in the California Area are in the planning stage; the Aberdeen Area facility is scheduled for construction completion in July 1996; and the Portland facility, located in Spokane, Washington, will be completed in March 1996. The Portland Area has an operational, interim YRTC facility. Construction of a replacement facility is expected to be completed in March of 1996.

The remaining Areas (Billings and Bemidji) have decided to obtain youth alcoholism and substance abuse treatment services from contract facilities, at least until other alternatives are reviewed.

Use of Services Funds for Construction

The FY 1993 Appropriations Act permits tribal contractors to use carryover Services funds for expanded space requirements, in limited circumstances, through purchase, erection, and renovation of modular buildings. The FY 1994 Appropriations Act expanded this permission to include the use of carryover Services funds to renovate existing space. In FY 1993, guidelines were developed for use of carryover Services funds to purchase, erect, and renovate modular buildings. A Project Summary Document (PJD) is used to justify proposed projects of $1,000,000 or less and a PJD for projects over $1,000,000. These guidelines were revised in FY 1994 to address renovation of existing space. Projects at Ponca City, SD and Rapid City, SD were approved in FY 1995. Several additional projects are expected in FY 1996.

Medicare/Medicaid Collections for Construction

The FY 1993 Appropriations Act gave IHS authority to use Medicare/Medicaid collections to fund construction up to $1,000,000 for temporary or permanent space needs to correct Joint Commission for Accreditation of Health care Organizations (JCAHO) accreditation deficiencies, without advance approval by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. In FY 1993, guidelines were developed for accomplishing M/M funded additions. A Project Summary Document is used to justify proposed projects. In FY 1994, projects at four locations (Eagle Butte, SD; Fort Washakie, WY; Phoenix, AZ (PIMC); and Tahlequah, OK) were approved. In FY 1995 projects at four locations (Ft. Berthold, ND; Phoenix, AZ (PIMC); Sells, AZ; and Chemawa, OR) were approved. The 1 192 square meter building at Tahlequah has been designed and construction is scheduled to be completed by January 1997. Community health programs and administration offices will be located from the existing hospital to this building.

Facilities Level of Need Funded Space

The FY 1994 Appropriations Act included Facilities funds on a one time basis to expand space at 15 locations where additional funding is to be provided to permit expansion of health services delivery programs. In FY 1994, guidelines were developed to address the LNF space and completion of several projects. Since FY 1994, 14 projects were approved and 4 projects were completed. A Project Summary Document (PSD) is used to justify projects of $1,000,000 or less and a PJD for projects over $1,000,000.

Strategic Plan for Facilities

The IHS has completed initial development of the Strategic Plan for Facilities (SPF). The SPF, once fully funded and implemented, will enable IHS and tribes to adequately maintain, periodically renovate, and ultimately replace all owned buildings used for health care services delivery. The SPF calls for periodic surveys and reviews to assess facility condition, suitability, and replacement needs. Surveys will occur at regular intervals; however, Area Offices may request unscheduled surveys as needed. Included are engineering Deep Look surveys to determine physical condition, program evaluations to determine if program requirements can be accommodated in current space, and replacement surveys to determine the facility's remaining useful life. Full implementation of the SPF will require a change by the Congress in how funds are appropriated for health care facilities construction.

Modular Dental Units

Modular dental facilities are included in the SPF. Beginning with 1995, IHS collects data on a biennial basis from locations requesting new/replacement dental facilities. The existing Health Facilities Construction Priority System (as modified for smaller dental facilities) is used to set priorities. The dental facility replacement schedule for FY 1994 included Winslow, AZ; Jeditto, AZ; and Kingston, WA. The priority list for FY 1995 and FY 1996 includes Lower Brule, SD; La Push, WA; Heart Butte, MT; Dillingham, AK; San Carlos, AZ; LaConner, WA; and Round Valley, CA.

RATIONALE FOR BUDGET REQUEST

The IHS FY 1997 request for funds for health care facilities construction projects will enable the IHS to complete design for two health centers (Hopi, AZ, and Pinion, AZ) and one hospital (Fort Defiance, AZ).

Health Care Facilities Construction

Hopi (Second Mesa), AZ, Health Center $1,100,000

The existing Keams Canyon Hospital, constructed in 1961, contains 3 072 square meters. The site was too small to accommodate planned and future expansion of the facility.

The Hopi Tribe requested to design and construct the project under Public Law (P.L.) 93-638. The contract between the IHS and Hopi Tribe was signed in late December 1994 for the design portion of this project.

Design costs for the entire project, including staff quarters, is $3,548,000. This request which will complete the design is $1,100,000.

Pinon, AZ, Health Center $700,000

The Health Station at Pinon was built in 1959 and cannot support the needs of the service population. Existing site constraints will not allow expansion.

The proposed health facility will provide space for major comprehensive curative and preventive health care programs to meet the ambulatory health needs of the Pinon, Arizona, service area. The services include a full range of ambulatory care as well as comprehensive community health programs.

Design cost for the entire project, including the staff quarters, is $1,590,000. This request which will complete the design is $700,000.

Ft. Defiance, AZ, Hospital $1,100,000

The existing historically designated building, built in 1938, can not be feasibly renovated to expand to meet the current needs and must be replaced with a new physical plant. The design for the replacement hospital portion of the project commenced in June 1993.

Design cost for the entire project, including the staff quarters, is $5,932,000. This request which will complete the design is $1,100,000.

TOTAL REQUEST -- A request for funds for health care facilities construction projects includes $2,900,000 to complete design for two health centers at Hopi, AZ, and Pinon, AZ, and one hospital at Fort Defiance, AZ, and is a decrease of $9,397,000 below the FY 1996 Policy Level. This decrease reflects completion of previously funded construction projects.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Summary: Health Facilities Construction Projects FY 1995-1997

Hospitals:	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate
Anchorage, AK-	$16,969,000	$750,000	---
Fort Belknap, MT-**			
Agency (Harlem)*	3,202,000 *	---	---
Hays*	790,000 *	2,216,000	---
Subtotal (Ft. Belknap, MT)	3,992,000	2,216,000	---
Winnebago, NB-	1,397,000	---	---
Ft. Defiance, AZ	---	---	1,100,000
Total New & Replacement	$22,358,000	$2,966,000	$1,100,000
Outpatient Care Facilities:			
Parker, AZ-	374,000	---	---
Pinon, AZ-	---	---	700,000
Hopi (Second Mesa), AZ-Decrease per Conference Report Dated 12/12/95 2/ .	1,098,000	-667,000	1,100,000
White Earth, MN-	2,994,000	8,998,000	---
Total Outpatient Care	4,466,000	$8,331,000	$1,800,000
Modular Dental Units			
New Units	998,000	1,000,000	---
Total Modular Dental Units	998,000	$1,000,000	---
Grand Total Health Facilities	$27,822,000	$12,297,000	$2,900,000

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.
2/ Fort Yuma, AZ.
* These were appropriated as one project and apportioned by IHS as shown.
** To ensure construction continued in a timely manner, reprogramming of necessary funds was approved in FY 1995.

Health Care Facilities Construction

CONSTRUCTED SINCE FY 1980

Hospitals:	Calendar Year Constructed	Total Appropriated
Bethel, AK	1980	$34,100,000
Ada, OK	1980	14,374,000
Cherokee, NC	1981	10,341,000
Red Lake, MN	1981	9,566,000
Chinle, AZ	1982	19,758,000
Tahlequah, OK	1983	21,334,000
Browning, MT	1985	15,086,000
Kanakanak, AK	1987	16,578,000
Crownpoint, NM	1987	17,734,000
Sacaton, AZ	1988	15,765,000
Rosebud, SD	1989	20,000,000
Pine Ridge, SD	1993	27,090,000
Shiprock, NM	1995	53,146,000
Crow Agency, MT	1995	23,091,000
Kotzebue, AK	1995	62,483,000
Subtotal		$360,446,000
Health Centers:		
Cibecue, AZ	1980	$750,000
Lodge Grass, MT	1982	1,485,000
Inscription House, AZ	1983	3,890,000
Ft. Duchesne, UT	1984	2,220,000
Tsaile, AZ	1984	3,856,000
Huerfano, NM	1984	3,304,000
Ft. Thompson, SD	1984	3,449,000
Wolf Point, MT	1988	3,654,000
Subtotal		$22,608,000

Health Centers: (con't)	Calendar Year Constructed	Total Appropriated
Kyle, SD	1990	3,209,000
Toppenish, WA	1990	9,350,000
Ft. Hall, ID	1990	6,002,000
Sallisaw, OK	1992	4,265,000
Puyallup, WA	1993	8,472,000
Wagner, SD	1993	6,119,000
Taos, NM	1993	5,765,000
Belcourt , ND	1994	19,449,000
Tohatchi, NM	1995	9,279,000
Stilwell, OK	1995	7,663,000
Subtotal		$79,573,000
Staff Quarters:		
Chinle & Inscription House,AZ (Design)	1982	$336,000
Inscription House,AZ (Design)	1983	1,764,000
Chinle, AZ (161)	1983	12,236,000
Huerfano, NM (9)	1984	1/
Ft. Duchesne, UT (9)	1984	1/
Crownpoint, NM (36)	1985	3,352,000
Tsaile, AZ (23)	1985	2,141,000
Ft. Thompson, SD (13)	1986	1,279,000
Kanakanak, AK (17)	1987	4,133,000 2/
Browning, MT (26)	1987	2,470,000
Kyle, SD	1990	1,615,000
Supai, AZ	1990	246,000
Rosebud, SD (29 of 66)	1991	7,345,000
Neah Bay, WA (4)	1993	472,000
Subtotal		$23,053,000

Staff Quarters: (con't)	Calendar Year Constructed	Total Appropriated
Dulce, NM (4)	1993	515,000
Barrow, AK (29)	1993	18,183,000
Rosebud, SD (remaining 37)	1993	7,695,000
Pine Ridge, SD (45)	1994	9,517,000
Subtotal		$35,910,000
Youth Regional Treatment Centers:		
Alaska - Fairbanks, AK	1993	1,466,000
Alaska - Mt Edgecumbe, AK	1994	866,000
Phoenix - Sacaton, AZ	1994	2,357,000
Subtotal		$4,689,000
Joint Venture Demonstration Projects:		
Warm Springs, OR	1993	959,000
Poteau, OK	1994	700,000
Subtotal		$1,659,000
GRAND TOTAL		$542,274,000

1/ Funds reprogrammed from Chinle and Inscription House quarters projects.
2/ Funds were appropriated for 26 units; only 17 units were built with the amount available.

White Earth, MN Health Center

PRIORITY :

PJD OR PJDQ APPROVAL : 6/7/91

POR APPROVAL : 8/14/91

SITE, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION : Tribe was awarded the following contracts: June 95--construct lagoon to extend water and sewer to site; June 95--construction contract; July 95--Phase I const. subcontract which was complete in Nov.95.

PROJECT SCHEDULE DESIGN CONTRACT AWARD: 12/92 DESIGN COMPLETE: 4/95

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARD: 7/95 CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE: 12/97

WORKLOADS :	POP	OPV	PCPV	STAFF	ADPL	BEDS	GSM*	QTRS
FY89	4869	33913	17225	30			734	
FY97	6036	43239	21652	114			4735	

FUNDING HISTORY($000) :	PLAN/DESIGN	CONST/EQPT	TOTAL
FY90	970	0	970
FY94 Utilities	0	500	500
FY95	0	2994	2994
FY96		8998	8998
			0
TOTAL	970	12492	13462

FULLY FUNDED

* GSM (Gross Square Meters)

IHF-35

Winnebago, NE Hospital

PRIORITY :#2 on 1996 Inpatient Priority List

PJD OR PJDQ APPROVAL : 2/15/94

POR APPROVAL : 6/24/94

SITE, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION : In February 1995, both Tribes sent a letter supporting the approved PJD. The Phase II report was approved 2/7/95.

PROJECT SCHEDULE DESIGN CONTRACT AWARD: 6/96 DESIGN COMPLETE: 3/98

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARD: 6/98 CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE: 6/00

WORKLOADS :	POP	OPV	PCPV	STAFF	ADPL	BEDS	GSM*	QTRS
FY92	10475	27178	16392	107	17	30	3564	0
FY02	13996	37614	25059	258	26	29	10556	0

FUNDING HISTORY($000) :	PLAN/DESIGN	CONST/EQPT	TOTAL
FY89	50	0	50
FY94	300	0	300
FY95	1397	0	1397
			0
			0
TOTAL	1747	0	1747

PARTIALLY FUNDED

* GSM (Gross Square Meters)

Zuni, NM Quarters (19)

PRIORITY :#2 on 1996 Quarters Priority List
PJD OR PJDQ APPROVAL : 8/94
POR APPROVAL : 8/94
SITE, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION :

PROJECT SCHEDULE		
DESIGN CONTRACT AWARD: 2/99	DESIGN COMPLETE: 9/99
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARD: 12/99	CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE: 10/00

WORKLOADS :

POP	OPV	PCPV	STAFF	ADPL	BEDS	GSM*	QTRS
						2133	19

FUNDING HISTORY($000) :

	PLAN/DESIGN	CONST/EQPT	TOTAL
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
TOTAL	0	0	0

NO FUNDING TO DATE

* GSM (Gross Square Meters)

Dental Units

PRIORITY :
PJD OR PJDQ APPROVAL :
POR APPROVAL :
SITE, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION : IHS has prepared a replacement schedule for modular dental units. FY 94, 95, and 96 allocations have been determined.

PROJECT SCHEDULE		
DESIGN CONTRACT AWARD:	DESIGN COMPLETE:
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARD:	CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE:

WORKLOADS :

POP	OPV	PCPV	STAFF	ADPL	BEDS	GSM*	QTRS

FUNDING HISTORY($000) :

	PLAN/DESIGN	CONST/EQPT	TOTAL
FY94	39	961	1000
FY95		998	998
FY96		1000	1000
			0
			0
TOTAL	39	2959	2998

* GSM (Gross Square Meters)

Talihina, OK Hospital

PRIORITY :#4 on 1996 Inpatient Priority List

PJD OR PJDQ APPROVAL : 2/95

POR APPROVAL :

SITE, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION : ES-Dallas is completing the feasibility study and the Phase I Site Selection Report.

PROJECT SCHEDULE DESIGN CONTRACT AWARD: 6/97 DESIGN COMPLETE: 11/00

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARD: 2/01 CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE: 2/03

WORKLOADS :	POP	OPV	PCPV	STAFF	ADPL	BEDS	GSM*	QTRS
92	20663	39809	30912	138	19	52		0
02	23586	39349	26215	291	17	27	11596	0

FUNDING HISTORY($000) :	PLAN/DESIGN	CONST/EQPT	TOTAL
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
TOTAL	0	0	0

NO FUNDING TO DATE

* GSM (Gross Square Meters)

Wagner, SD Quarters (10)

PRIORITY :#3 on 1996 Quarters Priority List

PJD OR PJDQ APPROVAL : 1/17/95

POR APPROVAL :

SITE, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION : Approved Phase I Site Survey recommends Wagner Heights site for new units.

PROJECT SCHEDULE DESIGN CONTRACT AWARD: 6/98 DESIGN COMPLETE: 3/99

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARD: 6/99 CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE: 1/01

WORKLOADS :	POP	OPV	PCPV	STAFF	ADPL	BEDS	GSM*	QTRS
							838	4
							2180	14

FUNDING HISTORY($000) :	PLAN/DESIGN	CONST/EQPT	TOTAL
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
TOTAL	0	0	0

NO FUNDING TO DATE

* GSM (Gross Square Meters)

Pinon, AZ Health Center

PRIORITY :#4 on 1996 Outpatient Priority List

PJD OR PJDQ APPROVAL : 8/19/92

POR APPROVAL : 5/21/93

SITE, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION : In schematics phase of design. Total cost includes construction of an estimated 62 quarters. Design will be on hold in 1996 pending availability of funds.

PROJECT SCHEDULE DESIGN CONTRACT AWARD: 9/94 DESIGN COMPLETE: 1/99
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARD: 4/99 CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE: 11/00

WORKLOADS :	POP	OPV	PCPV	STAFF	ADPL	BEDS	GSM*	QTRS
90	8784	3165	4973	0			455	0
00	11396	40523	20292	169			6220	62

FUNDING HISTORY($000) :	PLAN/DESIGN	CONST/EQPT	TOTAL
FY89	50	0	50
FY90	840	0	840
			0
			0
			0
TOTAL	890	0	890

PARTIALLY FUNDED

* GSM (Gross Square Meters)

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St. Paul, AK Health Center

PRIORITY :#7 on 1996 Outpatient Priority List

PJD OR PJDQ APPROVAL : 5/95

POR APPROVAL :

SITE, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION : Design/construction would be via P.L. 93-638 contract. Project includes 12 quarters.

PROJECT SCHEDULE DESIGN CONTRACT AWARD: 1/98 DESIGN COMPLETE: 1/99
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARD: 1/00 CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE: 1/02

WORKLOADS :	POP	OPV	PCPV	STAFF	ADPL	BEDS	GSM*	QTRS
FY92	763	5792	4633	15			945	
FY02	1011	10458	5237	33			1717	12

FUNDING HISTORY($000) :	PLAN/DESIGN	CONST/EQPT	TOTAL
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
TOTAL	0	0	0

NO FUNDING TO DATE

* GSM (Gross Square Meters)

Phoenix-Nevada YRTC

PRIORITY :

PJD OR PJDQ APPROVAL : 6/94

POR APPROVAL :

SITE, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION : Funds currently available to proceed with design when site issue resolved.

PROJECT SCHEDULE DESIGN CONTRACT AWARD: 6/97 DESIGN COMPLETE: 5/98

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARD: 9/98 CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE: 6/01

WORKLOADS :	POP	OPV	PCPV	STAFF	ADPL	BEDS	GSM*	QTRS
FY01				20		12	898	

FUNDING HISTORY($000) :	PLAN/DESIGN	CONST/EQPT	TOTAL
FY87	515	0	515
			0
			0
			0
			0
TOTAL	515	0	515

PARTIALLY FUNDED

* GSM (Gross Square Meters)

Phoenix, AZ Hospital

PRIORITY :#3 on 1996 Inpatient Priority List

PJD OR PJDQ APPROVAL :

POR APPROVAL :

SITE, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION : PJD is in feasibility stage and is 70 percent complete. Cost includes 32 hostel units.

PROJECT SCHEDULE DESIGN CONTRACT AWARD: 2/98 DESIGN COMPLETE: 11/00

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARD: 2/01 CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE: 8/03

WORKLOADS :	POP	OPV	PCPV	STAFF	ADPL	BEDS	GSM*	QTRS
FY91	38099	118478	117082		95	147	16722	
FY01						180	69418	

FUNDING HISTORY($000) :	PLAN/DESIGN	CONST/EQPT	TOTAL
FY89	150	0	150
FY94 Reprogrammed	75	0	75
			0
			0
			0
TOTAL	225	0	225

PARTIALLY FUNDED

* GSM (Gross Square Meters)

Parker, AZ Health Center

PRIORITY :#1 on 1996 Outpatient Priority List
PJD OR PJDQ APPROVAL : 8/94
POR APPROVAL : 2/96
SITE, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION : Site will be adjacent to existing inpatient facility (approx. 286 GSM). ES-Dallas preparing Phase I/II site evaluation. No add'l staff quarters are required.
PROJECT SCHEDULE DESIGN CONTRACT AWARD: 3/97 DESIGN COMPLETE: 2/98
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARD: 6/98 CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE: 9/00

WORKLOADS :	POP	OPV	PCPV	STAFF	ADPL	BEDS	GSM*	QTRS
FY91	6262	19593	13820	58		20	2839	0
FY01	7718	36515	18285	176		10	6226	0

FUNDING HISTORY($000) :	PLAN/DESIGN	CONST/EQPT	TOTAL
FY87 Reprogrammed	50	0	50
FY88	693	0	693
FY95	374	0	374
			0
			0
TOTAL	1117	0	1117

PARTIALLY FUNDED

* GSM (Gross Square Meters)

IHF-40

Pawnee, OK Health Center

PRIORITY :#6 on 1996 Outpatient Priority List
PJD OR PJDQ APPROVAL : 2/95
POR APPROVAL :
SITE, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION : ES-Dallas has completed the feasibility study and The Phase I Site Selection Report was approved on 11/6/95.
PROJECT SCHEDULE DESIGN CONTRACT AWARD: 6/97 DESIGN COMPLETE: 11/99
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARD: 2/00 CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE: 2/02

WORKLOADS :	POP	OPV	PCPV	STAFF	ADPL	BEDS	GSM*	QTRS
92	3810	18034	8237	44				
02	4482	28224	14133	104			4262	

FUNDING HISTORY($000) :	PLAN/DESIGN	CONST/EQPT	TOTAL
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
TOTAL	0	0	0

NO FUNDING TO DATE

* GSM (Gross Square Meters)

Metlakatla, AK Health Center

PRIORITY :#2 on 1996 Outpatient Priority List
PJD OR PJDQ APPROVAL : 8/28/95
POR APPROVAL :
SITE, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION : Project includes 16 quarters for staff.

PROJECT SCHEDULE DESIGN CONTRACT AWARD: 1/98 DESIGN COMPLETE: 10/99
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARD: 1/00 CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE: 1/02

WORKLOADS :	POP	OPV	PCPV	STAFF	ADPL	BEDS	GSM*	QTRS
FY92	1596	12093	9487	21			627	0
FY02	1965	18892	9460	65			2660	16

FUNDING HISTORY($000) :	PLAN/DESIGN	CONST/EQPT	TOTAL
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
TOTAL	0	0	0

NO FUNDING TO DATE

* GSM (Gross Square Meters)

Red Mesa, AZ (Mont. Creek, UT)

PRIORITY :#5 on 1996 Outpatient Priority List
PJD OR PJDQ APPROVAL :
POR APPROVAL :
SITE, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION : PJD is being prepared. Site of new facility is proposed for Red Mesa, AZ. Total cost includes 62 quarters to be built in conjunction with facility.

PROJECT SCHEDULE DESIGN CONTRACT AWARD: 10/97 DESIGN COMPLETE: 12/98
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARD: 4/99 CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE: 2/01

WORKLOADS :	POP	OPV	PCPV	STAFF	ADPL	BEDS	GSM*	QTRS
FY92	7844	9336	9290	0			1070	0
FY02	9990	43347	32157	196			5879	62

FUNDING HISTORY($000) :	PLAN/DESIGN	CONST/EQPT	TOTAL
FY85 Reprogrammed	9	0	9
FY91	746	0	746
			0
			0
			0
TOTAL	755	0	755

PARTIALLY FUNDED

* GSM (Gross Square Meters)

Ft. Yuma, AZ Health Center

PRIORITY :#2 on 1996 Outpatient Priority List

PJD OR PJDQ APPROVAL : 12/9/88

POR APPROVAL :

SITE, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION : Project on hold at the request of the tribes because they want a new inpatient facility which IHS cannot support.

PROJECT SCHEDULE DESIGN CONTRACT AWARD: -- DESIGN COMPLETE: --

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARD: -- CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE: --

WORKLOADS :	POP	OPV	PCPV	STAFF	ADPL	BEDS	GSM*	QTRS
FY86	2475	18375	12270	61	6	17	977	0
FY93	3063	20432	14328	49	0	0	2448	0

FUNDING HISTORY($000) :	PLAN/DESIGN	CONST/EQPT	TOTAL
FY89	667	0	667
FY96	-667	0	-667
			0
			0
			0
TOTAL	0	0	0

NO FUNDING TO DATE

* GSM (Gross Square Meters)

Hopi (Second Mesa), AZ HC

PRIORITY :#3 on 1996 Outpatient Priority List

PJD OR PJDQ APPROVAL : 5/94

POR APPROVAL : 10/94

SITE, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION : PL 93-638 contract awarded to tribe for design. Cost includes 75 quarters to be built in conjunction with facility.

PROJECT SCHEDULE DESIGN CONTRACT AWARD: 12/94 DESIGN COMPLETE: 10/98

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARD: 1/98 CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE: 1/01

WORKLOADS :	POP	OPV	PCPV	STAFF	ADPL	BEDS	GSM*	QTRS
FY91	6077	36508	30848	122		17	3072	35
FY01	8009	70162	35124	208		6	9300	110

FUNDING HISTORY($000) :	PLAN/DESIGN	CONST/EQPT	TOTAL
FY90	642	0	642
FY93	708	0	708
FY95	1098	0	1098
			0
			0
TOTAL	2448	0	2448

PARTIALLY FUNDED

* GSM (Gross Square Meters)

Ft. Belknap, MT Quarters (29)

PRIORITY :#4 on 1996 Quarters Priority List
PJD OR PJDQ APPROVAL : 4/28/95
POR APPROVAL :
SITE, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION : Cost is for 29 new units to be constructed: 13 at Ft. Belknap and 16 at Hays.

PROJECT SCHEDULE DESIGN CONTRACT AWARD: 6/98 DESIGN COMPLETE: 3/99
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARD: 6/99 CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE: 1/01

WORKLOADS :	POP	OPV	PCPV	STAFF	ADPL	BEDS	GSM*	QTRS
								11
								40

FUNDING HISTORY($000) :	PLAN/DESIGN	CONST/EQPT	TOTAL
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
TOTAL	0	0	0

NO FUNDING TO DATE

* GSM (Gross Square Meters)

Ft. Defiance, AZ Hospital

PRIORITY :#1 on 1996 Inpatient Priority List
PJD OR PJDQ APPROVAL : 8/14/91
POR APPROVAL : 9/19/91
SITE, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION : Repl. hospital is in construction documents phase of design. Total cost includes estimate for 156 (8 repl/148 new) quarters to be built in conjunction with facility. Includes 20 adolescent psych. beds.

PROJECT SCHEDULE DESIGN CONTRACT AWARD: 5/93 DESIGN COMPLETE: 12/98
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARD: 7/99 CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE: 1/02

WORKLOADS :	POP	OPV	PCPV	STAFF	ADPL	BEDS	GSM*	QTRS
FY89	15791	75988	69198	247	22	49	9165	89
FY97	19433	129939	83562	536	42	58	22268	237

FUNDING HISTORY($000) :	PLAN/DESIGN	CONST/EQPT	TOTAL
FY85 Reprogrammed	2	0	2
FY88	2204	0	2204
FY92	2626	0	2626
			0
			0
TOTAL	4832	0	4832

PARTIALLY FUNDED

* GSM (Gross Square Meters)

Ft. Belknap, MT (Hays) HC

PRIORITY :

PJD OR PJDQ APPROVAL :2/12/87

POR APPROVAL :2/3/88

SITE, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION : Tribe is using a Constr. Manager. Project is fast tracked where const. started before design was completed. Funding is for Harlem & Hays.

PROJECT SCHEDULE DESIGN CONTRACT AWARD: 9/93 DESIGN COMPLETE: 12/94

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARD: 6/94 CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE: 8/96

WORKLOADS :	POP	OPV	PCPV	STAFF	ADPL	BEDS	GSM*	QTRS
FY85	1184	3470	4910	0			157	0
FY93	1688	16357	8263	32			1414	16

FUNDING HISTORY($000) :	PLAN/DESIGN	CONST/EQPT	TOTAL
FY87	807	0	807
FY89	298	0	298
FY93 Reprogrammed	92	1308	1400
FY94	0	500	500
FY95	0	3992	3992
FY95 Reprogrammed	0	9672	9672
FY96	0	2216	2216
			0
			0
			0
TOTAL	1197	17688	18885

FULLY FUNDED

* GSM (Gross Square Meters)

IHF-44

Ft. Belknap, MT (Harlem) HC

PRIORITY :

PJD OR PJDQ APPROVAL : 2/12/87

POR APPROVAL : 2/3/88

SITE, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION : Tribe using a Constr. Manager. Project is fast tracked where const. started before design was complete. Funding is for Harlem & Hays.

PROJECT SCHEDULE DESIGN CONTRACT AWARD: 9/93 DESIGN COMPLETE: 2/95

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARD: 6/94 CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE: 1/97

WORKLOADS :	POP	OPV	PCPV	STAFF	ADPL	BEDS	GSM*	QTRS
FY90	1888	18458	9243	74		18	2037	11
FY01	2531	20659	12396	75		3	4804	13

FUNDING HISTORY($000) :	PLAN/DESIGN	CONST/EQPT	TOTAL
FY87	807	0	807
FY89	298	0	298
FY93 Reprogrammed	92	1308	1400
FY94	0	500	500
FY95	0	3992	3992
FY95 Reprogrammed	0	9672	9672
FY96	0	2216	2216
			0
			0
			0
TOTAL	1197	17688	18885

FULLY FUNDED

* GSM (Gross Square Meters)

IHF-45

California YRTC (Northern)

PRIORITY :
PJD OR PJDQ APPROVAL :
POR APPROVAL :
SITE, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION : Area is preparing Program Justification Document.

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PROJECT SCHEDULE DESIGN CONTRACT AWARD: 2/99 DESIGN COMPLETE: 10/99
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARD: 1/00 CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE: 1/01

WORKLOADS :	POP	OPV	PCPV	STAFF	ADPL	BEDS	GSM*	QTRS
							3000	

FUNDING HISTORY($000) :	PLAN/DESIGN	CONST/EQPT	TOTAL
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
TOTAL	0	0	0

NO FUNDING TO DATE

* GSM (Gross Square Meters)

California YRTC (Southern)

PRIORITY :
PJD OR PJDQ APPROVAL :
POR APPROVAL :
SITE, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION : Area is preparing Program Justification Document.

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PROJECT SCHEDULE DESIGN CONTRACT AWARD: 2/99 DESIGN COMPLETE: 10/99
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARD: 1/00 CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE: 1/01

WORKLOADS :	POP	OPV	PCPV	STAFF	ADPL	BEDS	GSM*	QTRS
							3000	

FUNDING HISTORY($000) :	PLAN/DESIGN	CONST/EQPT	TOTAL
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
TOTAL	0	0	0

NO FUNDING TO DATE

* GSM (Gross Square Meters)

Belcourt, ND Quarters (21)

PRIORITY :

PJD OR PJDQ APPROVAL : 3/4/92

POR APPROVAL : 3/4/92

SITE, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION : Quarters being designed and constructed by the Tribe via P.L. 93-638.

PROJECT SCHEDULE DESIGN CONTRACT AWARD: 2/94 DESIGN COMPLETE: 6/95

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARD: 8/95 CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE: 9/96

WORKLOADS :	POP	OPV	PCPV	STAFF	ADPL	BEDS	GSM*	QTRS
FY86							4646	33
FY94							7421	54

FUNDING HISTORY($000) :	PLAN/DESIGN	CONST/EQPT	TOTAL
FY90	922	0	922
FY92	0	2990	2990
FY95 Reprogrammed	0	411	411
			0
			0
TOTAL	922	3401	4323

FULLY FUNDED

* GSM (Gross Square Meters)

Bethel, AK Quarters (79)

PRIORITY :#1 on 1996 Quarters Priority List

PJD OR PJDQ APPROVAL : 8/19/92

POR APPROVAL : 8/19/92

SITE, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION : Phase I units to be constructed on existing hospital site. Funding is needed for initial 40 units.

PROJECT SCHEDULE DESIGN CONTRACT AWARD: 1/98 DESIGN COMPLETE: 1/99

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARD: 6/99 CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE: 9/01

WORKLOADS :	POP	OPV	PCPV	STAFF	ADPL	BEDS	GSM*	QTRS
FY89								87
FY97							7298	166

FUNDING HISTORY($000) :	PLAN/DESIGN	CONST/EQPT	TOTAL
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
TOTAL	0	0	0

NO FUNDING TO DATE

* GSM (Gross Square Meters)

Anchorage,AK Hospital

PRIORITY :

PJD OR PJDQ APPROVAL :5/8/87

POR APPROVAL :8/26/88

SITE, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION : Constructed in three phases.

PROJECT SCHEDULE DESIGN CONTRACT AWARD: 5/90 DESIGN COMPLETE: 10/93

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARD: 2/93 CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE: 12/96

WORKLOADS :	POP	OPV	PCPV	STAFF	ADPL	BEDS	GSM*	QTRS
FY85	39275	99677	84573	536	103	170	16059	0
FY93	49844	148853	107843	794	116	158	35361	0

FUNDING HISTORY($000) :	PLAN/DESIGN	CONST/EQPT	TOTAL
FY84	2000	0	2000
FY87	4500	0	4500
FY88	777	4223	5000
FY89	2404	96	2500
FY91	0	995	995
FY92	0	26660	26660
FY93	0	50541	50541
FY94	0	58000	58000
FY95	0	16969	16969
FY96	0	750	750
TOTAL	9681	158234	167915

FULLY FUNDED

* GSM (Gross Square Meters)

Aberdeen YRTC (Chief Gall, SD)

PRIORITY :

PJD OR PJDO APPROVAL :4/22/92

POR APPROVAL :6/1/92

SITE, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION : Buildings at Chief Gall transferred to IHS in 2/93. Standing Rock Sioux Tribe designed and is renovating the facility under P.L. 93-638. Construction contract awarded 6/7/95.

PROJECT SCHEDULE DESIGN CONTRACT AWARD: 5/94 DESIGN COMPLETE: 3/95
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARD: 6/95 CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE: 7/96

WORKLOADS :	POP	OPV	PCPV	STAFF	ADPL	BEDS	GSM*	QTRS
FY95	19431			28	24	24	2403	

FUNDING HISTORY($000) :	PLAN/DESIGN	CONST/EQPT	TOTAL
FY87	206		206
FY90	965		965
FY92 Reprogrammed		1000	1000
FY93		3202	3202
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
TOTAL	1171	4202	5373

FULLY FUNDED

* GSM (Gross Square Meters)

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Facilities and Environmental Health Support

	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Decrease or Increase
Budget Authority				
Facilities Support	$38,294,000	$38,595,000	$39,599,000	$1,004,000
Env. Hlth. Support	40,314,000	40,814,000	42,150,000	1,336,000
OEHE Support	10,172,000	10,572,000	10,922,000	350,000
Total Budget Authority	$88,780,000	$89,981,000	$92,671,000	$2,690,000
FTEs:				
Fac. Support	545	544	538	-6
Env. Hlth. Support	575	569	556	-13
OEHE Support	128	127	125	-2
Total FTEs	1,248	1,240	1,219	-21

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

Purpose and Method of Operation

Indian Health Facilities programs, managed at IHS Headquarters by the Office of Environmental Health and Engineering (OEHE) and carried out by Area, field, and service unit staff, provide an extensive array of health care facilities and staff quarters construction, maintenance, and operation services; as well as community and institutional environmental health, injury prevention, and sanitation facilities construction services. Services are delivered directly by Federal employees or by tribal contractors. In addition to staffing costs, funds appropriated for this activity are used to pay costs for utilities in IHS health care facilities, certain non-medical supplies and personal property, biomedical equipment repair, and some rents.

Currently, costs for permanent positions that constitute the Federal portion of this national Facilities and Environmental Health program are paid from this account. Costs for approximately 223 additional temporary and permanent sanitation facilities construction support personnel are paid from specific sanitation facilities project accounts. Costs for positions in two field offices of Engineering Services (ES) are included among the permanent positions paid from this account as are costs for tribally contracted environmental health activities. Costs for health facilities/staff quarters operation and maintenance personnel are paid from this account or from reimbursements.

The OEHE Headquarters and field personnel provide direct technical services and support to the IHS Areas, and they perform critical management functions. The nature of these activities and their staffing composition are described in the OEHE Support subactivity section.

There are counterparts of most Headquarters OEHE organizational elements in each IHS Area Office. Staff of OEHE-managed programs in IHS Area Offices vary in size depending on program scope; the number and size of IHS facilities served; the number, size, and complexity of construction projects; the number and location of Indian communities served; transportation considerations; and the method of providing technical services within the Area. Area facilities and environmental health personnel include engineers, sanitarians, real property and quarters management specialists, facilities planners, injury control specialists, construction inspectors, utility operations consultants, draftspersons, and land surveyors.

Area personnel perform limited management functions while devoting a predominance of time and effort to providing direct support to service unit, district office, and tribal contracted personnel. Typical of direct support functions are services performed by Area-based technical experts who visit IHS facilities and Indian communities to make institutional (hospital, school, restaurant, water supply) inspections, complete Indian sanitation facilities construction survey work, train water/wastewater treatment plant operators or hospital maintenance personnel, survey real property and IHS staff quarters, perform epidemiological studies of injury occurrences, provide onsite construction inspection services, troubleshoot mechanical/electrical problems in IHS facilities, etc. The management functions performed by IHS Area personnel parallel those performed by Headquarters but are focused on Area and service unit needs and, therefore, are less broad in quantity and scope. They include Area policy development and implementation, quality assurance in Area/service unit operations (oversight), technical assistance (consultation and training), long-range planning, recruitment, and retention.

District Offices are opened when professional/technical services are needed at two or more IHS health care facilities or Indian sanitation facilities construction projects, which are not large enough to merit full-time staff coverage, when the Area Office is too distant, or when the Area is too large to provide suitable services, oversight, or technical assistance from the Area Office. Currently, IHS has approximately 30 such offices, staffed by engineers, sanitarians, construction inspectors, land surveyors, environmental health and construction technicians, and support personnel. All provide direct program support services.

The preponderance of OEHE-managed program personnel are located in the 140 Service Units. Staffing levels vary with workloads and season. Skill levels among these employees range widely from professional/paraprofessional and technical personnel to unskilled laborers; e.g., engineers, sanitarians, facilities managers, environmental health technicians, biomedical technicians, boiler plant operators, maintenance mechanics, safety, and security personnel.

Generally, service unit personnel are hands-on operators and service providers. For example, a biomedical technician calibrates, maintains, and repairs medical equipment (defibrillators, sterilizers, etc.) as well as pumps and other types of mechanical and electrical equipment that support the operation of medical equipment in a hospital or health center. Maintenance mechanics operate and maintain the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems, the lighting systems and the water, sewer, gas, oil, and electrical utility systems. Environmental engineers and sanitarians provide environmental health services to Indian homes, communities and tribes, and to IHS and tribal hospitals and health centers. They participate directly in planning, design, construction of, and operator training for, water/waste disposal systems.

Funding levels for the last 5 fiscal years follow:

Year	Funding	FTEs	
1992	$75,077,000	1,173	
1993	$81,667,000	1,236	
1994	$87,353,000	1,202	
1995	$88,780,000	1,248	
1996	$89,981,000	1,240	Policy Level

Facilities and Environmental Health Support accomplishments appear in three program subactivity descriptions that follow in this FY 1997 budget justification document.

Accomplishments

Facilities and Environmental Health Support accomplishments appear in three program subactivity descriptions that follow in this FY 1997 budget justification document.

RATIONALE FOR BUDGET REQUEST

TOTAL REQUEST -- The request of $92,671,000 and 1,219 FTEs is an increase of $2,690,000 over the FY 1996 Policy Level of $89,981,000 and a decrease of 21 FTEs below the FY 1996 Policy Level of 1,240 FTEs. The changes include the following:

Mandatories - Built-in Increases - $2,648,000

The request of $2,648,000 includes the increased cost of providing health services to IHS beneficiaries and other built-in-in cost increases associated with on-going operations. This money will be shared with Self Governance, Title I, and Title III tribal programs as well as the federal programs.

Phasing-In and Staffing and Operating Cost of New Facilities - $42,000 and 3 FTEs:

The request of $42,000 and 3 FTEs will include funding for the phasing-in and staffing and operating coat of newly constructed replacement facilities. The resources requested for Harlem Health Center, Montana; and White Earth Health Center, Minnesota will permit operating of these facilities.

Adequate resources and staffing for new facilities also contribute to the recruitment and retention of medical staff and promote self-determination activities:

	Dollars	FTEs
Harlem, MT Health Center	25,000	2
White Earth, MN Health Center	17,000	1
Chief Gall, ND YTRC (non-add)	---	5

FTE Reduction - -21 FTEs

The agency plans to provide the FTEs needed to staff newly constructed facilities by using unfunded FTEs below its position ceiling.

These FTEs are available because the agency has aggressively pursued the National Performance Review objectives, and because the Director has begun to implement the recommendations of the Indian Health Design Team. This agency partnership with Indian people has provided a redesign strategy to help assure that the health needs of Indian Country are met.

Strategies which have been successful in reducing FTEs include use of personal services contracts, self-determination contracts with Indian tribes, and self-governance compacts. Because these strategies have proven to be extremely successful, the agency is well ahead of schedule for meeting FTE targets established by the National Performance Review. The agency has also started implementing Indian Health Design Team recommendations for streamlining the IHS. As a result, the agency has available unfunded FTEs to staff newly constructed facilities.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Facilities Support

	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Decrease or Increase
Budget Authority	$38,294,000	$38,595,000	$39,599,000	$1,004,000
FTEs	545	544	538	-6

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

Purpose and Method of Operation

Funds appropriated for Facilities Support subactivity are used to pay certain personnel and operating costs at the Area and Service Unit levels[1]. The personnel paid from this account operate and maintain IHS health care facilities and staff quarters (38 hospitals, 61 health centers, 4 school health centers, 47 smaller health stations and satellite clinics, 4 youth regional substance abuse treatment centers, 3 alcohol and substance abuse program (ASAP) facilities, and more than 2,000 units of staff quarters). Staff functions supported by this subactivity include management, operation, and maintenance of real property, building systems, and medical equipment; and planning and construction management for new and replacement facilities projects. Also, related Area and Service Unit operating costs, such as, utilities, non-medical building operation supplies, facilities related non-clinical real and personal property, biomedical equipment repair and maintenance, etc., are paid from this account.

The IHS is committed to ensuring that health care is provided in functional and safe structures. Also, because most IHS facilities are located in isolated, remote environments far from urban centers, the IHS builds and maintains residential quarters at those locations to house non-local health care personnel.

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[1] Cost for these functions performed by P.L. 94-638 contractors are funded from the Services appropriation.

The IHS owns approximately 780 000 square meters (8.4 million square feet) of Federally-owned space and 770 hectares (1,924 acres) of land. The nature of space varies from sophisticated medical centers to residential units and utility plants (see table below). Facilities range in age from less than 1 year to more than 90 years. Much IHS space was built when medicine was practiced much differently than it is now and service populations were much smaller (IHS still delivers care in hospitals originally built as tuberculosis sanitariums).

In addition to federally-owned space, during FY 1995, the IHS managed 55 564 square meters (0.6 million square feet) of direct-lease and 82 402 square meters (0.9 million square feet) of GSA-assigned space.

Space Occupied by IHS and Tribal Health care Programs

Type of Facility	Federally Owned	Direct Federal Lease	GSA Assigned	Tribal
Hospitals and Health Centers	491 122 M^2	46 175 M^2	-0-	215 514 M^2 *
Staff Quarters	252 264 M^2	5 393 M^2	-0-	*
Other	36 446 M^2	3 996 M^2	82 402 M^2	*
Total	779 832 M^2	55 564 M^2	82 402 M^2	215 514 M^2*

* Tribal Space listed for Hospitals and Health Centers includes all space at locations where direct medical services are provided under P.L. 93-638 contracts in non-IHS-owned buildings. IHS does not track individual tribal buildings. Staffing and operations costs for these facilities are funded from the Services appropriation.

STAFF FUNCTIONS

Four principal staff functions are funded at the Area and Service Unit levels through the Facilities Support subactivity.

- Facilities Engineering/Management

  Area and Service Unit facilities engineering/management personnel are responsible for ensuring that all IHS building systems are operated properly; facilities and grounds are maintained adequately; utilities are managed appropriately; environmental compliance requirements are met; and buildings are safe. The need for maintenance and improvement projects is determined at the Area level and identified in Area Facilities Engineering Program Plans. The national Maintenance and Improvement Project Priority system was discontinued in FY 1994 as a first step in implementing the IHS Strategic Plan for Facilities. In FY 1994 IHS used 410 Facilities Support-funded FTEs in the facilities program at the Area and Service Unit levels to maintain it's approximately 780 000 square meters (8.4 million square feet) of owned space. The IHS maintains, on average about 1 765 square meters (19,000 square feet) per permanent maintenance FTE.

- Clinical Engineering

The IHS has highly sophisticated medical equipment in its inventory. Skilled, specialized personnel are employed to maintain and service that equipment because the lives of patients depend on accurate calibration and safe operation. Clinical engineers and technicians perform this critically important function. Additional funding to repair biomedical equipment is obtained from Medicare/Medicaid and private insurance reimbursements. Larger IHS facilities have clinical engineering personnel on-site but most IHS and tribal facilities depend on Area-, District-, or service unit-based clinical engineers and technicians, who travel to several facility locations, to repair and maintain biomedical equipment. In FY 1993 IHS used 69 Facilities Support funded FTEs to support clinical engineering program functions. Additional permanent and temporary FTEs for this program are supported by third party collections and other program funds.

- Real Property Management

Area Real Property Management personnel provide technical and management assistance/support for realty activities associated with direct-leased, GSA-assigned, and IHS-owned (and to some degree tribally-owned) space, including facility acquisition and disposal, licensing/easement processing, use-permit issuance, and quarters management activities. The program also helps tribes and tribal organizations acquire, administer, and/or manage excess federally-owned and tribally-leased realty. In FY 1993, IHS used approximately 5 Facilities Support funded FTEs to support Real Property management activities at the Area and service unit levels.

- Facilities Planning and Construction

Some IHS Areas have facilities planning and construction monitoring components that assist in the planning and construction management for new and replacement health care facility and staff quarters projects. The need for new facilities is determined by applying the IHS Health Facilities Construction and Quarters Construction Priority System methodologies. Area staffs prepare initial proposals for new and replacement facilities and prepare Program Justification Documents, Program of Requirements documents, and Project Summary Documents for projects that successfully compete for positions on the IHS facilities and staff quarters priority lists. While construction is underway, Area facilities management staffs may be supplemented with construction management personnel to oversee Federal interests in the construction of new and replacement health care facilities and staff quarters. Funds to support approximately 10 Facilities Support funded FTEs will be used for this program during FY 1996.

OPERATIONS COSTS

- Utility Costs

  Some utilities costs were transferred to the Facilities Support account in FY 1992 when the Facilities Support subactivity was established; however, not all were included at that time. Energy cost data for FY 1995 indicates approximately $11,495,000 was paid for electricity, fuel oil, natural gas, and propane at IHS and reporting tribal facilities.

- Non-medical Building Operation Supplies and Equipment

  Some funds for non-medical building operation supplies and equipment were transferred to the Facilities Support subactivity when it was established in FY 1992; however, not all costs were identified at that time.

- Biomedical Equipment and Repair

  Some funds for biomedical equipment and repair were transferred to the Facilities Support subactivity in FY 1992; however, not all costs were identified at that time.

  During FY 1995, the clinical engineering program provided technical service and support for biomedical equipment having an inventory value of approximately $224,000,000 at IHS and tribally-contracted health care facilities. The program also administered over 300 service contracts for biomedical maintenance and repair, where IHS clinical engineering personnel were not available to perform this service.

- Leased Space

During FY 1995, the IHS continued to apply its Lease Priority System (LPS) methodology in order to plan/budget for IHS and tribal program space. The LPS is used to evaluate and rank requests for leases of new and expanded program space. By establishing specific criteria for evaluating Federal and tribal health program space requests, the LPS improved facilities leasing program management. The current LPS methodology was issued in June 1991 and first applied during the 4th quarter of FY 1991.

All lease costs are paid from Services appropriations.

	LEASED SPACE COSTS			
	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Decrease or Increase
Direct-Lease Program Level	$7,275,000	$7,979,000	$8,298,000	+$319,000
GSA-Assigned Program Level	9,058,000	10,036,000	10,783,000	+$747,000
Total Leased Program Level	$16,333,000	$18,015,000	$19,018,000	+$1,066,000

FY 1997 Budget Request for Space:

The FY 1997 budget request includes $10,783,000 to pay for GSA-assigned space and $8,298,000 to pay for direct-lease space. The FY 1997 budget request does not provide funds for lease inflation adjustments. Costs projected include payments for approximately 3 066 square meters (33,000 square feet) of new GSA-assigned program and other space necessary to relocate the Alaska Area office. Direct-lease cost projections are increased for inflation adjustments only; new leasing authority in P.L. 103-413 §105(l) directing IHS to sub-lease tribally owned and operated buildings, is unfunded. During FY 1995 IHS released 4 700 square meters (50,600 square feet) of office and administration space.

During FY 1995, Area and service unit facilities engineering and management programs operated and maintained approximately 835 000 square meters (9.0 million square feet) of owned and direct-leased health facility and staff quarters space.

Facilities and Environmental Health Support
Facilities Support

Funding levels for the last 5 fiscal years follow:

Year	Funding	FTEs	
1992	$33,041	504	
1993	$35,510	525	
1994	$38,215	494	
1995	$38,294	545	
1996	$38,595	544	Policy Level

Accomplishments

Facilities Engineering

During FY 1995, IHS Area and service unit facilities engineering and management programs operated more than 679 000 square meters (7.3 million square feet) of federally owned (A number of facilities are owned by IHS but operated by tribes under P.L. 93-638 self-determination) and direct-leased health care facility and staff quarters space.

Clinical Engineering

During FY 1995, the clinical engineering program provided technical service and support for biomedical equipment having an inventory value of approximately $224,000,000 at IHS and tribally-contracted health care facilities. The program also administered service contracts for biomedical equipment maintenance and repair for those health care facilities were clinical engineering personnel are not available on-site; and on a more limited basis for contracts on equipment requiring highly specialized training.

Real Property Management

During FY 1995, Real Property staffs in the IHS Areas managed realty activities for 292 leased locations, 66 GSA-assigned locations, and 234 owned installations. Real Property Program personnel also managed the Quarters Tracking Information System, which monitors assignment, rental rate, condition, and occupancy rate data for more than 2,000 IHS quarters units.

Facilities Planning and Construction

During FY 1995, 3 hospitals, 2 health centers. and 50 quarters were completed under the construction program and 7 other facilities are under construction Planning has completed PJDs for 1 hospital, 3 health centers and 2 quarters projects.

RATIONALE FOR BUDGET REQUEST

Total Request -- The request of $39,599,000 and 538 FTEs is an increase of $1,004,000 over and decrease of 6 FTEs below the FY 1996 Policy Level of $38,595,000 and 544 FTEs. The changes include the following:

Mandatories - Built-in Increases - $962,000

The request of $962,000 includes the increased cost of providing health services to IHS beneficiaries and other built-in-in cost increases associated with on-going operations. These funds will be shared with Self Governance, Title I, and Title III tribal programs as well as federal programs.

Phasing-In and Staffing and Operating Cost of New Facilities - $42,000 and 3 FTEs:

The request of $42,000 and 3 FTEs will include funding for the phasing-in and staffing and operating cost of newly constructed replacement facilities. The resources requested for Harlem Health, Montana, and White Earth Health Center, Minnesota, will permit operating of these facilities. These facilities will be staffed at approximately 85 percent of the identified requirements over the course of the next 4 fiscal years.

These additions will greatly increase access to health care in these isolated areas.

Adequate resources and staffing for new facilities also contribute to the recruitment and retention of medical staff and promote self-determination activities:

	Dollars	FTEs
Harlem, MT Health Center	25,000	2
White Earth, MN Health Center	17,000	1
Chief Gall, ND YTRC (non-add)	---	2 (non-add)

FTE Reduction - -11 FTEs:

The agency plans to provide the FTEs needed to staff newly constructed facilities by using unfunded FTEs below its position ceiling. These FTEs are available because the agency has aggressively pursued the National Performance Review objectives, and because the Director has begun to implement the recommendations of the Indian Health Design Team. This agency partnership with Indian people has provided a redesign strategy to help assure that the health needs of Indian Country are met.

Strategies which have been successful in reducing FTEs include use of personal services contracts, self-determination contracts with Indian tribes, and self-governance compacts. Because these strategies have proven to be extremely successful, the agency is well ahead of schedule for meeting FTE targets established by the National Performance Review. The agency has also started implementing Indian Health Design Team recommendations for streamlining the IHS. As a result, the agency has available unfunded FTEs to staff newly constructed facilities.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Environmental Health Support

	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Decrease or Increase
Budget Authority	$40,314,000	$40,814,000	$42,150,000	+$1,336,000
FTEs	575	569	556	-13

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

Purpose and Method of Operation

The Environmental Health Support subactivity funds costs for personnel who accomplish environmental health services, injury prevention activities, and Indian sanitation facilities construction activities, at the IHS Area, District, and service unit levels and operating costs associated with provision of those services and activities.

Most American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) people live in environments typified by severe climatic conditions, rough, often treacherous geography, extreme isolation, infestations of disease carrying insects and rodents, inadequate housing, unsanitary methods of sewage and garbage disposal, and unsafe water supplies. Such harsh environments, coupled with decades of economic deprivation and compounded by the lack of basic environmental essentials in many homes (such as running water and toilet facilities) historically have contributed significantly to the exceptionally high incidence of disease, injury, and early death among the AI/AN people.

Developing solutions to the many environmental concerns affecting AI/ANs requires knowledge and expertise possessed by a variety of professional and technical environmental health and allied health specialists. The Area, District, and Service Unit environmental health staffs include engineers, sanitarians, environmental health technicians, engineering aides, injury prevention specialists, and institutional environmental control officers.

PROGRAM EMPHASIS AREAS

- Injury Prevention

Injuries have a significant, adverse effect on AI/AN populations. Between 1989 and 1991, nearly 3,000 AI/ANs, residing in the IHS service area, died from unintentional injuries (motor vehicle crashes, home fires, drownings, etc.), suicide, and homicide, averaging nearly 1,000 such deaths per year. Based upon an annual average of 43,000 years of productive life lost (persons dying before age 65, see Figure F-3), approximately 129,000 person years of life were lost in that 3 year period.

On average, AI/ANs are dying at a rate 2.6 times the All U.S. rate for injuries. Upon closer examination, some Areas (Navajo, Tucson, and Alaska) were found to have rates 4.1 to 4.7 times the All U.S. rate. The IHS estimates conservatively that $100,000,000 is spent each year on transportation and acute care of injured Indian people; however, costly, critically needed reconstructive surgeries, prosthetic devices, and rehabilitation services often cannot be provided. Frequently overlooked is the effect that injuries have on the injured person's family. Severe, disabling injuries often affect the financial and social fabric of the family and the community, causing a "burden" unparalleled by many other health problems.

For many years the IHS has been aware of the significant drain on its limited health care resources that is caused by stabilizing, transporting, treating, and rehabilitating injury victims. In 1981, an Injury Prevention Program was initiated within the environmental health activity. Early efforts by Area, District, and service unit personnel at improved surveillance and targeted intervention were so encouraging that a formal injury prevention training program was established. During FY 1995, the eighth class successfully completed a nationally recognized injury prevention fellowship curriculum developed and supported by the IHS environmental health program.

One of the most important advancements in the field of injury prevention was dispelling the myth that accidents or accidental occurrences are responsible for most, if not all, injuries. In fact, today it is known that injuries are predictable occurrences that can be successfully prevented with properly targeted interventions. There is mounting quantitative evidence that community-based prevention programs, patterned on the public health model, can reduce the incidence of severe injuries requiring hospitalization.

For instance, when Centers for Disease Control and Prevention personnel evaluated the effect of the Navajo Nation's newly enacted motor vehicle safety belt law, they found that, during the past 3-years, the number of severe injuries attributable to motor vehicle crashes was reduced by 28 percent. This reduction represents estimated savings to the Federal Government of more than $2,000,000 in direct care expenditures alone. A recent IHS analysis of deaths among Alaska Natives in the Yukon River delta region indicated achievement of a reduction exceeding 30 percent. The reduction is attributed to a 5-year drowning prevention education effort sponsored by the Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation's Injury Prevention Program.

The IHS 5-year Injury Prevention Plan "Immunizing Against the Injury Epidemic" calls for collaboration among IHS, tribes, and other Federal, State, and local agencies in efforts to reduce the incidence of severe injuries. These efforts include placing special emphasis on primary prevention, developing programs on sound epidemiological bases, and funding community-based prevention projects. The IHS has developed formal injury prevention networking arrangements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and many states, in order to collaborate more effectively with tribes in co-sponsoring injury prevention projects.

Also, during the past 7 years, IHS has developed injury prevention training programs specifically for the community-based practitioner. To support tribal capacity building, IHS provides technical training in the area of community injury prevention to approximately 60 tribal health personnel annually through the Injury Prevention Practitioners Level I course. The $5,000,000 included in the President's budget for Fiscal Year 1997 will enable the IHS to fund up to 250 targeted prevention projects which tribes are currently prepared to develop and implement. In order to ensure the optimum use of project funds, the Agency has established a policy which states that projects will be competitively awarded to American Indian and Alaska Native communities. Project awards are based on the potential for significant impact upon identified community injury problems, as determined by sound epidemiological data and the availability of proven intervention strategies.

Support for the IHS Injury Prevention Program is found in the Indian Health Amendments of 1992, Public Law 102-573, and in "The Year 2000 Objectives for the Nation". Three of these objectives target reductions in unintentional injuries, motor vehicle crash injuries, and alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes.

- Institutional Environmental Health

Institutional Environmental Health (IEH) specialists, where available on IHS staffs, work with managers of health care, educational, child care, and correctional facilities. Such institutions have diverse clientele but share many common problems (such as risks and hazards of new technologies). Emerging disease risks and hazards, stricter regulatory requirements, and other factors make institutional environmental problems ever more complex and challenging.

The IEH specialists are trained to anticipate, recognize, and evaluate potential hazards and recommend control procedures. Periodic, formal evaluations of institutions serving AI/AN populations are performed in order to assess environmental conditions, identify those that may cause adverse health effects, and make recommendations to prevent or minimize harm. Among operational areas of interest to IEH specialists are: infection control, industrial hygiene, radiation protection, safety management, and general environmental health conditions.

Assistance is provided to institution managers/operators in developing appropriate programs for protecting clients and employees, and in complying with legislation and executive orders regarding environmental health issues. Advice is also offered regarding compliance with accreditation and/or certification standards. Maintaining accreditation ensures that IHS continues to have access to third-party funding.

- Sanitation Facilities Construction

Concurrent with the provision of technical and consultative environmental health services, Area, district, and service unit environmental health personnel provide technical services required to construct critically needed sanitation facilities for AI/ANs.

Considering the diverse climatic and geologic conditions and varied cultural values, much predesign engineering work is required, in consultation with the tribes, to identify economical and technically feasible projects. Once a sanitation facility is built, the Indian family and/or community for which it was constructed assumes operation and maintenance responsibilities including payment of associated costs. Therefore, a primary responsibility of IHS Area, District, and service unit environmental health personnel is to provide technical assistance and guidance to Indian families and communities regarding the operation and maintenance of essential water supply and sewage disposal facilities.

Where appropriate, IHS engineers, sanitarians, and technicians help the tribes and communities create operation and maintenance organizations and establish ordinances and user fee schedules so that operation and maintenance expenses will be borne fairly by all system users. The availability of technical assistance from IHS has contributed significantly to the ability of small communities and rural families to keep their facilities in working condition. Sustained attention to proper operation and maintenance of these facilities, by tribes, communities, and individual homeowners, is an important contribution to continued strengthening of community infrastructure for AI/ANs. In addition, it is necessary to protect the enormous preventive health investment made by the Federal Government on behalf of AI/ANs.

TRIBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

The IHS Area, District, and service unit environmental health personnel also train tribal employees to provide environmental health services, under contract with IHS, wherever a tribe desires, provided that funds are available and other considerations make such arrangement practicable. During FY 1995, 52 contracts were awarded to Indian tribes, consortiums, and native groups to perform one or more types of environmental health services on their reservations or in their communities.

As a result of training provided by IHS, tribal environmental health personnel are better prepared to provide higher levels of service to the Indian people and to support the provision of direct patient care services. For example, some tribes have chosen to contract for the provision of the full range of environmental health services, as typically provided by the IHS direct delivery program.

The tribes have been an integral part of the sanitation facilities program for years. In recent years they have administered more than $38,000,000 for the provision of sanitation facilities to AI/AN homes and communities. A Navajo tribal enterprise, the Navajo Engineering and Construction Authority, exemplifies this successful effort. It constructs virtually all sanitation facilities provided by IHS on the Navajo Indian Reservation and employs approximately 350 Navajos on IHS projects and construction projects funded from other sources.

Area, District, and service unit environmental health personnel work with tribes/tribal organizations to encourage maximum participation in planning health services delivery programs. Also, they provide technical assistance to the tribal officials who carry out administrative/management responsibilities associated with operation of federally supported programs. Their support of self-determination for tribal organizations will continue. However, the extent to which there is participation in the self-determination process depends on and is determined by the initiative of individual tribes/tribal organizations.

Funding levels for the last 4 fiscal years follow:

Year	Funding	FTEs	
1993	$36,320,000	575	
1994	$39,065,000	563	
1995	$40,314,000	575	
1996	$40,814,000	569	Policy Level

During FY 1995, environmental health personnel performed activities, with appropriated and contributed funds, on more than 2,380 projects to provide sanitation facilities to Indian homes and communities under authority of P.L. 86-121 (Indian Sanitation Facilities Act). The IHS received appropriated funding, in FY 1993, for 326 of those projects.

Projects initiated in FY 1994, including those with multi-agency and tribal contributions, will provide sanitation facilities to 2,074 Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) sponsored Indian housing units; 426 Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) sponsored units; 3,987 new and renovated units provided by individuals, tribes, and other entities; and 1,759 existing homes.

Accomplishments

Environmental health activities conducted by IHS and tribal contractors achieved the following results:

1. The age-adjusted injury death rate for AI/ANs continued its downward trend, from 241.7 deaths per 100,000 in 1972-74 to 117.6 per 100,000 in 1990-1992.

2. The age-adjusted gastrointestinal disease death rate for AI/ANs has declined steadily in concert with the provision of sanitation facilities. This rate, which was 4.3 times the U.S. All Races rate in 1955, and 2.7 times the U.S. rate in 1972-74, was reduced to 1.1 times the U.S. All Races rate by 1992. Life expectancy has increased significantly, largely because a decrease in infant mortality rates has been achieved, the latter at least partly because environmental conditions were improved.

RATIONALE FOR BUDGET REQUEST

TOTAL REQUEST -- The request of $42,150,000 and 556 FTEs is an increase of $1,336,000 over the FY 1996 Policy Level of $40,814,000 and a decrease of 13 FTEs below the FY 1996 Policy Level of 569 FTEs. The changes to the Policy Level include the following:

Mandatories - Built-in Increases - $1,336,000

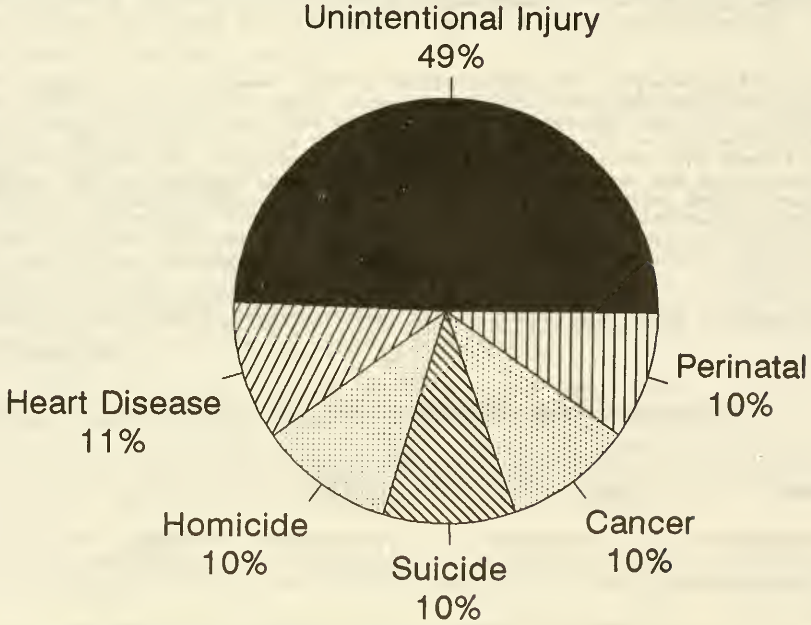
The request of $1,336,000 includes the increased cost of providing health services to IHS beneficiaries and other built-in-in cost increases associated with on-going operations. This money will be shared with Self Governance, Title I and Title III programs as well as the Federal programs.

FTE Reduction - -13 FTEs:

The agency plans to provide the FTEs needed to staff newly constructed facilities by using unfunded FTEs below its position ceiling. These FTEs are available because the agency has aggressively pursued the National Performance Review objectives, and because the Director has begun to implement the recommendations of the Indian Health Design Team. This agency partnership with Indian people has provided a redesign strategy to help assure that the health needs of Indian Country are met.

Strategies which have been successful in reducing FTEs include use of personal services contracts, self-determination contracts with Indian tribes, and self-governance compacts. Because these strategies have proven to be extremely successful, the agency is well ahead of schedule for meeting FTE targets established by the National Performance Review. The agency has also started implementing Indian Health Design Team recommendations for streamlining the IHS. As a result, the agency has available unfunded FTEs to staff newly constructed facilities.

Leading Causes of YPLL Before Age 65
American Indians/Alaska Natives, 1990-1992



Source: NCHS Underlying Causes of Death file

Office of Environmental Health and Engineering Support

	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Decrease or Increase
Budget Authority	$9,872,000	$10,572,000	$10,922,000	+$350,000
FTEs	128	127	125	-2

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

Purpose and Method of Operation

The Office of Environmental Health and Engineering (OEHE) Support subactivity funds personnel and operating costs for Headquarters and two field offices of Engineering Services (ES).

Headquarters and ES personnel have management responsibility for IHS facilities and environmental health programs, provide direct technical services and support to Area personnel and perform critical management functions. Headquarters OEHE management activities include national policy development and implementation; budget formulation; project review and approval; congressional report preparation; quality assurance (internal control reviews, Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act activities, and other oversight); technical assistance (consultation and training); long-range planning; meetings (with Members of Congress and their representatives, with tribes, and with other Federal agencies); and recruitment and retention. Typical of OEHE direct support functions are those performed by OEHE personnel who serve as project officers for health facilities construction projects. They review and/or write technical justification documents, participate in design reviews and site surveys, conduct onsite inspections, and monitor project funding status.

OEHE Headquarters and ES funded positions are in Rockville, Dallas, Seattle, and Albuquerque. Headquarters OEHE personnel include engineers, sanitarians, health facilities planners, real property managers, and support personnel. Field office of Engineering Services staff provide architectural, engineering, construction services, contracting services, and real property services to the IHS health care facilities program. They provide direct services and support to Headquarters and Area personnel in preparing project justifications, construction cost estimates, and project designs; contracting for design and construction of new health care facilities and existing facility improvements; conducting construction inspections and facility inspections; leasing space for IHS program operations; and providing management support. Funded positions in two field locations include engineers, architects, leasing and contracting specialists, and support personnel.

Funding levels for the last 4 fiscal years follow:

Year	Funding	FTEs
1993	$ 9,837,000	136
1994	$10,073,000	145
1995	$9,872,000	128
1996	$10,572,000	127 Policy Level

Accomplishments

During FY 1995, OEHE Headquarters and ES staff completed approximately 150 reports, surveys, and studies; awarded 182 major design/construction contracts not including modifications to add a construction phase to a design contract; processed 65 IHS and GSA leases; completed 14 program and internal control reviews; answered more than 250 items of controlled correspondence; and ended the year managing 264 active health care facilities design/construction projects costing over $408,627,193.

A report to Congress on Indian sanitation facilities construction needs was prepared; 38 sanitation facilities construction; 11 IHS and tribal health program employees completed the nationally recognized injury prevention fellowship curriculum; and comprehensive environmental health program reviews were conducted in 4 IHS Areas. The IHS diagnostic x-ray protection program continued to collect,process, and report radiation hazard information. A major feature entails collecting of patient entrance skin exposure information which is critical to ensuring that patients do not receive excessive doses of ionizing radiation. Collection of this data is a JCAHO requirement at accredited facilities.

In suppport of the Indian Health Facilities Program, 38 training courses were offered IHS and tribal environmental health and engineering personnel. A total of 790 students were trained, 263 of these were tribal employees, and a total of 1,168 continuing education units were awarded to students successfully completing their course of study.

The IHS facilities planning, construction, operation, maintenance, and renovation programs are very broad in scope, size, and complexity. In addition, there are nearly 2,042 active Indian Sanitation Facilities

Construction projects. Also, ES manages nearly 200 small health facilities maintenance/improvement projects as part of the recurring activity supported with M&I funds. The effective management support provided to these programs by Headquarters and ES personnel facilitates achievement of their extensive, varying missions and represents a major IHS accomplishment.

RATIONALE FOR BUDGET REQUEST

TOTAL REQUEST -- The request of $10,922,000 and 125 FTEs is an increase of $350,000 over the FY 1996 Policy Level of $10,572,000 and a decrease of 2 FTEs below the FY 1996 Policy Level of 127 FTEs. The increase to the FY 1996 Policy Level includes the following:

Mandatories - Built-in Increases - $350,000

The request of $350,000 includes the increased cost of providing health services to IHS beneficiaries and other built-in-in cost increases associated with on-going operations. This money will be shared with self-governance, Title I, and Title III programs as well as the Federal programs.

FTE Reduction - -2 FTEs:

The agency plans to provide the FTEs needed to staff newly constructed facilities by using unfunded FTEs below its position ceiling. These FTEs are available because the agency has aggressively pursued the National Performance Review objectives, and because the Director has begun to implement the recommendations of the Indian Health Design Team. This agency partnership with Indian people has provided a redesign strategy to help assure that the health needs of Indian Country are met.

Strategies which have been successful in reducing FTEs include use of personal services contracts, self-determination contracts with Indian tribes, and self-governance compacts. Because these strategies have proven to be extremely successful, the agency is well ahead of schedule for meeting FTE targets established by the National Performance Review. The agency has also started implementing Indian Health Design Team recommendations for streamlining the IHS. As a result, the agency has available unfunded FTEs to staff newly constructed facilities.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Equipment

	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Decrease or Increase
Budget Authority	$12,975,000	$12,975,000	$12,975,000	---

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

Purpose and Method of Operation

The IHS manages approximately $224,000,000 in laboratory, x-ray, and biomedical equipment. Accurate diagnoses and effective therapeutic procedures depend on using safe and effective equipment to assure best possible health outcomes. The average life expectancy for the current medical equipment inventory is approximately 6 years depending on the intensity of use, maintenance, and technical advances.

Approximately 16 percent per year should be replaced (assuming a average 6 year replacement cycle). The equipment program replaces aging, outdated equipment and provides current necessary technology in order to provide safe health care and maintain accepted standards. Approximately $3,000,000 will be used specifically to purchase equipment for new and replacement clinics built by tribes using non-IHS funding sources.

Funding levels for the last 4 fiscal years follow:

Year	Funding	FTEs
1993	*	--
1994	*	--
1995	$12,975,000	--
1996	$12,975,000	-- Policy Level

*Funded in Services Appropriation at $10,000,000 per year.

RATIONALE FOR BUDGET REQUEST

TOTAL REQUEST -- The FY 1997 request of $12,975,000 proposes the same level of funding as the FY 1996 Policy Level of $12,975,000.

Contract Support Costs

	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Decrease or Increase
Budget Authority	$482,000	$482,000	$482,000	---

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

Purpose and Method of Operation

Section 106(a)(2) of P.L. 93-638, as amended, authorizes the Secretary to fund costs of tribal contracts in addition to what the Secretary would have otherwise provided for the direct operation of the program. These costs are referred to as contract support costs. The IHS continues to work with tribal representatives to develop procedures to identify the need for contract support costs and policies to guide the allocation of funds made available for this purpose. Contractors report their need for these costs on an annual basis. Section 106 of P.L. 93-638 requires a report to the Congress on implementation of the Act, including detailed information on direct and indirect costs of tribal contractors. In addition, two semi-annual reports are due to the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Committee, also reflecting the amount required to fund the need for contract support costs. Each of these reports have been submitted through the Department of Health and Human Services to be forwarded to the Congress.

Contract support costs are costs which the Secretary either does not incur, or are provided from resources other than those under contract. The largest component of contract support costs is indirect contract support costs (approximately 80 percent). Some directly charged costs are also provided as contract support costs, and primarily consist of start-up costs such as equipment. Negotiation of indirect costs need for tribal contractors is performed between the contractor and the Inspector General of the Cognizant Agency. The types of costs included in these indirect cost pools include the reasonable costs of tribal governing bodies, management and planning costs, financial management, property management, procurement management, the costs of data processing, office support, building rent, utilities, program specific insurance, legal services, and single-agency audits.

Funding levels for the last 5 fiscal years follow:

Year	Funding	FTEs	
1992	$408,000	--	
1993	$454,000	--	
1994	$477,000	--	
1995	$482,000	--	
1996	$482,000	--	Policy Level

At the end of 1992, a total of 430 contracts in the amount of $460,000,000 was awarded to tribes and tribal organizations. This represents approximately 35 percent of the IHS budget. Of the amount under Self-Determination contracts, most of the programs (over 50 percent) are Hospital and Clinic operations. In addition, 40 percent of the amount under Self-Determination contracts are alcoholism programs, Community Health Representative programs, and Contract Health Services. The facilities share supports 52 contracts which provide a variety of environmental health services.

IHS anticipates receiving an increased number of requests for contract support costs in subsequent years. This is due in part to an increasing number of requests for new and expanded contracts, and also for additional costs of operations as complexity of programs and requirements for fiscal accountability increases.

RATIONALE FOR BUDGET REQUEST

TOTAL REQUEST -- The FY 1997 request of $482,000 proposes the same level of funding as the FY 1996 Policy Level.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

Supplemental Information
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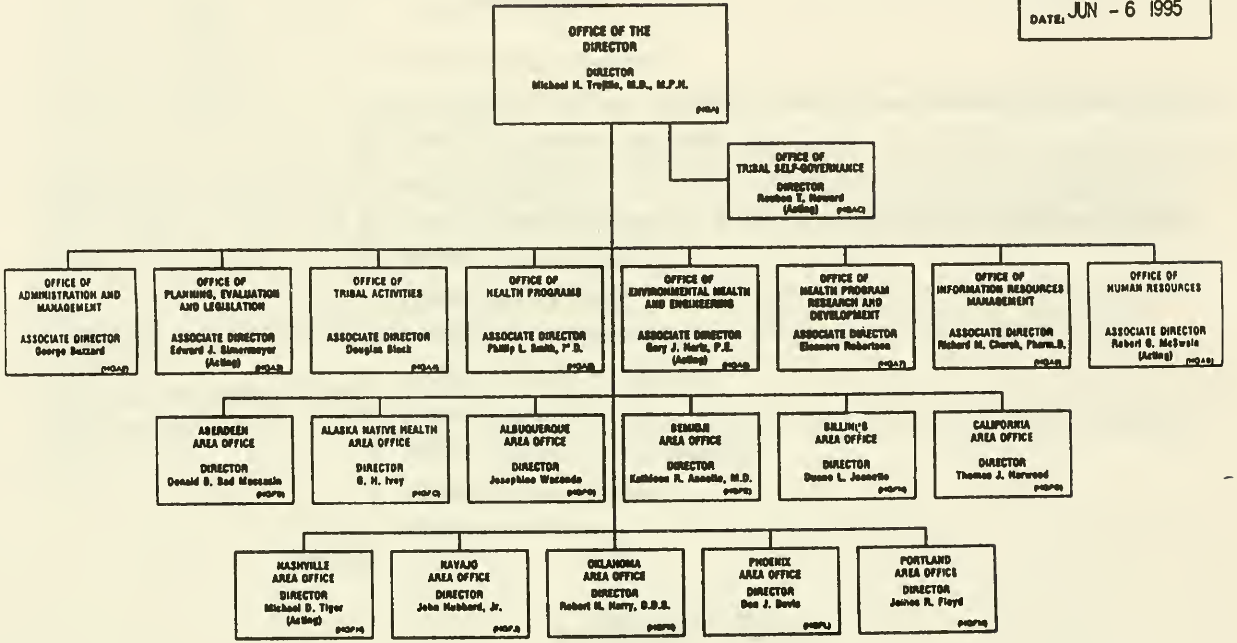
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
Indian Health Service

APPROVED:
DATE: JUN - 6 1995



Indian Health Service

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

Indian Health Services

For expenses necessary to carry out the Act of August 5, 1954 (68 stat. 674), the Indian Self-Determination Act, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, and titles II and III of the Public Health Service Act with respect to the Indian Health Service, [$1,816,350,000] $1,898,949,000, together with payments received during the fiscal year pursuant to 42 U.S.C. [300aaa-2] *238(b)* 1/ for services furnished by the Indian Health Service: *Provided*, That funds made available to tribes and tribal organizations through contracts, grant agreements, or any other agreements or compacts authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 [88 Stat. 2203;] 2/ 25 U.S.C. 450, shall be deemed to be obligated at the time of the grant or contract award and thereafter shall remain available to the tribe or tribal organization without fiscal year limitation: *Provided further*, That $12,000,000 shall remain available until expended, for the Indian Catastrophic Health Emergency Fund: *Provided further*, That [$372,704,000] $357,533,000 for contract medical care shall remain available for obligation until September 30, [1997] 1998: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided, not less than [$12,143,000] $11,789,100 shall be used to carry out the loan repayment program under section 108 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act: *Provided further*, That funds provided in this Act may be used for one-year contracts, and grants which are to be performed in two fiscal years, so long as the total obligation is recorded in the year for which the funds are appropriated: *Provided further*, That the amounts collected by the Secretary of Health and Human services under the authority of title

IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act shall be available for two fiscal years after the Fiscal year in which they were collected, for the purpose of achieving compliance with the applicable conditions and requirements of titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act (exclusive of planning, design, or construction of new facilities): *Provided further*, That from the funds provided under this heading, not otherwise earmarked, amounts may be made available for the Indian Self-Determination Fund, for the transitional costs of initial or expanded tribal contracts, *compacts*, 3/ grants, or cooperative agreements with the Indian Health Service under the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination Act, of which $7,500,000 shall remain available until expended: 4/ *Provided further*, That funding contained herein, and in any earlier appropriations Acts for scholarship programs under the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1613) shall remain available for obligation until September 30, [1997] *1998*: *Provided further*, That amounts received by tribes and tribal organizations under title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, as amended, shall be reported and accounted for and available to the receiving tribes and tribal organizations until expended.

Indian Health Facilities

For construction, repair, maintenance, improvement, and equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisition of sites, purchase and erection of modular buildings, and purchase[s] of trailers; and for provision of domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2004a), the Indian Self-Determination Act and the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, and for expenses necessary to carry out [the Act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674), the Indian Self-Determination Act, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act,] *such Acts* 5/ and titles *II* and III of the Public Health Service Act with respect to environmental health and facilities support activities of the Indian Health Service, [$242,672,000], $275,251,000 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated for the planning, design, construction or renovation of health facilities for the benefit of an Indian tribe or tribes may be used to purchase land for sites to construct, improve, or enlarge health or related facilities.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

Appropriations in this act so the Indian Health Service shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 but at rates not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the maximum rate payable for senior-level positions under 5 U.S.C. 5376; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of medical equipment; purchase of reprints; purchase, renovation and erection of modular buildings and renovation of existing facilities; payments for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and for uniforms or allowances therefore as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901-5902; and for expenses of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or management of those functions or activities: *Provided*, That in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, non-Indian patients may be extended health care at all tribally administered or Indian Health Service facilities, subject to charges, and the proceeds along with funds recovered under the Federal Medical Care Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 2651-53) shall be credited to the account of the facility providing the service and shall be available without fiscal year limitation: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other law or regulation, funds transferred from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to the Indian Health Service shall be administered under Public Law 86-121 (the Indian Sanitation Facilities Act) and Public Law 93-638, as amended: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated to the Indian Health Service in this Act, except those used for administrative and program direction purposes, shall not be subject to limitations directed at curtailing Federal travel and transportation: *Provided further*, That the Indian Health Service shall neither bill nor charge those Indians who may have the economic means to pay unless and until such time as Congress has agreed upon a specific policy to do so and has directed the Indian Health Service to implement such a policy: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds previously or herein made available to a tribe or tribal organization through a contract, grant or agreement authorized by Title I [of] *or Title III of* the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 [88 Stat. 2203;] 6/ (25 U.S.C. 450), may be deobligated and reobligated to a [self-governance funding] *self-determination contract* [agreement] under *Title I, or self governance agreement under* 7/ Title III of [the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975] *such* Act and thereafter shall remain available to the tribe or tribal organization without fiscal year limitation: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the Indian Health Service in this Act shall be used to implement the final rule published in the Federal Register on September 16, 1987, by the Department of Health and Human Services, relating to eligibility for the health care services of the Indian Health Service until the Indian Health Service has submitted a budget request [reflecting the increased costs associated with the proposed final rule, and such request] *for such costs that* has been included in an appropriations Act and enacted into law: 8/ *Provided further*, That funds made available in this Act are to be apportioned to the Indian Health Service as appropriated in this Act, and accounted for in the appropriation structure set forth in this Act: *Provided further*, That the appropriation structure for the Indian Health Service may not be altered without advance notice to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Explanation of Language Changes

1/ Corrects citation for U.S. Code.

2/ Removes unnecessary second citation.

3/ Authorizing Self-Governance Tribes to participate in the Indian Self Determination Fund.

4/ Allows more than $7,500,000 to be used for the Indian Self-Determination Fund but retains the earlier limitation stating that no more than $7,500,000 can be carried into subsequent fiscal years.

5/ Removes unnecessary second mention of the authorization statutes.

6/ Removes unnecessary second citation.

7/ This revision will allow Title I to consolidate funds from various accounts into one single contract. It also provides IHS with the ability to reprogram funds from Title I to Title III, or Title III to Title I as needed.

8/ Removes unnecessary language.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE
Indian Health Service Appropriation

Amounts Available for Obligations

FILE: O:\SS\DRM\BFPB\FY97\FAC-OBLI (File B) 14-Mar-96

	FY 1995 Appropriation	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate
Appropriation (Services)................	$1,707,092,000	$1,747,842,000	$1,898,949,000
Receipts and Reimbursements from:			
"Federal Funds"....................	34,000,000	34,000,000	35,000,000
"Non-Federal Sources"..............	175,000,000	176,000,000	186,000,000
Subtotal..........................	$209,000,000	$210,000,000	$221,000,000
Recovery of Prior Year Obligations......	0	0	0
Unoblig. Balance Start of Year..........	59,000,000	55,000,000	55,000,000
Unoblig. Balance End of Year............	55,000,000	55,000,000	55,000,000
Unoblig. Balance Lapsing................	0	0	0
Total Amount Available for Obligation......................	$2,030,092,000	$2,067,842,000	$2,229,949,000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE
Indian Health Facilities
Amounts Available for Obligations

FILE: O:\SS\DRM\BFPB\FY97\Fac-OBLI (File B) March 11, 1996

	FY 1995 Appropriation	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate
Appropriation	$252,982,000	$238,958,000	$275,251,000
Unobligated balance, start of year............................	144,963,000	34,934,000	0
Unobligated balance, end of year..	34,934,000		
Recoveries of prior years obligation.............	0	0	0
Subtotal, adjusted unobligated balance, start of year.........	$144,963,000	$34,934,000	$0
Unobligated balance, end of year...................	(34,934,000)	0	0
Total obligations...........	$363,011,000	$273,892,000	$275,251,000

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR including an incremental policy adjustment.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

Health Services

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

1996 Policy/appropriation	$1,760,842,000
Total estimated budget authority . . .	$1,760,842,000
(Obligations)	($1,760,842,000)
1997 Estimate	$1,898,949,000
(Obligations)	($1,898,949,000)
Net Change	+$138,107,000
(Obligations)	(+$138,107,000)

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
INCREASES:	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
A. Built-In:				
1. Annualization of FY 1996 Pay Raise	--	N/A	--	$3,254,000
2. FY 1997 Pay Raise at 3.0% (9 months) . . .	--	N/A	--	20,236,000
3. Within Grade Increase	--	N/A	--	7,161,000
4. Increased Cost of Trvl. & Trans. of Things	--	N/A	--	86,000
5. Increased cost of Printing	--	N/A	--	6,000
6. Increased Cost of Rents, Comm., & Utilities	--	N/A	--	26,000
7. Increased Cost of Health Care Provided Under Contracts & Grants	--	N/A	--	5,738,000
8. Increased Cost of Supplies	--	N/A	--	203,000
9. Increased Cost of Medical & Other Equipment	--	N/A	--	54,000
10. Increased Cost of Grants	--	N/A	--	877,000
11. Indian Self-Determination Fund	--	N/A	--	12,000,000
Subtotal Built-In	--	N/A	--	+$49,641,000

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
B. Phasing In of Staff/Operating Cost of New Fac:				
Kotzebue, AK Hospital	--	N/A	21	$2,283,000
Shiprock, NM Hospital	--	N/A	72	4,005,000
Anchorage, AK Hospital	--	N/A	237	18,259,000
Hays, MT Health Center	--	N/A	28	1,816,000
Subtotal Staffing	--	N/A	+358	+$26,363,000
C. Staffing/Operating Cost of New Facilities:				
Harlem, MT Hospital	--	N/A	2	$26,000
White Earth, MN Health Center	--	N/A	19	277,000
Chief Gall, ND Youth Trmt Ctr (NON-ADD)	--	N/A	(22)	(1,554,000)
Subtotal Staffing	--	N/A	+21	+$303,000
D. Program:				
Information System Initiative.	--	N/A	--	$1,500,000
Hlth Initia. for Population with Special Needs	--	N/A	--	13,300,000
Scholarship	--	N/A	--	2,000,000
CSC Shortfall	--	N/A	--	32,500,000
CHS New Tribes	--	N/A	--	3,500,000
Urban Health	--	N/A	--	3,000,000
Restructuring	--	N/A	--	6,000,000
Subtotal Program	--	N/A	--	+$61,800,000
E. Redirection Of FTEs:				
Transfer to Alcohol from H&HC	--	N/A	17	---
Subtotal Redirection of FTEs	--	N/A	+17	---
TOTAL INCREASES	--	N/A	+396	+$138,107,000

DECREASES:	FY 1996 Base FTEs	FY 1996 Base BA	Change from Base FTEs	Change from Base BA
A. Reduction of FTEs:				
Restructuring	--	N/A	356	---
Reassigned from H&HC for Chief Gall	--	N/A	19	---
Subtotal Reduction of FTEs	--	N/A	-375	---
TOTAL DECREASES	--	N/A	-375	---
NET CHANGE	--	N/A	+21	+$138,107,000

1.Clinical Services

1996 Policy/appropriation	$1,417,641,000
Total estimated budget authority	$1,417,641,000
(Obligations)	($1,417,641,000)
1997 Estimate	$1,497,114,000
(Obligations)	($1,497,114,000)
Net Change	+$79,473,000
(Obligations)	(+$79,473,000)

INCREASES:	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
A. Built-In:				
1. Annualization of FY 1996 Pay Raise	--	N/A	--	$2,873,000
2. FY 1997 Pay Raise at 3.0% 9 months)	--	N/A	--	18,040,000
3. Within Grade Increase	--	N/A	--	6,324,000
4. Increased Cost of Trvl. & Trans. of Things . .	--	N/A	--	58,000
5. Increased cost of Printing	--	N/A	--	24,000
6. Increased Cost of Rents, Comm., & Utilities .	--	N/A	--	3,000
7. Increased Cost of Health Care Provided Under Contracts & Grants	--	N/A	--	2,359,000
8. Increased Cost of Supplies	--	N/A	--	183,000
9. Increased Cost of Medical & Other Equipment .	--	N/A	--	41,000
10. Increased Cost of Grants	--	N/A	--	130,000
Subtotal, Built-In	--	N/A	--	+$30,035,000

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
	FTES	BA	FTEs	BA
B. Phasing In Staff/Operating Cost of New Fac:				
Kotzebue, AK Hospital	--	N/A	21	$2,163,000
Shiprock, NM Hospital	--	N/A	72	4,005,000
Anchorage, AK Hospital	--	N/A	224	17,283,000
Hays, MT Health Center	--	N/A	24	1,518,000
Subtotal, Staffing	--	N/A	+341	+$24,969,000
C. Staffing/Operating Cost of New Facilities:				
Harlem, MT Hospital	--	N/A	1	$12,000
White Earth, MN Health Center	--	N/A	10	157,000
Ghief Gall, ND Youth Trmt Ctr (NON-ADD)	--	N/A	(22)	(1,554,000)
Subtotal, Staffing	--	N/A	+11	+$169,000
D. Program:				
Information System Initiative	--	N/A	--	1,500,000
Hlth Initia. For Population with Special Needs	--	N/A	--	13,300,000
CHS New Tribes	--	N/A	--	3,500,000
Restructuring	--	N/A	--	6,000,000
Subtotal, Program	--	N/A	--	+$24,300,000
E. Redirection of FTEs:				
Transfer to Self Governance from H&HC	--	N/A	17	--
Subtotal, Redirection of FTEs	--	N/A	+17	--
TOTAL INCREASES	--	N/A	+369	+$79,473,000

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
DECREASES:				
A. Reduction of FTEs:				
Restructuring	--	N/A	287	---
Reassigned from H&HC for Self Governance	--	N/A	3	---
Reassigned from H&HC for Chief Gall	--	N/A	19	---
Subtotal Reduction of FTEs	--	N/A	-309	---
TOTAL DECREASES	--	N/A	-309	---
NET CHANGE	--	N/A	+60	+$79,473,000

Hospitals and Health Clinics Program

1996 Policy/appropriation	$863,635,000
Total estimated budget authority . . .	$863,635,000
(Obligations)	($863,635,000)
1997 Estimate	$930,542,000
(Obligations)	($930,542,000)
Net Change	+$66,907,000
(Obligations)	(+$66,907,000)

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
INCREASES:				
A. Built-In:				
1. Annualization of FY 1996 Pay Raise	--	N/A	--	$2,458,000
2. FY 1997 Pay Raise at 3.0% (9 months)	--	N/A	--	15,479,000
3. Within Grade Increase	--	N/A	--	5,394,000
4. Increased Cost of Trvl. & Trans. of Things .	--	$20,0188,000	--	13,000
5. Increased Cost of Printing	--	1,849,000	--	23,000
6. Increased Cost of Rents, Comm., & Utilities	--	34,903,000	--	3,000
7. Increased Cost of Health Care Provided Under Contracts or Grants	--	209,608,000	--	335,000
8. Increased Cost of Supplies	--	83,744,000	--	93,000
9. Increased Cost of Medical & Other Equipment	--	10,560,000	--	18,000
10. Increased Cost of Grants	--	77,952,000	--	7,000
Subtotal Built-In	--	N/A	--	+$23,823,000

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
B. Phasing-In Staff/Operating Cost of New Fac:				
Anchorage, AK Hospital	--	N/A	201	15,511,000
Hays, MT Health Center	--	N/A	19	1,214,000
Kotzebue, AK Hospital	--	N/A	16	1,763,000
Shiprock, NM Hospital	--	N/A	67	$3,689,000
Total Staffing	--	N/A	+303	+$22,177,000
C. Staffing/Operating Cost of New Facilities:				
Harlem, MT Hospital	--	N/A	1	12,000
White Earth, MN Health Center	--	N/A	6	95,000
Ghief Gall, ND Youth Trmt Ctr (NON-ADD)	--	N/A	(5)	(246,000)
Subtotal, Staffing	--	N/A	+7	+$107,000
D. Program:				
Information Systems Initiatives	--	N/A	--	$1,500,000
Health Initia. For Population with Specail Needs	--	N/A	--	13,300,000
Restructuring	--	N/A	--	6,000,000
Subtotal, Program	--	N/A	--	+$20,800,000
TOTAL INCREASES	--	N/A	+310	+$66,907,000

DECREASES:	FY 1996 Base FTEs	FY 1996 Base BA	Change from Base FTEs	Change from Base BA
A. Reduction Of FTEs:				
Restructuring	--	N/A	270	---
Reassigned from H&HC for Self Governance . . .	--	N/A	3	---
Reassigned from H&HC for Chief Gall	--	N/A	19	---
Subtotal Reduction of FTEs	--	N/A	-292	---
TOTAL DECREASES	--	N/A	-292	--
NET CHANGE	--	N/A	+18	+$66,907,000

Dental Services

1996 Policy/appropriation	$59,680,000
Total estimated budget authority	$59,680,000
(Obligations)	($59,680,000)
1997 Estimate	$64,238,000
(Obligations)	($64,238,000)
Net Change	+$4,558,000
(Obligations)	(+$4,558,000)

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
INCREASES:				
A. Built-In:				
1. Annualization of FY 1996 Pay Raise	--	N/A	--	$233,000
2. FY 1997 Pay Raise at 3.0% (9 months)	--	N/A	--	1,460,000
3. Within Grade Promotions	--	N/A	--	519,000
4. Increased Cost of Trvl. & Trans of Things	--	$1,998,000	--	14,000
5. Increased Cost of Health Care Provided Under Contracts or Grants	--	4,445,000	--	153,000
6. Increased Cost of Supplies	--	4,359,000	--	59,000
7. Increased Cost of Medical & Other Equipment	--	2,487,000	--	16,000
8. Increased Cost of Grants	--	5,719,000	--	1,000
Subtotal, Built-in	--	N/A	--	+$2,455,000

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
B. Phasing-In Staff/Operating Cost of New Fac:				
Anchorage, AK Hospital	--	N/A	18	$1,327,000
Hays, MT Health Center	--	N/A	4	229,000
Kotzebue, AK Hospital	--	N/A	5	400,000
Shiprock, NM Hospital	--	N/A	2	104,000
Total Staffing	--	N/A	+29	+$2,060,000
C. Staffing/Operating Cost of New Facilities:				
White Earth, MN Health Center	--	N/A	3	43,000
Subtotal, Staffing	--	N/A	+3	+$43,000
TOTAL INCREASES	--	N/A	+32	+$4,558,000
DECREASES:				
A. Reduction of FTEs:				
Restructuring	--	N/A	-17	---
TOTAL DECREASES	--	N/A	-17	---
NET CHANGE	--	N/A	+15	+$4,558,000

Mental Health

1996 Policy/appropriation	$37,561,000
Total estimated budget authority	$37,561,000
(Obligations)	($37,561,000)
1997 Estimate	$39,782,000
(Obligations)	($39,782,000)
Net Change	+$2,221,000
(Obligations)	(+$2,221,000)

INCREASES:

A. Built-In:

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
1. Annualization of FY 1996 Pay Raise	--	N/A	--	$123,000
2. FY 1997 Pay Raise at 3.0% (9 months)	--	N/A	--	740,000
3. Within Grade Promotions	--	N/A	--	277,000
4. Increased Cost of Trvl. & Trans of Things	--	$921,000	--	10,000
5. Increased Cost of Health Care Provided Under Contracts or Grants	--	9,713,000	--	288,000
6. Increased Cost of Supplies	--	228,000	--	8,000
7. Increased Cost of Medical & Other Equipment	--	395,000	--	4,000
8. Increased Cost of Grants	--	5,650,000	--	20,000
Subtotal, Built-in	--	N/A	--	+$1,470,000

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
B. Phasing-In Staff/Operating Cost of New Fac:				
Anchorage, AK Hospital	--	N/A	5	$445,000
Hays, MT Health Center	--	N/A	1	75,000
Shiprock, NM Hospital	--	N/A	3	212,000
Total Staffing	--	N/A	+9	+$732,000
C. Staffing/Operating Cost of New Facilities:				
White Earth, MN Health Center	--	N/A	1	$19,000
Subtotal, Staffing	--	N/A	+1	+$19,000
TOTAL INCREASES	--	N/A	+10	+$2,221,000
NET CHANGE	--	N/A	+10	+$2,221,000

Alcohol and Substance Abuse

1996 Policy/appropriation	$91,666,000
Total estimated budget authority . .	$91,666,000
(Obligations)	($91,666,000)
1997 Estimate	$93,019,000
(Obligations)	($93,019,000)
Net Change	+$1,353,000
(Obligations)	(+$1,353,000)

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
INCREASES:				
A. Built-In:				
1. Annualization of FY 1996 Pay Raise	--	N/A	--	$53,000
2. FY 1997 Pay Raise at 3.0% (9 months)	--	N/A	--	323,000
3. Within Grade Promotions	--	N/A	--	120,000
4. Increased Cost of Trvl. & Trans of Things . .	--	$950,000	--	5,000
5. Increased Cost of Rent, Util., and Comm. . .	--	175,000	--	1,000
5. Increased Cost of Health Care Provided Under Contracts or Grants	--	57,595,000	--	745,000
6. Increased Cost of Supplies	--	445,000	--	2,000
7. Increased Cost of Medical & Other Equipment .	--	445,000	--	3,000
8. Increased Cost of Grants	--	23,064,000	--	101,000
Subtotal, Built-in	--	N/A	--	+$1,353,000

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
B. Staffing/Operating Cost of New Facilities:				
Chief Gall, ND YTC (NON-ADD)	--	N/A	(17)	($1,308,000)
Total Staffing	--	N/A	---	---
C. Redirection of FTEs:				
Reassigned from H&HC for Chief Gall	--	N/A	+17	---
TOTAL INCREASES	--	N/A	+17	+$1,353,000
NET CHANGE	--	N/A	+17	+$1,353,000

Contract Care

1996 Policy/appropriation	$365,099,000
Total estimated budget authority	$365,099,000
(Obligations)	($365,099,000)
1997 Estimate	$369,533,000
(Obligations)	($369,533,000)
Net Change	+$4,434,000
(Obligations)	(+$4,434,000)

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
INCREASES:	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
A. Built-In:				
1. Annualization of FY 1996 Pay Raise	--	N/A	--	$6,000
2. FY 1997 Pay Raise at 3.0% (9 months)	--	N/A	--	38,000
3. Within Grade Promotions	--	N/A	--	14,000
4. Increased Cost of Trvl. & Trans of Things	--	$15,593,000	--	16,000
5. Increased Cost of Health Care Provided Under Contracts or Grants	--	272,972,000	--	838,000
6. Increased Cost of Supplies	--	8,460,000	--	21,000
7. Increased Cost of Grants	--	66,802,000	--	1,000
Subtotal, Built-in	--	N/A	--	+$934,000
B. Program:				
CHS New Tribes	--	N/A	---	3,500,000
Total Staffing	--	N/A	---	+$3,500,000
TOTAL INCREASES	--	N/A	---	+$4,434,000
NET CHANGE	--	N/A	---	+$4,434,000

2. Preventive Health

1996 Policy/appropriation	$78,018,000
Total estimated budget authority . . .	$78,018,000
(Obligations)	($78,018,000)
1997 Estimate	$81,777,000
(Obligations)	($81,777,000)
Net Change	+$3,759,000
(Obligations)	(+$3,759,000)

INCREASES:	FY 1996 Base FTEs	FY 1996 Base BA	Change from Base FTEs	Change from Base BA
A. Built-In:				
1. Annualization of FY 1996 Pay Raise	--	N/A	--	$114,000
2. FY 1997 Pay Raise at 3.0% (9 months)	--	N/A	--	699,000
3. Within Grade Increases	--	N/A	--	274,000
4. Increased Cost of Trvl. & Trans. of Things .	--	1,557,000	--	15,000
5. Increased Cost of Rents, Comm., & Utilities	--	95,000	--	--
6. Increased of Printing	--	31,000	--	1,000
7. Increased Cost of Health Care Provided Under Contracts & Grants	--	36,841,000	--	1,112,000
8. Increased Cost of Supplies	--	642,000	--	8,000
9. Increased Cost of Medical & Other Equipment	--	967,000	--	8,000
10. Increased Cost of Grants	--	18,476,000	--	120,000
Subtotal Built-In	--	N/A	--	+$2,351,000

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
	FTES	BA	FTEs	BA
B. Phasing In of Staff/Operating Costs of New Fac.:				
Anchorage, AK Hospital	--	N/A	13	$976,000
Hays, MT Health Center	--	N/A	4	298,000
Subtotal Staffing	--	N/A	+17	+$1,274,000
C. Staffing/Operating Cost of New Facilities:				
Harlem, MT Hospital	--	N/A	1	$14,000
White Earth, MN Health Center	--	N/A	9	120,000
Subtotal Staffing	--	N/A	+10	+$134,000
TOTAL INCREASES	--	N/A	+27	+$3,759,000
DECREASES:				
A. Reduction or Redirection of FTEs:				
Restructuring	--	N/A	-9	---
TOTAL DECREASES	--	N/A	-9	---
NET CHANGE	--	N/A	+18	+$3,759,000

Public Health Nursing

1996 Policy/appropriation	$24,311,000
Total estimated budget authority . .	$24,311,000
(Obligations)	($24,311,000)
1997 Estimate	$26,508,000
(Obligations)	($26,508,000)
Net Change	+2,197,000
(Obligations)	(+$2,197,000)

	FY 1996 Base		Change From Base	
INCREASES:	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
A. Built-In:				
1. Annualization of FY 1996 Pay Raise	--	N/A	--	$96,000
2. FY 1997 Pay Raise at 3.0% (9 months)	--	N/A	--	596,000
3. Within Grade Increases	--	N/A	--	235,000
4. Increased Cost of Trvl. & Trans. of Things .	--	903,000	--	8,000
5. Increased Cost of Grants	--	2,606,000	--	--
6. Increased Cost of Health Care Provided Under Contracts or Grants	--	3,289,000	--	118,000
7. Increased Cost of Supplies	--	216,000	--	3,000
8. Increased Cost of Printing	--	12,000	--	1,000
9. Increased Cost of Rent, Comm., & Utilities .	--	20,000	--	--
10. Increased Cost of Medical & Other Equipment	--	728,000	--	4,000
Subtotal Built-In	--	N/A	--	+$1,061,000

	FY 1996 Base		Change From Base	
	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
B. Phasing In of Staff/Operating Cost of New Fac.:				
Anchorage, AK Hospital	--	N/A	10	$768,000
Hays Health Center, MT	--	N/A	4	298,000
Subtotal Staffing	--	N/A	+14	+$1,066,000
C. Staffing/Operating Cost of New Facilities:				
Harlem, MT Hospital	--	N/A	1	+$14,000
White Earth, MN Health Center	--	N/A	3	56,000
Subtotal Staffing	--	N/A	+4	+$70,000
TOTAL INCREASES	--	N/A	+18	+$2,197,000
DECREASES:				
A. Reduction or Redirection of FTEs:				
Restructuring	--	N/A	-7	---
TOTAL DECREASES	--	N/A	-7	---
NET CHANGE	--	N/A	+11	+$2,197,000

Health Education

1996 Policy/appropriation	$8,421,000
Total estimated budget authority	$8,421,000
(Obligations)	($8,421,000)
1997 Estimate	$8,933,000
(Obligations)	($8,933,000)
Net Change	+$512,000
(Obligations)	(+$512,000)

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
INCREASES:	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
A. Built-In:				
1. Annualization of FY 1996 Pay Raise	--	N/A	--	$18,000
2. FY 1997 Pay Raise at 3.0% (9 months)	--	N/A	--	102,000
3. Within Grade Increases	--	N/A	--	38,000
4. Increased Cost of Trvl. & Trans. of Things	--	$406,000	--	3,000
5. Increased Cost of Grants	--	1,464,000	--	--
6. Increased Cost of Health Care Provided Under Contracts or Grants	--	3,183,000	--	92,000
7. Increased Cost of Supplies	--	315,000	--	3,000
8. Increased Cost of Printing	--	16,000	--	--
9. Increased Cost of Rents, Comm., & Utilities	--	38,000	--	--
10. Increased Cost of Medical & Other Equipment	--	169,000	--	2,000
Subtotal Built-In	--	N/A	--	+$258,000

	FY 1996 Base		Change From Base	
	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
B. Phasing In of Staff/Operating Costs of New Fac.:				
Anchorage, AK Hospital	--	N/A	+3	+$208,000
C. Staffing/Operating Cost of New Facilities:				
White Earth, MN Health Center	--	N/A	+5	+$46,000
TOTAL INCREASES	--	N/A	+8	+$512,000
DECREASES:				
A. Reduction or Redirection of FTEs:				
Restructuring	--	N/A	-2	---
TOTAL DECREASES	--	N/A	-2	---
NET CHANGE	--	N/A	+6	+$512,000

Community Health Representatives (CHR)

1996 Policy/appropriation	$43,958,000
Total estimated budget authority . . .	$43,958,000
(Obligations)	($43,958,000)
1997 Estimate	$44,984,000
(Obligations)	($44,984,000)
Net Change	+$1,026,000
(Obligations)	(+$1,026,000)

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
INCREASES:	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
A. Built-In:				
1. Annualization of FY 1996 Pay Raise	--	N/A	--	--
2. FY 1997 Pay Raise at 3.0% (9 months)	--	N/A	--	$1,000
3. Within Grade Increases	--	N/A	--	1,000
4. Increased Cost of Trvl. & Trans. of Things . . .	--	$183,000	--	3,000
5. Increased Cost of Grants	--	14,176	--	120,000
6. Increased Cost of Health Care Provided Under Contracts or Grants	--	29,370,000	--	881,000
7. Increased Cost of Supplies	--	95,000	--	1,000
8. Increased Cost of Printing	--	2,000	--	--
9. Increased Cost of Rents, Comm., & Utilities . .	--	37,000	--	--
10. Increased Cost of Medical & Other Equipment . .	--	54,000	--	1,000
Subtotal Built-In	--	N/A	--	+$1,008,000

	FY 1996 Base		Change From Base	
	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
B. Staffing/Operating Cost of New Facilities:				
White Earth, MN Health Center	--	N/A	+1	+$18,000
TOTAL INCREASES	--	N/A	+1	+$1,026,000
NET CHANGE	--	N/A	+1	+$1,026,000

Hepatitis B Hemophilus Influenza Immunization Programs (Alaska)

1996 Policy/appropriation	$1,328,000
Total estimated budget authority	$1,328,000
(Obligations)	($1,328,000)
FY 1997 Estimate	$1,352,000
(Obligations)	($1,352,000)
Net Change	+$24,000
(Obligations)	(+$24,000)

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
INCREASES:	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
A. Built-In:				
1. Increased Cost of Trvl. & Trans. of Things	--	$65,000	--	$1,000
2. Increased Cost of Health Care Provided Under Contracts or Grants	--	999,000	--	21,000
3. Increased Cost of Supplies	--	16,000	--	1,000
4. Increased Cost of Medical & Other Equipment	--	16,000	--	1,000
5. Increased Cost of Printing	--	1,000	--	--
6. Increased Cost of Grants	--	230,000	--	--
Subtotal Built-In	--	N/A	--	+$24,000
TOTAL INCREASES	--	N/A	--	+$24,000
NET CHANGE	--	N/A	--	+$24,000

Urban

1996 Policy/appropriation	$23,360,000
Total estimated budget authority	$23,360,000
(Obligations)	($23,360,000)
1997 Estimate	$26,933,000
(Obligations)	($26,933,000)
Net Change	+$3,573,000
(Obligations)	(+$3,573,000)

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
INCREASES:	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
A. Built-In:				
1. Annualization of FY 1996 Pay Raise	--	N/A	--	$2,000
2. 1997 Pay Raise at 3.0% (9 months)	--	N/A	--	15,000
3. Within Grade Increase	--	N/A	--	6,000
4. Increased Cost of Trvl. & Trans. of Things	--	$43,000	--	--
5. Increased Cost of Health Care Provided Under Contracts or Grants	--	$17,724,000	--	543,000
6. Increased cost of Supplies	--	$359,000	--	7,000
Subtotal - Built-in	--	N/A	--	+$573,000
B. Program:				
1. Urban Health	--	N/A	--	+$3,000,000
TOTAL INCREASES	--	N/A	--	+$3,573,000
NET CHANGE	--	N/A	--	+$3,573,000

Indian Health Professions

1996 Policy/appropriation	$26,271,000
Total estimated budget authority	$26,271,000
(Obligations)	($26,271,000)
1997 Estimate	$28,955,000
(Obligations)	($28,955,000)
Net Change	+$2,684,000
(Obligations)	(+$2,684,000)

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
INCREASES:				
A. Built-In:				
1. Annualization of FY 1996 Pay Raise	--	N/A	--	$5,000
2. 1997 Pay Raise at 3.0% (9 months)	--	N/A	--	36,000
3. Within Grade Increase	--	N/A	--	16,000
4. Increased Cost of Trvl. & Trans. of Things	--	$95,000	--	1,000
5. Increased Cost of Providing Scholarships	--	28,566,000	--	626,000
6. Increased cost of Medical & Other Equip.	--	$65,000	--	--
Subtotal Built-in	--	N/A	--	+$684,000
B. Program:				
1. Scholarships	--	N/A	--	+$2,000,000
TOTAL INCREASES	--	N/A	--	+$2,684,000
NET CHANGE	--	N/A	--	+$2,684,000

Tribal Management

1996 Policy/appropriation	$2,348,000
Total estimated budget authority . . .	$2,348,000
(Obligations)	($2,348,000)
1997 Estimate	$2,350,000
(Obligations)	($2,350,000)
Net Change	+$2,000
(Obligations)	(+$2,000)

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
INCREASES:				
A. Built-In:				
1. Increased Cost of Trvl. & Trans. of Things	--	$23,000	--	--
2. Increased Cost of Contractual Services . .	--	$5,483,000	--	$2,000
Subtotal Built-in	--	N/A	--	+$2,000
TOTAL INCREASES	--	N/A	--	+$2,000
NET CHANGE	--	N/A	--	+$2,000

Direct Operations

1996 Policy/appropriation	$49,260,000
Total estimated budget authority . . .	$49,260,000
(Obligations)	($49,260,000)
1997 Estimate	$51,539,000
(Obligations)	($51,539,000)
Net Change	+$2,279,000
(Obligations)	(+$2,279,000)

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
INCREASES:	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
A. Built-In:				
1. Annualization of FY 1996 Pay Raise	--	N/A	--	$259,000
2. 1997 Pay Raise at 3.0% (9 months)	--	N/A	--	1,433,000
3. Within Grade Increase	--	N/A	--	535,000
4. Increased Cost of Trvl. & Trans. of Things	--	$2,247,000	--	12,000
5. Increased Cost Printing	--	$243,000	--	2,000
6. Increased cost of Rents, Comm., & Utilities	--	$456,000	--	2,000
7. Increased Cost of Other Contractual Svcs .	--	$5,540,000	--	29,000
8. Increased Cost of Supplies	--	$423,000	--	2,000
9. Increased Cost of Medical & Other Equipment	--	$1,014,000	--	5,000
Subtotal Built-in	--	N/A	--	+$2,279,000
TOTAL INCREASES	--	N/A	--	+$2,279,000

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
DECREASES:				
A. Reduction of FTEs:				
Restructuring	--	N/A	-60	--
Subtotal Reduction of FTEs	--	N/A	-60	--
TOTAL DECREASES	--	N/A	-60	--
NET CHANGE	--	N/A	-60	+$2,279,000

Self-Governance

1996 Policy/appropriation	$9,104,000
Total estimated budget authority . . .	$9,104,000
(Obligations)	($9,104,000)
1997 Estimate	$9,326,000
(Obligations)	($9,326,000)
Net Change	+$222,000
(Obligations)	(+$222,000)

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
INCREASES:	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
A. Built-In:				
1. Annualization of FY 1996 Pay Raise	--	--	--	$1,000
2. 1997 Pay Raise at 3.0% (9 months)	--	--	--	13,000
3. Within Grade Increase	--	--	--	6,000
4. Increased Cost of Other Contractual Svcs .	--	$9,177,000	--	202,000
Subtotal Built-In	--	N/A	--	+$222,000
B. Redirection of FTEs:				
Reassigned from H&HC to Self Governance . . .	--	N/A	+3	---
TOTAL INCREASES	--	N/A	+3	+$222,000
NET CHANGE	--	N/A	+3	+$222,000

Contract Support Cost

1996 Policy/appropriation	$154,840,000
Total estimated budget authority	$154,840,000
(Obligations)	($154,840,000)
1997 Estimate	$200,955,000
(Obligations)	($200,955,000)
Net Change	+$46,115,000
(Obligations)	(+$46,115,000)

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
INCREASES:	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
A. Built-In:				
1. Increased Cost of Health Care Provided Under Contracts or Grants	--	$160,870,000	--	$1,492,000
2. Increased Cost of Supplies	--	304,000	--	3,000
3. Indian Self-Determination Fund	--	N/A	--	12,000,000
Subtotal Built-in	--	N/A	--	+$13,495,000
B. Staffing for New Facilities: Kotzebue, AK Hospital	--	N/A	--	+$120,000
C. Program:				
1. Contract Support Cost Shortfall	--	N/A	--	+$32,500,000
TOTAL INCREASES	--	N/A	--	+$46,115,000
NET CHANGE	--	N/A	--	+$46,115,000

Maintenance and Improvement

1996 Policy/appropriation	$38,334,000
Total Estimated budget authority	$38,334,000
(Obligations)	($38,334,000)
1997 Estimate	$38,334,000
(Obligations)	($38,334,000)
Net Change	$0
(Obligations)	($0)

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
INCREASES:	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
A. Built-in				
1. Increased Cost of Trvl. & Trans of Things	--	$419,000	--	---
2. Increased Cost of Rents, Comm., & Utilities	--	64,000	--	---
3. Increased Cost of Printing	--	11,000	--	---
4. Increased Cost of Health Care Provided Under Contracts & Grants	--	5,252,000	--	---
5. Increased Cost of Supplies	--	2,339,000	--	---
6. Increased Cost of Medical & Other Equipment	--	310,000	--	---
7. Increased Cost of Land & Structures	--	21,387,000	--	---
8. Increased Cost of Grants	--	8,552,000	--	---
Subtotal, Built-in	--	N/A	--	---
TOTAL INCREASES	--	N/A	--	---
NET CHANGE	--	N/A	--	---

FACILITIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEATLH SUPPORT SUMMARY

1996 Policy/appropriation	$89,981,000
Total estimated budget authority	$89,981,000
(Obligations)	($89,981,000)
1997 Estimate	$92,671,000
(Obligations	($92,671,000)
Net Change	+$2,690,000
(Obligations)	(+$2,690,000)

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
INCREASES:				
A. Built-in				
1. Annualization of FY 1996 Pay Raise	--	N/A	--	$384,000
2. 1997 Pay Raise at 3.0% (9 months)	--	N/A	--	1,457,000
3. Within Grade Promotions	--	N/A	--	807,000
4. Increased Cost of Trvl. & Trans. of Things	--	$5,591,000	--	---
5. Increased Cost of Rents, Comm., & Utilities	--	6,909,000	--	---
6. Increased Cost of Printing	--	76,000	--	---
7. Increased Cost of Health Care Provided Under Contracts or Grants	--	3,601,000	--	---
8. Increased Cost of Supplies	--	2,696,000	--	---
9. Increased Cost of Medical & Other Equipment	--	2,856,000	--	---
10. Increased Cost of Grants	--	7,558,000	--	---
Subtotal, Built-In	--	N/A	--	+$2,648,000

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
B. Staffing/Operating Cost of New Facilities:				
Harlem,MT Health Center	--	N/A	+2	$25,000
White Earth,MN, Health Center	--	N/A	+1	17,000
Chief Gall,ND Youth Trmt. Center (NON-ADD)	--	N/A	+2	---
Subtotal Staffing	--	N/A	+3	+$42,000
C. Redirection of FTEs:				
Transfer from H&HC for Facilities Support	--	N/A	+2	---
Subtotal, FTEs	--	N/A	--	---
TOTAL INCREASES	--	N/A	+5	+$2,690,000
DECREASES:				
A. Reduction of FTEs:				
Restructuring	--	N/A	-26	---
TOTAL DECREASES	--	N/A	-26	---
NET CHANGE	--	N/A	-21	+$2,690,000

Facilities and Environmental Health Support

Facilities Support

1996 Policy/appropriation	$38,595,000
Total estimated budget authority	$38,595,000
(Obligations)	($38,595,000)
1997 Estimate	$39,599,000
(Obligations)	($39,599,000)
Net Change	$1,004,000
(Obligations)	($1,004,000)

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
INCREASES:				
A. Built-in				
1. Annualization of FY 1996 Pay Raise	--	N/A	--	$156,000
2. 1997 Pay Raise at 3.0% (9 months)	--	N/A	--	473,000
3. Within Grade Promotions	--	N/A	--	333,000
4. Increased Cost of Trvl. & Trans. Of Things	--	$1,074,000	--	---
5. Increased Cost of Rents, Comm., & Utilities	--	6,001,000	--	---
6. Increased Cost of Printing	--	8,000	--	---
7. Increased Cost of Health Care Provided Under Contracts or Grants	--	1,861,000	--	---
8. Increased Cost of Supplies	--	2,026,000	--	---
9. Increased Cost of Medical & Other Equipment	--	1,104,000	--	---
10. Increased Cost of Grants	--	2,095,000	--	---
Subtotal, Built-in	--	N/A	--	+$962,000

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
C. Staffing/Operating Cost of New Facilities:	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
Harlem,MT Health Center	--	N/A	+2	$25,000
White Earth,MN, Health Center	--	N/A	+1	17,000
Chief Gall,ND Youth Trmt. Center (NON-ADD)	--	N/A	+2	---
Subtotal Staffing	--	N/A	+3	$42,000
D. Redirection of FTEs:				
Transfer from H&HC for Facilities Support	--	N/A	+2	---
Subtotal, Program	--	N/A	+2	---
TOTAL INCREASES	--	N/A	+5	+$1,004,000
DECREASES:				
A. Reduction of FTEs:				
Restructuring	--	N/A	-11	---
TOTAL DECREASES	--	N/A	-11	---
NET CHANGE	--	N/A	-6	+$1,004,000

Facilities and Environmental Health Support

Environmental Health Support

1996 Policy/appropriation	$40,814,000
Total estimate budget authority . . .	$40,814,000
(Obligations)	($40,814,000)
1997 Estimate	$42,150,000
(Obligations)	($42,150,000)
Net Change	$1,336,000
(Obligations)	($1,336,000)

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
INCREASES:	FTES	BA	FTEs	BA
A. Built-in:				
1. Annualization of FY 1996 Pay Raise	--	N/A	--	$179,000
2. 1997 Pay Raise at 3.0% (9 months)	--	N/A	--	782,000
3. Within Grade Promotions	--	N/A	--	375,000
4. Increased Cost of Trvl. & Trans. Of Things . . .	--	$3,607,000	--	---
5. Increased Cost of Rents, Comm., & Utilities . . .	--	672,000	--	---
6. Increased Cost of Printing	--	39,000	--	---
7. Increased Cost of Health Care Provided Under Contracts or Grants	--	712,000	--	---
8. Increased Cost of Supplies	--	562,000	--	---
9. Increased Cost of Medical & Other Equipment . . .	--	1,579,000	--	---
10. Increased Cost of Grants	--	4,839,000	--	---
Subtotal, Built-in	--	N/A	--	+$1,336,000
TOTAL INCREASES	--	N/A	--	+$1,336,000

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
DECREASES:				
A. Reduction of FTEs:				
Restructuring	--	N/A	-13	---
TOTAL DECREASES	--	N/A	-13	---
NET CHANGE	--	N/A	-13	+$1,336,000

Facilities and Environmental Health Support

Office of Environmental Health and Engineering Support

1996 Policy/appropriation	$10,572,000
Total estimated budget authority	$10,572,000
(Obligations)	($10,572,000)
1997 Estimate	$10,922,000
(Obligations)	($10,922,000)
Net Change	$350,000
(Obligations)	($350,000)

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
INCREASES:				
A. Built-in:	--			
1. Annualization of FY 1996 Pay Raise	--	N/A	--	$49,000
2. 1997 Pay Raise at 3.0% (9 months)	--	N/A	--	202,000
3. Within Grade Promotions	--	N/A	--	99,000
4. Increased Cost of Trvl. & Trans. Of Things	--	$910,000	--	---
5. Increased Cost of Rents, Comm., & Utilities	--	236,000	--	---
6. Increased Cost of Printing		29,000	--	---
7. Increased Cost of Health Care Provided Under Contracts or Grants	--	1,028,000	--	---
8. Increased Cost of Supplies	--	108,000	--	---
9. Increased Cost of Medical & Other Equipment	--	173,000	--	---
10. Increased Cost of Grants	--	624,000	--	---
Subtotal, Built-in	--	N/A	--	+$350,000
TOTAL INCREASES	--	N/A	--	+$350,000

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
	FTEs	BA	FTEs	BA
DECREASES:				
A. Reduction of FTEs:				
Restructuring	--	N/A	-2	---
TOTAL DECREASES	--	N/A	-2	---
NET CHANGE	--	N/A	-2	+$350,000

Contract Support Cost

1996 Policy/appropriation	$482,000
Total estimated budget authority	$482,000
(Obligations)	($482,000)
1997 Estimate	$482,000
(Obligations)	($482,000)
Net Change	$0
(Obligations)	($0)

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
	FTES	BA	FTEs	BA
INCREASES:				
A. Built-in:				
1. Increased Cost of Health Care Provided Under Contracts or Grants	--	$482,000	--	---
Subtotal, Built-in	--	N/A	--	---
TOTAL INCREASES	--	N/A	--	---
NET CHANGE	--	N/A	--	---

Equipment

1996 Policy/appropriation	$12,975,000
Total estimated budget authority	$12,975,000
(Obligations)	($12,975,000)
1997 Estimate	$12,975,000
(Obligations)	($12,975,000)
Net Change	$0
(Obligations)	($0)

	FY 1996 Base		Change from Base	
	FTES	BA	FTEs	BA
INCREASES:				
A. Built-in:				
1. Increased Cost of Health Care Provided Under Contracts or Grants	--	$9,159,000	--	---
2. Increased Cost of Grants	--	3,816,000	--	---
Subtotal, Built-in	--	N/A	--	---
TOTAL INCREASES	--	N/A	--	---
NET CHANGE	--	N/A	--	---

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES
Budget Authority by Activity

FILE: O:\33\DRM\OFFB\FY97\BAA (B) 2/27/96

	FY 1995 Actual		FY 1996 Policy 1/		FY 1997 Estimate	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Hospitals & Health Clinics	10,946 2/	$822,539	10,995 3/	$863,635	11,013 3/	$930,542
Dental Services	918	57,518	923	59,680	938	64,238
Mental Health	352	36,448	357	37,561	367	39,782
Alcohol & Substance Abuse	190	91,352	190	91,666	207	93,019
Contract Health Services	20	362,564	20	365,099	20	369,533
Total Clinical Services	12,426	1,370,421	12,485	1,417,641	12,545	1,497,114
Public Health Nursing	300	23,505	300	24,311	311	26,508
Health Education	53	8,244	53	8,421	59	8,933
Comm.Health Reps.	0	43,955	0	43,958	1	44,984
Immunization AK	0	1,328	0	1,328	0	1,352
Total Preventive Health	353	77,032	353	78,018	371	81,777
Urban Health	13	23,349	7	23,360	7	26,933
Indian Health Professions	33	27,479	33	26,271	33	28,955
Tribal Management	0	5,048	0	2,348	0	2,350
Direct Operations	555	49,709	510	49,260	450	51,539
Self-Governance	5	8,594	5	9,104	8	9,326
Contract Support Cost	0	145,460	0	154,840	0	200,955
Total Services	13,385	1,707,092	13,393	1,760,842	13,414	1,898,949
Facilities:						
Maintenence & Improvement	0	38,334	0	38,334	0	38,334
Sanitation Facilities:						
New/Renovated	0	42,397	0	42,397	0	42,397
Existing	223	42,492	223	42,492	223	85,492
Total Sanitation	223	84,889	223	84,889	223	127,889
Construction Facilities	0	27,822	0	12,297	0	2,900
Facil. & Envir. H. Supp.						
Facilities Support	545	38,294	544	38,595	538	39,599
Env. Health Support	575	40,314	569	40,814	556	42,150
OEHE Support	128	9,872	127	10,572	125	10,922
Total F&EHS	1,248	88,480	1,240	89,981	1,219	92,671
Equipment	0	12,975	0	12,975	0	12,975
Contract Support Cost	0	482	0	482	0	482
Total Facilities	1,471	252,982	1,463	238,958	1,442	275,251
Total IHS	14,856	$1,960,074	14,856	$1,999,800	14,856	$2,174,200

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.
2/ Includes Reimbursements of 95 and Perry Point, 40.
3/ Includes Reimbursements of 95.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE
INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES APPROPRIATION
Budget Authority by Activity

FILE: O:\SS\CRM\BFPB\FY97\BAA(a)

3/11/96

	FY 1995 Actual		FY 1996 Policy 1/		FY 1997 Estimate	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Hospitals	0	$22,358,000	0	$750,000	0	$1,100,000
Maintenance & Improvement	0	38,334,000	0	38,334,000	0	38,334,000
Outpatient Care Facilities	0	4,466,000	0	10,547,000	0	1,800,000
Personnel Quarters	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitation Facilities	223	84,889,000	223	84,889,000	223	127,889,000
Facilities & Environmental Support	1,248	88,480,000	1,240	89,981,000	1,234	92,671,000
Contract Support Cost	0	482,000	0	482,000	0	482,000
Dental Units	0	998,000	0	1,000,000	0	0
Equipment	0	12,975,000	0	12,975,000	0	12,975,000
Total Obligations	1,471	$252,982,000	1,463	$238,958,000	1,457	$275,251,000

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES APPROPRIATION

Budget Authority by Object

($000)

FILE: O:\BB\DMM\BFPB\FY95\BAO(a) 03/12/96

	FY 1996 Policy1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Full-time equivalent employment..................	13,397	13,311	(86)
Full-time equivalent of overtime & holiday hours.	249	249	0
Average SES salary..............................	$104,515	$107,650	$3,135
Average GS grade................................	8.1	8.1	---
Average GS salary...............................	$36,118	$37,924	$1,806
Average salary of ungraded positions............	$28,452	$29,021	$569
PERSONNEL COMPENSATION			
11.00 Full-Time Permanent	$384,647	$423,812	$39,165
11.30 Other than Full-Time Permanent	17,648	18,559	911
11.50 Other Personnel Compensation	29,815	31,439	1,624
11.90 Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	$432,110	$473,810	$41,700
12.00 Personnel Benefits	124,831	134,240	9,409
21.00 Travel	32,498	34,067	1,569
22.00 Transportation	11,061	14,375	3,314
23.10 SLUC	9,782	9,784	2
23.30 Commu, Utilities, & Other Rents	26,030	26,047	17
24.00 Printing & Reproduction	2,180	2,186	6
25.10 Advisory and Assistance Services	6,334	7,166	832
25.20 Other Services	443,273	487,054	43,781
25.30 Purchases of Goods & Svcs from Gov. Accts	6,204	7,019	815
25.40 Operation of GOCOs	16,321	18,464	2,143
25.50 Research and Development Contracts	155	176	21
25.60 Medical Care	219,762	248,625	28,863
25.70 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	7,222	8,170	948
25.80 Subsistence and Support of Persons	6,711	7,593	882
26.00 Supplies & Materials	98,663	101,437	2,774
31.00 Equipment	16,476	16,546	70
32.00 Land & Structures	75	75	0
41.00 Grants, Subsidies, & Contrib's.	300,886	301,847	961
42.00 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	180	180	0
43.00 Interest Dividents	88	88	0
99.00 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	$1,760,842	$1,898,949	$138,107

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES APPROPRIATION

Budget Authority by Object

FILE:O:\SS\DRM\BFPB\FY97\BAO 3/11/96

	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Full-time equivalent employment..................	1,463	1,457	(6)
Full-time equivalent of overtime & holiday hours.	36	35	(1)
Average SES salary..............................	$104,515	$107,650	$3,135
Average GS grade................................	8.1	8.1	---
Average GS salary...............................	$36,118	$37,924	$1,806
Average salary of ungraded positions............	$28,452	$29,021	$569
PERSONNEL COMPENSATION			
11.00 Full-Time Permanent....................	$44,798,000	$46,602,000	($1,804,000)
11.30 Other than Full-Time Permanent........	5,509,000	5,561,000	(52,000)
11.50 Other Personnel Compensation..........	2,335,000	2,397,000	(62,000)
11.90 Subtotal, Personnel Compensation......	52,642,000	54,560,000	(1,918,000)
12.00 Personnel Benefits....................	16,091,000	16,625,000	(534,000)
21.00 Travel & Transportation...............	4,277,000	4,300,000	(23,000)
22.00 Transportation of Things..............	3,774,000	3,789,000	(15,000)
23.10 SLUC...................................	0	0	0
23.30 Commu, Utilities, & Other Rents.......	6,973,000	6,717,000	256,000
24.00 Printing & Reproduction...............	115,000	116,000	(1,000)
25.10 Advisory and assistance services......	420,000	562,000	(142,000)
25.20 Other Services........................	28,832,000	17,177,000	11,655,000
25.30 Purchase of goods & svcs. from Gov't..	1,000	0	1,000
25.40 Operation of GOCOs....................	16,642,000	30,174,000	(13,532,000)
25.50 Research and development of contracts.	0	0	0
25.60 Medical care..........................	123,000	1,098,000	(975,000)
25.70 Operation and maintenance of equipment.	94,000	116,000	(22,000)
25.80 Subsistence and support of persons....	3,888,000	34,904,000	(31,016,000)
26.00 Supplies & Materials..................	7,794,000	7,807,000	(13,000)
31.00 Equipment.............................	3,825,000	3,839,000	(14,000)
32.00 Land & Structures.....................	56,620,000	56,620,000	0
41.00 Grants................................	26,378,000	26,378,000	0
42.00 Insurance/Idemnities..................	4,000	4,000	0
43.00 Interest/Dividends....................	10,465,000	10,465,000	0
Total	$238,958,000	$275,251,000	($36,293,000)

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE
Administrative Costs
(BUDGET AUTHORITY)

File: O:\95I\OMM\BFPB\FY97\FACADM 03/05/96

	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Change
Personnel Compensation:			
Full-time permanent (11.1)	429,445,000	473,413,000	43,968,000
Other than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	23,157,000	24,352,000	1,195,000
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	32,150,000	33,996,000	1,846,000
Total Personnel Compensation (11.9)	484,752,000	531,761,000	47,009,000
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	140,922,000	151,511,000	10,589,000
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	0	279,000	279,000
Travel (21.0)	21,198,000	22,011,000	813,000
Transportation of Things (22.0)	14,835,000	18,165,000	3,330,000
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	0	0	0
Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	40,348,000	40,120,000	(228,000)
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	2,295,000	2,302,000	7,000
Consulting Services (25.1)	6,757,000	7,756,000	999,000
Other Services (25.2)	29,218,000	9,619,000	(19,599,000)
Purchases of Goods & Services from Other Government Accts (25.3	6,205,000	7,019,000	814,000
Operations of GOCOs (25.4)	32,963,000	49,778,000	16,815,000
Research and Development Contracts (25.5)	0	0	0
Medical Care (25.6)	0	0	0
Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	7,316,000	8,170,000	854,000
Subsistence and Support of Persons	10,599,000	15,452,000	4,853,000
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	98,088,000	93,859,000	(4,229,000)
Total, Indian Health Service	895,496,000	957,802,000	62,306,000

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustments.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE
Health Service Appropriation History

File: C:\SS\DRM\BFPB\FY97\APPRHIST 03/12/96

	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
1983	$613,280,000	$645,305,000	$623,724,000	$645,583,000
Supplemental	--	--	--	$19,359,000
Pay Cost	$14,274,000	--	--	$14,274,000
1984	$652,506,000	$801,798,000	$734,651,000	$770,408,000
Pay Cost	--	--	--	$1,500,000
Pay Cost (by Transfer)	--	--	--	$6,904,000
1985	$741,950,000	$817,992,000	$796,243,000	$793,728,000
Pay Cost	--	--	--	$7,000,000
Rescission	--	--	--	($161,000)
1986	$764,133,000	$836,483,000	$802,684,000	$818,194,000
Sequester	--	--	--	($10,715,000)
Supplemental	--	--	--	$13,500,000
1987	$719,928,000	$836,336,000	$833,106,000	$841,809,000
Pay Costs	$11,686,000	--	--	$11,686,000
Supplemental	--	--	--	$16,200,000
1988	$794,385,000	$943,388,000	$947,235,000	$943,297,000
1989	$984,322,000	$1,016,667,000	$1,014,536,000	$1,020,106,000
1990	$1,083,339,000	$1,189,330,000	$1,160,093,000	$1,193,160,000 1/
Sequester	--	--	--	($14,823,000)
1991	$1,278,924,000	$1,419,700,000	$1,414,500,000	$1,418,600,000
Reduction	--	--	--	($7,433,000)
1992	$1,411,167,000	$1,432,712,000	$1,487,091,000	$1,449,871,000
Reductions	--	--	--	($18,268,000)
1993	$1,384,446,000	$1,559,615,000	$1,518,553,000	$1,538,062,000
Reductions	--	--	--	($13,072,000)
1994	$1,600,851,000	$1,652,394,000	$1,641,592,000	$1,646,086,000
1995	$1,653,305,000	$1,706,102,000	$1,715,052,000	$1,713,052,000
Reduotions	--	--	--	($3,272,000)
Recession	--	--	--	($2,688,000)
1996	$1,816,350,000	$1,725,792,000	--	$1,722,842,000
Supplemental	--	--	--	$25,000,000
Policy	--	--	--	$13,000,000
1997	$1,894,593,000			

1/ Includes funding of $7,250,000 for Section 2212,2213,2215 (Public Law 100-690)

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE
INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES
Appropriations History

File: O:\SS\DR\[illegible]\FACHIST 2/26/96

	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriations
1983	--	$37,235,000	$30,750,000	$73,700,000
1984	($200,000)	$69,015,000	$31,389,000	$53,595,000
1985	--	$93,252,000	$43,535,000	$61,634,000
1986	($2,450,000)	$61,483,000	$39,476,000	$46,665,000
1987	($2,450,000)	$54,921,000	$60,920,000	$65,555,000
Supplemental Recission	($30,761,000)	--	--	--
Proposed Transfer to Services Appro. for Pay raise	($9,352,000)	--	--	--
1988	($2,450,000)	$67,595,000	$51,511,000	$62,511,000
1989	($2,450,000)	$64,050,000	$50,185,000	$61,668,000
1990	($10,000,000)	$75,420,000	$65,535,000	$74,496,000
Sequester	--	--	--	($863,000)
1991	$13,156,000	$167,236,000	$165,956,000	$167,279,000
Reduction	--	--	--	$877,000
1992	$12,444,000	$295,211,000	$202,068,000	$277,852,000
Reductions	--	--	--	($3,501,000)
1993	$270,506,000	$338,596,000	$329,079,000	$336,500,000
Reductions	--	--	--	($2,860,000)
1994	$279,269,000	$296,997,000	$293,682,000	$296,982,000
1995	$167,079,000	$253,892,000	$253,767,000	$253,767,000
Reductions	--	--	--	($485,000)
Rescission				($300,000)
1996	$242,672,000	$236,975,000	--	$238,958,000
1997	$275,281,000			

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE
Details of Full-Time Equivalent Employment (FTE)
By Headquarters, Area Office, and Service Unit

O:\SS\DRM\BFPB\FY97\EXHOREV.WK4 03/12/96

	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Estimate	FY 1997 Estimate
Headquarters	620	575	515
Area Offices	2,089	1,884	1,733
Service Units	12,191	12,397	12,608
Total, FTEs	14,900	14,856	14,856

Average GS Grade

1993	8.1
1994	8.3
1995	8.3
1996	8.1
1997	8.1

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

Personnel Summary

O:\SS\DRM\BFPB\FY97\PERSUM 03/12/96

	FY 1996 Policy 1/	FY 1997 Estimate	Increase Or Decrease
Total number of permanent positions	13,222	13,222	0
Full-time equivalent of other positions	1,634	1,634	0
Total compensable work-years	14,856	14,856	0
Average GS grade	8.1	8.1	---
Average GS salary	$36,118	$37,924	$1,806
Average salary of ungraded positions	$28,452	$29,021	$569

1/ Based on levels of the ninth CR, including an incremental policy adjustment.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE
DETAIL OF PERMANENT POSITIONS

FILE: [illegible] 12-Mar-96

	1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
ES-04	2	2	2
ES-03	3	3	3
ES-02	6	6	6
ES-01	0	0	0
Subtotal	11	11	11
GS/GM-15	264	263	262
GS/GM-14	374	374	385
GS/GM-13	426	426	438
GS-12	630	626	642
GS-11	1,213	1,205	1,235
GS-10	366	364	373
GS-9	1,781	1,769	1,814
GS-8	130	129	132
GS-7	719	714	732
GS-6	747	742	761
GS-5	1,721	1,709	1,752
GS-4	1,150	1,142	1,171
GS-3	285	285	285
GS-2	14	14	14
GS-1	8	8	8
Subtotal	9,828	9,770	10,004
Grades established by Act of July 1, 1944 (U.S.C. 207):			
Assistant Surgeon General CO-08	4	4	4
Assistant Surgeon General CO-07	4	4	4
Director Grade CO-06	408	406	418
Senior Grade CO-05	623	620	636
Full Grade CO-04	642	638	657
Senior Assistant Grade CO-03	486	483	497
Assistant Grade CO-02	198	197	203
Junior Grade CO-01	17	17	17
Subtotal	2,382	2,369	2,436

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE
DETAIL OF PERMANENT POSITIONS

FILE: [illegible] 12-Mar-96

	1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
Ungraded..........................	1,247	1,238	1,275
Total Permanent Positions.........	13,468	13,388	13,726
Unfilled Positions, End of Year...	0	0	0
Total Permanent Employment, End of Year..................	13,468	13,388	13,726
Total General Schedule Series: (GS-1 - GS-15)			
Number............................	9,828	9,770	10,004
Total Salary......................	$354,967,244	$370,517,480	$385,464,124
Average Salary....................	$36,118	$37,924	$38,531
Average Grade.....................	8.09	8.14	8.14
Total Ungraded Positions at Hourly Rates:			
Number............................	1,247	1,238	1,275
Total Salary......................	$35,479,642	$35,927,998	$37,593,375
Average Salary....................	$28,452	$29,021	$29,485
Total Commissioned Officer Series:			
Number............................	2,382	2,369	2,436
Total Salary......................	$105,608,732	$107,133,287	$111,926,892
Average Salary....................	$44,336	$45,223	$45,947
Total ES Series: (ES-01 - ES-04)			
Number............................	11	11	11
Total Salary......................	$1,149,666	$1,174,954	$1,193,753
Average Salary....................	$104,515	$106,814	$108,523

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS FOR INCLUSION IN THE FY 1997 CONGRESSIONAL JUSTIFICATION AND OPENING STATEMENTS

HOUSE REPORT NO. 104-173

Indian Health Service

Self-Governance Program

While the Committee strongly supports the Self-Governance program and expects the IHS to expand the program to accommodate additional compacts with tribes in Fiscal Year 1996, the Committee believes that new self-governance compacts should not be negotiated at the expense of program funding for other tribes. To the extent that funds cannot be made available for a new compact without negatively affecting services available to other tribes, IHS should not enter into the compact.

Action Taken or to be Taken

While the self-governance law permits Indian Health Service to select an additional 30 tribes to compact with each fiscal year, the IHS is unable to enter into new compacts in 1996 because the resources associated with tribal shares cannot be made available without reducing services to non self-governance tribes. However, the IHS will enter into new self-governance compact negotiations in calendar year 1997 with no more than 30 tribes. An announcement outlining the process for applying, selection and participation will be forwarded to all tribes in March. The announcement clearly states that the IHS will be unable to fund 100 percent of the tribal shares resources associated with the transfer of administrative/management functions, activities, and services previously provided by the IHS at the headquarters/area levels to tribes.

Contract Support Costs

The Committee again expects IHS to work with the tribes, the BIA and the Inspector General at the Department of the Interior to contain the cost escalation in contract support costs. In today's constrained budget climate, the contract support cost activity must receive its fair share of administrative streamlining and procurement reform funding reductions as well as the lower inflation allowances provided for all other programs within IHS.

Action Taken or to be Taken

In March 1996, the IHS will adopt a revised contract support cost policy in the Agency. The revised policy was developed with the participation of tribal representatives over a six-month period in 1995 and is intended to replace the initial IHS Contract Support Costs (CSC) policy promulgated in 1992. The revised policy (1) reflects changes in law (P.L. 103-423, the Indian Self-Determination Act

Amendments of 1994) that concern the computation of CSC for tribes and tribal organizations; (2) provides more explicit instructions and guidance for determining the CSC requirements of tribes and tribal organizations; (3) defines a process for allocating pools of IHS funding available for CSC; and, (4) identifies procedures for reporting by the IHS concerning CSC shortfall needs to tribes and the Congress by the IHS.

The revised policy will help assure that funding for contract support costs addresses as much of the existing CSC need as possible. For instance, the policy outlines a process to prevent CSC from being awarded for similar IHS administrative functions and activities contracted by tribes under the provisions of P.L. 93-638, as amended. The IHS has scheduled training on the revised policy and procedures to facilitate its implementation by IHS field personnel.

In 1993, the IHS met with representatives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the Department of the Interior's Office of Inspector General (OIG) to discuss CSC issues including the escalation of costs in this area. It was determined that the Agency had little flexibility to pay any amount less than a tribe's indirect cost needs as determined by rates established by the Department of Interior's OIG. Section 106(d)(2) of P.L. 93-638, as amended, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, prohibits the IHS from providing funding that is "less than the full amount of need for indirect costs associated with a self-determination contract".

In 1996, the IHS will once again meet with the BIA and OIG, as well as representatives of tribal government and organizations, to discuss CSC, the Agency's policy concerning CSC, and possible methods, including legislative proposals, to control escalating costs.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS FOR INCLUSION IN THE FY 1997 CONGRESSIONAL JUSTIFICATION AND OPENING STATEMENTS
SENATE REPORT NO. 104-125
Indian Health Service

Health Care-Utah Navajo

The Committee notes that within the Navajo area there are six hospitals and 18 outpatient facilities, none of which are in Utah. The Committee is concerned about the adequacy of health care service available to the Utah Navajo population, and urges the IHS to work with the Navajo Nation, State and local governments, and the local health care community to ensure that the health care needs of the Utah Navajo are being met. The IHS should carefully consider those needs in designing a replacement facility for the Montezuma Creek Health Center.

Action Taken or to be Taken

In order to serve the American Indians residing in the geographical region containing the southeastern portion of Utah and the northeastern portion of Arizona, the Indian Health Service (IHS), in coordination with the Navajo Nation, is considering a planning proposal for provision of justifiable health care services at a new health care facility. Of the sites that have been proposed by the Navajo Nation is the recommended site in Red Mesa, Arizona. This site is being evaluated to confirm that it is the most feasible and centrally located site, considering the demographic distribution data for the user population in this region. The proposed site is within 50 kilometers (KM) of 85 percent (8,388) of the user population. The remaining 15 percent (1,515) of the population is 51 to 137 km from the proposed site. Considering this and the current projected workload for this region, it appears, at this time, that the IHS will be able to justify only one new facility for this region, and will not be able to justify satellite clinics in individual towns, such as Montezuma Creek, Utah. Since only one new facility can be justified, the IHS must ensure that the site for the new health center is the most feasible and centrally located for the region to be served. Overall budget constraints and other health services priorities preclude requesting funding for this project at this time.

Replacement Facility for Choctaw Nation

The Committee directs the Indian Health Service to work with the Choctaw Nation to identify resources necessary to staff, equip, and operate the newly constructed facility. The Committee will consider these operational needs in the context of current budget constraints.

Action Taken or to be Taken

The Indian Health Service (IHS) is working with the Choctaw Nation to identify those resources necessary to staff, equip, and operate the proposed replacement facility. However, in response to Congress's desire to have a more rational mechanism on which to appropriate funds for constructing new or replacement health care facilities, the Health Facilities Construction Priority System (HFCPS) was established by the IHS and approved by Congress. This is the primary mechanism IHS uses to request Congress to appropriate funds for health care facilities construction. Funds are requested for projects in the order they appear on the HFCPS list. Should the Choctaw Nation construct the replacement facility, the facility would still be on the priority list to receive Congressional funding for staff and operations. The IHS normally submits an operations budget request 2 years prior to the opening of a newly constructed facility. The proposed replacement facility is currently ranked fourth on the 1996 IHS health facilities priority List. Overall budget constraints and other health services priorities preclude requesting funding for this project at this time.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS FOR INCLUSION IN THE
FY 1997 CONGRESSIONAL JUSTIFICATION
AND OPENING STATEMENTS
CONFERENCE REPORT NO. 104-259
Indian Health Service

Replacement Facility for Choctaw Nation

The Talihina, OK hospital is ranked sixth on the IHS health facilities priority list for inpatient facilities. The Choctaw Nation has developed a financing plan for a replacement facility. The Choctaw Nation proposed various funding sources to support its project for a community based hospital. The managers direct IHS to work with the Choctaw Nation to identify resources necessary to staff, equip, and operate the newly constructed facility. The managers will consider these operational needs in the context of current budget constraints.

Action Taken or to be Taken

The Indian Health Service (IHS) is working with the Choctaw Nation to identify those resources necessary to staff, equip, and operate the proposed replacement facility. However, in response to Congress's desire to have a more rational mechanism on which to appropriate funds for constructing new or replacement health care facilities, the Health Facilities Construction Priority System (HFCPS) was established by the IHS and approved by Congress. This is the primary mechanism IHS uses to request Congress to appropriate funds for health care facilities construction. Funds are requested for projects in the order they appear on the HFCPS list. Should the Choctaw Nation construct the replacement facility, the facility would still be on the priority list to receive Congressional funding for staff and operations. The IHS normally submits an operations budget request 2 years prior to the opening of a newly constructed facility. The proposed replacement facility is currently ranked fourth on the 1996 IHS health facilities priority List. Overall budget constraints and other health services priorities preclude requesting funding for this project at this time.

INDIAN HEALTH PROGRAMS

SELECTED LEGISLATION

Public Law 67-   - 67th Congress - November 2, 1921
(25 U.S.C. 13)(42 Stat. 208)

This Act authorized the appropriation of funds for a wide variety of programs benefiting Indians including health programs. It is the basic statutory authority for the Indian Health Service.

Public Law 83-568 - 83rd Congress - August 5, 1954
(25 U.S.C. 444-449)(68 Stat. 674-675)

Transfer of Indian health programs from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare effective July 1, 1955.

Public Law 85-151 - 85th Congress - August 16, 1957
(42 U.S.C. 2001-2004, 42 U.S.C. 291-291N)(71 Stat. 370-371, 60 Stat. 1041)

Enables the Public Health Service to participate jointly with communities to construct facilities for Indians and non-Indians.

Public Law 86-121 - 86th Congress - July 31, 1959
(42 U.S.C. 2001-2004)(73 Stat. 267-268, 68 Stat. 674)

This Act, which amends P.L. 83-568, provides for the provision of water and waste disposal facilities to Indian homes, lands, and communities.

Public Law 86-500 - 86th Congress - June 8, 1960
(12 U.S.C. 1748)(74 Stat. 166)

Provides for adequate public quarters for Commissioned Personnel.

Public Law 89-702 - 89th Congress - November 2, 1966
(U.S.C.)(80 Stat. 1091)

Authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to provide medical and dental care to the natives of the Pribilof Islands. Such care is authorized for Federal employees and tourists at reasonable rates.

Public Law 89-749 - 89th Congress - November 3, 1966

(U.S.C.)(80 Stat. 1180)

This Act authorizes appropriations for grants to states for comprehensive health planning; project grants for training, studies, and demonstration; project grants for health services development; and other grant and training authority, administered under the Office of Comprehensive Health Planning and Development, O.S.G.

Public Law 90-174 - 90th Congress - December 5, 1967

(42 U.S.C. 249, 42 U.S.C. 202)(58 Stat. 697, 80 Stat. 600, 58 Stat. 683)

Authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) (or designees) to accept volunteer and uncompensated services. Also authorizes medical care for Federal employees at remote stations of the Service.

Public Law 91-224 - 91st Congress - April 3, 1970

(16 U.S.C. 459, 33 U.S.C. 466, 31 U.S.C. 529, 41 U.S.C. 5) (84 Stat. 91)

This Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to demonstrate methods to provide for central community facilities for safe water and elimination or control of water pollution in those Alaska villages without such facilities. In carrying out this Section (Title I - Section 20(a), the Secretary of the Interior shall cooperate with the Secretary of HEW in utilizing personnel and facilities of that Department as appropriate (Title I - Section 29(b)).

Public Law 93-638 - 93rd Congress - January 4, 1975

(25 U.S.C. 450-452-458, 20 U.S.C. 1001, 40 U.S.C. 276, 25 U.S.C. 13, 42 U.S.C. 2001,
43 U.S.C. 1601)(88 Stat. 2203 - 2217)

This Act authorizes the Secretary of HEW to enter into contracts and grants with Indian tribes and tribal organizations for the purpose of enabling such tribes and tribal organizations to carry out any or all of the Secretary's functions, authorities, and responsibilities under the Act of August 5, 1954, as amended (the Indian Health Transfer Act).

To provide maximum Indian participation in the government and education of the Indian people; to provide for the full participation of Indian tribes in programs and services conducted by the Federal Government for Indians and to encourage the development of human resources of the Indian people, to establish a program of assistance to upgrade Indian education, to support the rights of Indian citizens to control their own educational activities, and for other purposes.

Public Law 94-437 - 94th Congress - September 30, 1976

(25 U.S.C. 1601-1675, 40 U.S.C. 276, 42 U.S.C. 2004-1395-1396)
(90 Stat. 1400-1414)

The purpose of P.L. 94-437 is to implement the Federal responsibility for the care of the Indian people by improving the services and facilities of Federal Indian health programs, and encouraging maximum participation of Indians in such programs, and for other purposes.

Public Law 96-139 - 96th Congress - December 16, 1979

(93 Stat. 1056 - 1049)

This Act amends Civil Service retirement provisions as they apply to certain employees of the BIA and the IHS who are not entitled to Indian employment preference permitting them to retire early when certain conditions are met. The application of the Indian preference law in IHS and BIA is modified. Indian preference is made applicable to RIF situations.

Public Law 96-537 - 96th Congress - December 17, 1980

(25 U.S.C. 1603 et seq.)(94 Stat. 3173)

This Act authorized funding for the last four years of and makes amendments to the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, P.L. 94-437 establishing a number of new programs (including an effort aimed at dealing with the effects of nuclear resource development on Indians on or near reservations.)

Public Law 99-570 - 99th Congress - October 27, 1986

The Omnibus Drug Bill (Subtitle C - Indians and Alaska Natives) included $26.3 million authorization per year for IHS drug/substance abuse programs and calls for an interdepartmental Memorandum of Agreement between IHS and BIA.

Public Law 100-472 - 100th Congress - October 5, 1988

(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)(102 Stat. 2285)

This Act increases tribal participation in the administration of Federal Indian programs and remove management and administrative barriers.

Public Law 100-581 - 100th Congress - November 1, 1988

(102 Stat. 2938)

This Act establishes procedures for review of tribal constitutions and bylaws or amendments and makes technical amendments to P.L. 93-638.

Public Law 100-607 - 100th Congress - November 4, 1988

(42 U.S.C. 201)(102 Stat. 3048)

This Act amends the Public Health Service Act to establish certain health programs and revises and extends certain health programs. Title II includes a set-aside for Indian tribes and tribal organizations to receive grants. Title VI establishes a program identifying the IHS as an eligible health center for placement of allied health personnel and profession students.

Public Law 100-690 - 100th Congress - November 18, 1988

(21 U.S.C. 1501)(102 Stat. 4181)

This Act prevents the manufacturing, distribution, and use of illegal drugs. Title II, Subpart C of this Act contain the Indian provisions which reauthorize the 1986 Drug Act's Indian provision for four years. The amendment modifies and expands the 1986 provisions, P.L. 99-570.

Public Law 100-713 - 100th Congress - November 23, 1988

(25 U.S.C. 1601)(102 Stat. 4784)

This Act amends P.L. 94-437, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to authorize funding for four additional years, to establish a new nursing program, and to modify and expand the 1976 provisions.

Public Law 101-272 - 101st Congress - April 18, 1990

(25 U.S.C. 2433(e))(104 Stat. 137)

This Act ensures that funds provided under §4213 of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986, P.L. 99-570 as amended, may be used to acquire lands or facilities for emergency shelters.

Public Law 101-630 - 101st Congress - November 28, 1990

(25 U.S.C. 3101)(104 Stat. 4531)

This Act amends P.L. 94-437, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, to require reporting of suspected child abuse.

Public Law 101-644 - 101st Congress - November 29, 1990

(25 U.S.C. 305)(25 U.S.C. 450)(104 Stat. 4665)

This Act expands the powers of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board and amends P.L. 93-638, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

Public Law 102-184 - 102nd Congress - December 4, 1991
(25 U.S.C. 450)(105 Stat. 1278)

This Act amends Title III of P.L. 93-637, the Tribal Self-Governance Project to authorize IHS to undertake a study on the feasibility of including health programs under Title III authority.

Public Law 102-573 - 102nd Congress - October 29, 1992
(25 U.S.C. 1601)(106 Stat. 4526)

This Act amends the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, P.L. 94-437 reauthorizing it through Fiscal Year 2000, adding programs, and providing specific program and administrative guidance in a number of cases. It also amends the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, P.L. 93-638 by extending Title III authority, Tribal Self-Governance Demonstration Project, to IHS.

Public Law 103-413 - 103nd Congress - November 29, 1994
(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)(108 Stat. 4250)

This Act amends P.L. 93-638, the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act to specify the terms of the contracts entered into by the United States and Indian tribal organizations pursuant to this authority.

Public Law 104-109 - 104th Congress - February 12, 1996
(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)(110 Stat. 763)

This Act amends P.L. 93-638, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. Section 19 of this Act gives the tribes that have compacts under Title III or Title IV of P.L. 93-638 the option of having any provision in Title I apply to their compacts.

The Committee has requested that the Indian Health Service include a section on Self-Determination, reflecting justification and assumptions used for Self-Determination. This special section on Self-Determination includes the following:

- Discussion of Self-Determination Title I Contracting
- Discussion of Contract Support Costs
- Attachment A: Justification and Assumptions used for Projections of FY 1997 Requirements for Indian Self-Determination Contract Support Costs
- Discussion of Self-Governance
- FY 1996 Compacts by Area
- IHS and Tribally Operated Service Units and Medical Facilities by Type and Area

Self-Determination

Title I Contracting:

The Indian Health Service (IHS) contracts with Tribes and Tribal Organizations (T/TOs) pursuant to the authority provided under Title I of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDA) Public Law 93-638 as amended. This Act allows T/TOs to enter into contracts with the Government to plan, conduct and administer programs which are authorized under Section 102 of the Act. The IHS has been contracting with T/TOs pursuant to the authority of P.L. 93-638 since its passage in 1975. Today, the IHS currently administers Self-Determination contracts valued at over $500 million. The total dollars administered under ISDA contracts has grown significantly in recent years.

Because the rate of T/TOs entering into Self-Determination contracting has been steadily increasing, the need for contract support cost (CSC) funding to support T/TOs in their contracting has also increased. CSC funding is authorized pursuant to Sec. 106(a)(2) of the ISDA. This funding has been used by T/TOs to develop strong, stable tribal governments which has in turn enabled them to professionally manage their contracts and the corresponding services to their communities. Additionally, through the funding of CSC IHS has helped in the development of T/TOs who are maturing and now achieving greater levels of self sufficiency in all areas.

The IHS has been prudent in the provision of CSC to T/TOs. The negotiation of CSC need is a deliberate process which ensures that amounts provided to T/TOs are allowable, allocable, reasonable, and necessary for the proper completion of the project or activity. The IHS is committed to maintaining the integrity of the CSC funding process.

In fiscal year (FY) 1995, the IHS was not able to provide full CSC funding to all new and expanded contracts eligible for payment from the Indian Self-Determination (ISD) fund. Consequently, unmet needs for FY 1995 were carried over into FY 1996. Again, because of the dramatic increase in Self-Determination contracting, IHS was not able to fully fund the remainder of the FY 1995 CSC need from the ISD Fund. All FY 1996 CSC funding requests for ISD funds will be carried over into FY 1997, 1998, or possibly even 1999.

It is critical to point out that the increase in CSC need is attributed to increased contracting by T/TOs under both Title I and III of the ISDA, a stated goal of both the Congress and the IHS. The Agency has taken steps to ensure that funding provided is allowable, allocable, reasonable, and necessary. T/TOs have, of necessity, also borne some of the burden of administrative streamlining. The IHS has, in FY 1995 and 1996, provided administrative shares of its budget to T/TOs associated with their contracting activities. These shares are made available to T/TO's pursuant to Sections 102(a) and 106(n) of the ISDA.

Attachment A shows IHS' estimate of how the requested $47 million will fund over two-thirds of the CSC needs of T/TOs who have taken on new agency programs and/or responsibilities. IHS did not request a larger amount for CSC because of its commitment to promoting the health of contracting and non-contracting tribes. Given the total request for IHS in FY 1997 is a $174 million increase over FY 1996, we believe our request for contract support costs is appropriate. This amount due is net of the administrative shares that the IHS has already provided to T/TOs as a result of their contracting.

Contract Support Costs

Funding for Contract Support Costs (CSC) is provided to tribes and tribal organizations for costs incurred in the operation of Self-Determination contracts and compacts (Title I and Title III programs) authorized by P.L. 93-638, as amended. Contract Support Costs are defined in Section 106(a)(2) of the ISDA as costs incurred by a tribal organization that:

1) either are not incurred by the IHS in the direct operation of the program, (such as annual audit expenses), or

2) for items of cost that are paid from resources not available to the program under the tribal contract (including telephone, personnel benefits, and other administrative overhead).

By definition, these costs to the tribal program exceed the amount spent by the Agency at the location of service, and therefore must be a supplement to the direct program funding provided, in order to maintain an equitable opportunity for tribes who choose to operate programs under this legislative authority.

Amounts needed for CSC are determined in independent negotiations with the cognizant Agency's Inspector General. The Indian Health Service (IHS) uses contract support cost funds made available under the Indian Self-Determination (ISD) fund to fund the initial transfer of programs from Federal operations to tribal operation. Amounts available have been inadequate to meet the demand which has resulted from the additional contracting related to the passage of the 1994 ISDA amendments. When the amount for CSC are insufficient to meet the aggregate needs for all Title I and Title III programs, the remaining shortfall(s) are reported annually to the Congress as required by the ISDA.

Attachment A

Justification and Assumptions Used for Projections of FY 1997 Requirements for Indian Self-Determination Contract Support Costs

I. Indian Self-Determination Fund

Current requests for new and expanded awards pending Office of Administration and Management (OAM) approval (Remaining FY 1995 starts and some FY 1996 and 1997 starts)	$25 million
Additional requests anticipated in FY 1996	$10 million
Total requests estimated through FY 1996	$35 million
Funds Available in FY 1996	$7.5 million
Unfunded requests carried down to ongoing awards below	$<27.5>million
Additional request anticipated in FY 1997	$15 million
Funds Available in FY 1997	$12 million
Shortfall projected at the end of FY 1997 for new and expanded awards	**$3 million**

II. Ongoing Awards

Shortfall in Indirect Contract Support Costs (ICSC) at end of FY 1995	$1.5 million
Amount of annual increased requirements in FY 1996 for ongoing awards	$12 million
New awards adjustment from above	$27.5 million

Amount of annual increased requirements in FY 1997 for ongoing awards (These estimates are based on actual trends of amounts required in the past three years. The "effective percent of ICSC per program dollar" is approximately .25 per program dollar. This has increased approximately two cents per program dollar in each of the past three years.)	$13.5 million
1997 CSC shortfall requirement for ongoing awards	$ 54.5 million
1997 CSC for ongoing awards	$<35.9> million
Shortfall projected at the end of FY 1997 for ongoing awards, assuming no mandatory increases to cover these costs	**$18.6 million**
Combined shortfall from ongoing awards and new and expanded awards	**$21.6 million**

Self-Governance

- The IHS has entered into 29 Compacts and 42 Annual Funding Agreements (AFA) representing 197 tribes in Alaska and 28 tribes in the rest of the U.S. for a total of 225 tribes participating in the Self-Governance Demonstration Project.
- The Self-Governance tribes represent approximately 300,000 active users or one-fourth of the 1.2 million users for the IHS.
- AFAs represent a transfer of $24 million in Tribal Shares from Area Office and Headquarters administrative budgets and $248 million in program service funds for a total of $272 million to the Self-Governance tribes.
- The IHS has provided $50,000 for the Lummi Self-Governance Education and Communication Project.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE
FISCAL YEAR 1996 COMPACTS

AREA/COMPACT (41)		TOTAL Amount of Compact/AFA	Contract Support Costs Direct Costs	Contract Support Costs Indirect Costs 1/	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES TO BE COMPACTED
ALASKA: (13)					
Aleutian/Pribilof Island. Association		1,858,373	145,500	454,758	Direct Outpatient and Community Health Services
Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation		18,952,173	1,273,947	3,161,137	Direct Inpatient and outpatient services
Chugachmiut		3,361,939	181,996	938,898	Direct Outpatient and Community Health Services
Copper River Native Association		1,977,308	122,873	545,751	Direct Outpatient and Community Health Services
Eklutna Native Village		118,104	0	13,955	Community Health Services
Kodiak Area Native Association		5,392,911	207,960	1,171,842	Direct Outpatient and Community Health Services
Maniilaq Association		18,677,760	937,468	2,253,609	Direct Inpatient and outpatient services
Norton Sound Health Corporation		17,456,458	980,312	3,751,718	Direct Inpatient and outpatient services
Seldovia Village Tribe		744,692	0	109,678	Community Health Services
Southcentral Foundation		6,163,980	276,877	439,487	Direct Outpatient and Community Health Services
Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corp.		31,410,948	1,638,000	6,206,516	Direct Inpatient and outpatient services
Tanana Chiefs Conference		16,766,029	778,566	2,332,017	Direct Outpatient and Community Health Services
Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation		36,107,713	1,155,857	9,804,602	Direct Inpatient and outpatient services
	Total	$158,988,388	$7,699,356	$31,183,968	
BEMIDJI: (4)					
Fond du Lac Band of Chippewa		3,861,100	143,000	506,015	Referral Inpatient and direct outpatient services.
Grand Traverse Band of Chippewa		1,737,949	43,700	203,000	Referral Inpatient and direct outpatient services.
Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe		1,550,036	50,700	208,559	Referral Inpatient and direct outpatient services.
Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa		7,647,644	532,800	1,066,803	Referral Inpatient and direct outpatient services.
	Total	$14,796,729	$770,200	$1,984,377	
BILLINGS: (2)					
Chippewa Cree Tribe		9,241,032	250,601	2,866,159	Referral Inpatient and direct outpatient services.
Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes		11,795,873	167,203	304,973	Referral Inpatient and direct outpatient services.
	Total	$21,036,905	$417,804	$3,171,132	
CALIFORNIA: (1)					
Hoopa Valley Tribe		3,843,334	179,436	843,821	Referral Inpatient and direct outpatient services.
	Total	$3,843,334	$179,436	$843,821	
NASHVILLE: (2)					
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians		11,690,709	517,704	1,414,929	Direct Inpatient and outpatient services
Penobscot Indian Nation		2,481,237	90,300	326,861	Referral Inpatient and direct outpatient services.
	Total	$14,171,946	$608,004	$1,741,790	

1/ Amounts listed in AFA are: 1) from their base programs; 2) amounts to be determined based on ISD requests

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE
FISCAL YEAR 1996 COMPACTS

AREA/COMPACT (41)		TOTAL Amount of Compact/AFA	Contract Support Costs Direct Costs	Indirect Costs 1/	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES TO BE COMPACTED
OKLAHOMA: (7)					
Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma		2,495,743	16,995	50,426	Referral inpatient and direct outpatient services.
Cherokee Nation		24,699,221	477,885	4,030,417	EMS referral , Direct Outpatient and Community Health Services
Chickasaw Nation		24,181,660	154,549	4,344,367	Direct inpatient and outpatient services
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma		32,563,717	717,500	4,559,132	Direct inpatient and outpatient services
Kaw Nation		496,753	4,624	10,210	Community Health Services
Sac & Fox Nation		658,381	46,950	272,000	Direct Outpatient and Community Health Services
Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma		654,864	13,567	109,981	Referral inpatient and direct outpatient services.
	Total	$85,752,339	$1,432,070	$13,376,533	
PHOENIX: (3)					
Duck Valley Shoshone Paiute Tribes		6,826,399	631,566	1,315,540	Direct inpatient, outpatient and community health services
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe		698,624	0	0	Direct inpatient, outpatient and community health services
Ely Shoshone Tribe		748,997	0	0	Community Health Services
	Total	$8,274,020	$631,566	$1,315,540	
PORTLAND: (9)					
Coeur D'Alene Tribe		3,896,412	327,700	863,502	Referral inpatient and direct outpatient services.
Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde		6,058,943	533,778	1,920,322	Referral inpatient and direct outpatient services.
Jamestown S'Klallam Indian Tribe		860,562	64,502	287,999	Referral inpatient and direct outpatient services.
Lummi Indian Nation		5,641,696	158,230	1,963,235	Referral inpatient and direct outpatient services.
Makah Indian Tribe		649,957	35,116	181,688	Community Health Services
Port Gamble Band of S'Klallam Indians		1,526,286	41,228	438,065	Referral inpatient and direct outpatient services.
Quinault Indian Nation		4,641,537	146,273	1,405,286	Referral inpatient and direct outpatient services.
Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians		3,726,464	443,127	0	Referral inpatient and direct outpatient services.
Squaxin Island Indian Tribe		2,801,940	111,123	978,947	Referral inpatient and direct outpatient services.
	Total	$29,806,797	$1,861,077	$8,039,064	
	Grand Total	$336,668,456	$13,699,563	$61,656,225	

1/ Amounts listed in AFA are: 1) from their base programs; 2) amounts to be determined based on ISD requests

IHS AND TRIBALLY OPERATED SERVICE UNITS AND MEDICAL FACILITIES 1/ BY TYPE AND AREA

As Of October 1, 1995

O:SS\DRM\BFPB\FY97\MEDFACS.WK4 03/12/96

	SERVICE UNITS			HOSPITALS				HEALTH CENTERS				SCHOOL HEALTH CENTERS				HEALTH STATIONS			
					Tribal				Tribal				Tribal				Tribal		
AREA	IHS	Tribal	Total	IHS	I	III	Total	IHS	I	III	Total	IHS	I	III	Total	IHS	I	III	Total
Aberdeen	13	4	17	8	0	0	8	8	3	0	11	1	2	0	3	12	2	0	14
Alaska	2	7	9	2	0	5	7	0	3	11	14	0	0	0	0	0	14 v	153 v	167
Albuquerque	6	1	7	5	0	0	5	9	3	0	12	1	0	0	1	7	0	0	7
Bemidji	3	10	13	2	0	0	2	2	15	6	23	0	0	0	0	2	10	3	15
Billings	6	2	8	3	0	0	3	6	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	7
California	0	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	31	1	32	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	23
Nashville	1	19	20	1	0	1	2	0	13	1	14	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	6
Navajo	8	0	8	6	0	0	6	7	0	0	7	1	0	0	1	13	0	0	13
Oklahoma	9	3	12	4	1	2	7	12	7	14	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phoenix	8	2	10	6	1	1	8	6	6	0	12	1	0	0	1	6	4	1	11
Portland	10	5	15	0	0	0	0	9	6	5	20	0	0	0	0	1	19	3	23
Tucson	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
All Areas	**68**	**76**	**144**	**38**	**2**	**9**	**49**	**61**	**88**	**41**	**190**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**7**	**47**	**74**	**166**	**287**

1/ Health locations excluded.
v = Village Clinics
I = Tribally operated facilities under Title T, P.L. 93-638, Self-Determination Contracts
III = Tribally operated facilities under Title TTT, P.L. 93-638, Self-Governance Compacts

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

FISCAL YEAR 1997

APPROPRIATION SUMMARY STATEMENT

The Office budget request for fiscal year 1997 is $25,000,000. The funds requested will support the operation of the Office, Incentive Bonus Payments, Housing Acquisition and Construction, and Discretionary Funding to facilitate and expedite resettlement activities.

Component elements of the Budget Proposal include: (thousands)

- Operation of the Office	$ 6,185
a. Office of the Commissioner b. Executive Direction c. Administration	
- Incentive Bonus Payments	None
- Relocation Payments (Housing)	17,507
- Discretionary Funds	1,308
Total	$ 25,000

Consistent with the provisions of PL 93-531 and its associated Amendments Act of 1980, PL 96-305, 1988, PL 100-666, and 1991, PL 102-180, the Office will continue efforts towards the final settlement of the long standing dispute between the Navajo Nation and the Hopi Tribe.

At the request of the Appropriations Committee, in February 1995, the Office submitted a Phase-out Plan that would have phased out the Office in 7-9 years, at a cost of $200,000,000. This Plan contained enhancements which included new infrastructure on the HPL, the NPL, and the Bennett Freeze Area. This Plan was not acted upon.

In the absence of support for, or action on, that Plan, the Office is in the process of preparing a new Phase-out/Shutdown Plan, with a date certain closing in FY 2001. This new Plan contains legislative proposals which would address many of the obstacles to the completion of the relocation program.

This budget is generally in line with that Plan; however, this is the absolute minimal projection possible, and there are several factors that may necessitate additional funding or time.

Operation of the Office

Mission Statement: The mission of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation is to provide quality services to eligible households and others impacted by the Relocation Act, in such a way that our clients have the opportunity to re-establish their lives in a positive and productive manner.

Long-Range Goal: Assure that all relocation-resettlement activities conducted by the Office are consistent with the intent of Congress and the Executive Branch as expressed by PL 93-531, and the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Amendments Acts. Last budget year, the Office was instructed by the Appropriations Committee to only proceed with development on the New Lands that was needed for selection of sites by relocatees. Existing projects were to be completed, but further development not undertaken. This current year's budget has complied with the wishes of this committee, and only funds necessary to complete existing work have been included.

Major Objectives:

1. Conduct meetings and support various other activities of the Commissioner, as necessary, to insure the proper review and oversight of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation.

2. Maintain an effective management structure for the direction, implementation, and management of Office policy by agency staff.

3. Provide necessary research and evaluation of ongoing and new program proposals for dissemination by agency management.

4. Maintain an effective program of federal and legislative coordination to insure that the necessary resources from appropriate federal participants are included in the overall relocation implementation efforts.

5. Provide ongoing engineering and technical support to relocation planning and implementation activities.

6. Conduct a comprehensive program of Relocation Operations and Advisory Assistance Services for Navajo and Hopi families participating in resettlement activities. This will include necessary family counseling assistance, the payment of incentive bonuses, the acquisition of decent, safe, and sanitary replacement housing, the disposal of abandoned property and improvements on the former Joint Use Area, and various other activities necessarily associated with relocation-resettlement.

7. Conduct a comprehensive program of resale dwelling and new construction building inspections. Through ongoing inspections, decent, safe, and sanitary housing for relocatee families shall be provided within the prevailing benefit ranges.

8. Conduct planning and evaluation programs directed towards determining the feasibility of involving the private business sector in developing workable commercial alternatives for lands acquired for occupancy by relocatee families.

9. Utilize discretionary funding assistance for projects designed to facilitate and expedite relocation efforts through practical land usage alternatives.

10. Conduct administrative and financial management programs in support of all agency activities.

Current Method of Accomplishing Program Objectives:

The Office has operated a program of relocation operations and advisory services since 1977. As of the end of FY 1995, a total of 2,629 families had received relocation assistance, and a total of 692 certified heads of household remained to be relocated. Approximately 92 of these families still resided on the partitioned lands and 600 resided elsewhere.

- A total of 2,540 Navajo families had relocated from the Hopi Partitioned Lands, 1,591 to on-reservation homesites and 960 to off-reservation. (312 of the on-reservation homesites are located on the New Lands.) 679 Navajo families remained to be relocated, approximately 92 residing on the HPL and 587 residing elsewhere.

- A total of 25 Hopi families had relocated from the Navajo Partitioned Lands, 22 to on-reservation homesites and 3 off-reservation. 1 Hopi NPL family remained to be relocated.

- 11 HPL families who formerly resisted relocation and failed to file an application for benefits by July 7, 1986, were provided with relocation homes pursuant to 25 CPR 700.

- A total of 64 Navajo familes who were forced to move from District Six as a consequence of the decision in U.S. vs. Kabinto have received relocation benefits. The replacement homes of 44 of those families are located at on-reservation homesites, and 20 off-reservation (14 of the on-reservation homesites are located in the Rural Community on the New Lands). 3 additional District Six evictees were certified on appeal during FY 1995. 12 District Six families remain to receive benefits.

As stated on page 1, the Office has been instructed to limit new development of the New Lands. The best possible predictions of future costs for existing projects have been made and these costs have been kept at the barest minimum. The needs for future development of the New Lands are difficult to predict and are influenced by factors over which the Office has no control.

One of these factors is the Mediation process currently taking place between the Manybeads plaintiffs and the Hopi Tribe. There may be families currently living on the HPL that decide not to take the 75-year lease arrangement with the Hopi Tribe, and to move to the New Lands, or other reservation sites. The decisions by the individual families to accept a lease are required by December 31, 1996. The families who do sign leases can then change their minds before December 31, 1999, give up their lease, and still receive relocation benefits from the Office. It is certainly possible that the Office may need to develop new homesites and/or subdivisions with their accompanying infrastructure. This budget for FY 1997, however, does not include any funds for this contingency.

Another factor is the proposed bridge over the Rio Puerco River that was cut from Office budgets in FY 1995 and FY 1996 due to the request by the Appropriations Committee to stop new developments, and also due to the cutbacks in funds alloted to the Office. The Office has now had formal complaints from local Navajo Chapters lodged about the safety of the old bridge that has not been replaced. We are addressing the safety concerns by having the bridge evaluated by a team of certified bridge inspectors from the Arizona Department of Transportation. If defects or other problems are indicated by this team, federal liability issues may require the reinstatement of this project.

As these two issues unfold, the Office may need to come back to Congress to request more funds, since our current carryover would not be able to fund these types of large projects.

Program Accomplishments:

The Office's primary program accomplishments during FY 1995 are identified in the table "Output/Workload Measures." Additional information about activities and accomplishments during FY 1995 is provided below:

- 143 familes, in the following categories, were relocated in 1995: 110 to on-reservation homesites (77%), and 33 off-reservation (23%).
- 141 Navajo families were relocated.
- 2 Hopi families were relocated.
- 9 Navajo families who were evicted from District Six as a consequence of the decision in the case of the U.S. vs. Kabinto, 1972 received benefits as provided for in Public Law 96-305.
- 160 on-reservation homesite leases were approved and received from the Navajo Nation.
- As of the end of FY 1995, a total of 2,321 cases had been

closed because of the end of the 2-year post-move follow up period. There was an active/open caseload of 308 cases.

- The following illustrated the status of the families who have been certified eligible for benefits as of the end of FY 1995:

Certified Eligible	3,321	There were 157 active appeals of denied applications.
Relocated	-2,629	
Remaining	692 ====	Included 92 full-time residents of the HPL.
Homes Being Built	69	Included 9 full-time residents of the HPL.
Seeking Homes	95	Included 7 full-time residents of the HPL.
Social Counseling	528	Included 76 full-time residents of the HPL.
	692 ====	

As of the end of FY 1995, there were 125 pending appeals of the total of 1,109 denied cases. It is estimated that 55 of these denials will be reversed by administrative appeal or District Court, which will bring the certified total to approximately 3,400.

During FY 1997, the following goals are projected:

- 150 families will receive relocation benefits, for a program total of 2,879. It is estimated that fewer than 60 of the remaining families will be residing on the partitioned lands.
- On-reservation group move projects will be continued and completed in cooperation with the Navajo Nation and the Indian Health Service.
- Planning efforts will be continued to assess the impacts of on-reservation relocation and to identify mitigating measures.
- Work with BIA and the IHS on the New Lands will continue for the purpose of finishing existing infrastructure projects on the cluster sites and in the rural community.

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 C.R.	FY 1995 Carryover	FY 1996 Base	FY 1997 Estimate	Change To Base
Operation of the Office	$ 6,164	$ 6,470	$ 3,349	$ 9,819	$ 6,185	-$ 3,634
Relocation Operations (housing, roads, & archaeology)	19,068	11,525	7,285	18,810	17,507	- 1,303
Assistance Payments (bonus)	636		1,170	1,170		- 1,170
Discretionary Funds	2,129	2,350	4,947	7,297	1,308	- 5,989
TOTAL	$27,997	$20,345	$16,751	$37,096	$25,000	-$12,096

Program Objectives:

To provide effective relocation assistance to families subject to resettlement as a result of partition. To complete the necessary development of the New Lands to accomodate those who have chosen a site thereon, in accordance with the wishes of the Appropriations Committee. To coordinate activities with other federal participants. To utilize Office resources to mitigate the impacts of relocation through sound economic development planning.

Output/Workload Measures:

	Function	Actual FY 1995	Estimated FY 1996	Estimated FY 1997
1.	Eligibility Appeals Hearings & Administrative Case Reviews With Reversals	89	80	40
2.	Pre-move Counseling Sessions	1,262	1,300	1,250
3.	Housing Counseling Services	364	262	250
4.	Homesite Feasibility Studies	378	250	230
5.	Construction Inspections	1,082	830	1,245
6.	Properties Disposed	16	51	25
7.	Post-Move Home Contacts*	125	110	100
8.	Post-Move Referrals to Other Agencies	88	100	100
9.	Home Warranty Inspections	278	290	320
10.	Families Relocated This Year	143	100	150

*Contacts by Office staff.

Program Objectives for Proposed Funding Level:

1. The Office, during FY 1997 plans to relocate an additional 150 families, for a program total of 2,879.

2. The Office will be working jointly with BIA and IHS to conclude necessary infrastructure projects on the New Lands, as mandated by the Appropriations Committee.

3. Relocatee families, remaining to be relocated, will continue to be contacted individually to give them additional information on the New Lands and to request that they choose a relocation site.

4. The Office will continue to work closely with various other federal agencies with statutory responsibility for provision of services to Indian communities. The Office will continue to coordinate planning and development efforts with these agencies so that these services will be made available to the relocatees on the New Lands as well as on existing reservation sites.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amount in thousands)

Appropriation:	Salaries and Expenses and Special Funds	FY 1996 C.R.	FY 1995 Carryover	FY 1996 Base	FY 1997 Request	Change To Base
11.1	Full-time permanent positions	$ 3,795	$ 1,082	$ 4,877	$ 3,559	-$ 1,318
11.3	Other than full-time permanent					
11.8	Special personnel services payments					
11.9	Total personnel compensation	3,795	1,082	4,877	3,559	- 1,318
12.1	Personnel benefits: Civilian	835	306	1,141	783	- 358
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	275	211	486	270	- 216
22.0	Travel and transportation of things		15	15		- 15
23.0	Rental payments to others, communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	510	93	603	508	- 95
24.0	Printing and reproduction	20	146	166	19	- 147
25.0	Other services	685	793	1,478	658	- 820
26.0	Supplies and materials	300	615	915	288	- 627
31.0	Equipment	50	88	138	100	- 38
32.0	Lands and structures	11,525	7,285	18,810	17,507	- 1,303
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	2,350	6,117	8,467	1,308	- 7,159
	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	$20,345	$16,751	$37,096	$25,000	-$12,096

Justification

Title of Activity: Operation of the Office (Decrease of $3,164 from Base).

Authorization: P.L. 93-531; 88 Stat. 1712 Sec. 12; 25 U.S.C. 640d.

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Element	FY 1996 C.R.	FY 1995 Carryover	FY 1996 Base	FY 1997 Estimate	Change To Base
Operation of the Office	$6,470	$3,349	$9,819	$6,185	-$3,634
FTE	(86)		(86)	(81)	(-5)

Base Program: The operations of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation can be broken down into three program areas:

A. Office of the Commissioner.
B. Executive Direction: New Lands Management & Coordination, Legal & Community Relations, & Personnel.
C. Administration/Direct Services: Advisory Assistance Services, Housing Acquisition & Inspections & Compliance, Finance, Procurement, Information Systems, & Administrative Coordination.

A. Office of the Commissioner: The Commissioner has the authority and responsibility for the formulation of all agency management and operational policy and the oversight of all agency programs. Public meetings are held throughout the year by various department heads to present Office policy to the affected groups and to gather input on ongoing agency activity as well as to stimulate new ideas.

B. Executive Direction: This branch supervises the indirect service program, which is the management of the New Lands, the coordination of legal services, the implementation of Office policy, and the development and implementation of program initiatives. Monitoring and review of joint venture proposals from other federal, state and tribal entities engaging in relocation program activities are also undertaken.

1) New Lands Management and Coordination:

This department provides the technical analysis attendant to the planning and development of lands for relocation purposes and assesses the development necessary for facilities and services. Such analyses include negotiations with current permit or lease holders, engineering analysis, grazing capability analysis, and review of the sites by potential relocatee occupants. Utilization of existing federal and state agency surveys and studies in the area of soil composition, water development, and mineral composition is stressed to avoid duplication of effort.

a) New Lands Cultural Resource Protection Program:

The Office employs a Cultural Resources Manager and one archaeologist to oversee the extensive archaeological survey and site mitigation work that was required of the Office to fulfill its responsibility as "lead federal agency" in the development of the New Lands.

The Office's role is primarily administrative. Actual on-site field work is conducted by staff from the Navajo Nation Archaeological Department and the Zuni Archaeological Program, as well as numerous other contractors, through cooperative agreements executed between these organizations and the Office. Relationships have been developed between the Office and the Museum of Northern Arizona for curation of artifacts.

b) Range Improvement and Management Component:

During FY 1989, the Office assumed the responsibility for range improvement and management on the New Lands, under the provisions of P.L. 100-666. The monies thus transferred from the BIA were almost sufficient to fund this component through FY 1994. Since FY 1994, this range program has been funded entirely out of funds designated for Operation of the Office. For FY 1997, we are requesting $1,305,000, which is included in our request for funds for the Operation of the Office. We estimate a total of 19 FTE will be necessary to run this program at that time.

2) Legal and Community Relations:

During FY 1990, due to the Sands v. NHIRC decision, our eligibility appeal caseload increased by approximately 550 denied applications. All administrative appeals that are currently on hand should be processed by the end of FY 1998.

C. Administration/Direct Services: This branch supervises the direct service programs, and provides necessary administrative and financial management services to the agency. The administrative side includes the preparation and presentation of the Office's budget proposals, all internal financial management programs, support for agency program departments through supply and equipment maintenance systems, all financial reporting and disbursement, vehicle fleet management, data and word processing, discretionary fund program contracting and grant management, procurement, contracting for services, and cooperative/reimbursable agreements with other agencies.

In addition, the following direct program services are directed by this branch of the agency.

1) Advisory Assistance Services:

Advisory Assistance Services provide ongoing consultation with the relocatee family from the beginning to the end of the process. These services include pre-move counseling to inform the families of various options available in the selection of a home, evaluation of economic and social status of the relocatees, coordination of other federal and state agency assistance activities for relocatee families, and referral assistance to existing service providers upon completion of the relocation process. Within the limits of available resources, the Office will continue its increased emphasis on post-move counseling services.

2) Housing Acquisition, and Inspections & Compliance:

This department provides for a full range of real estate acquisition activities and includes new construction contracting, acquisition of new and resale dwellings, and monitoring of any necessary warranty or housing repair programs. Coordination of group moves and other innovative approaches to housing acquisition is also encompassed within this activity. Inspections & Compliance provides engineering and technical assistance to other agency components. This includes engineering reports, engineering and topographic analysis, construction and housing inspections, technical support service coordination with other agencies, analysis of proposed construction plans and on-reservation building site feasibility analysis. The primary mission of this unit is to insure that relocatee dwellings meet all applicable decent, safe, and sanitary standards, and that building sites offer families the best possible structural alternatives.

Title of Activity: Relocation Operations (Decrease of $1,303 from Base)

Authorization: P.L. 93-531, 88 Stat. 1712, Sec. 27; 25 U.S.C. 640d

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Element	FY 1996 C.R.	FY 1995 Carryover	FY 1996 Base	FY 1997 Estimate	Change To Base
Relocation Operations	$11,525	$7,285	$18,810	$17,507	-$1,303
FTE	(0)		(0)	(0)	(0)

Base Program: Relocation Operations encompasses three components: relocation payments for housing, cultural resources protection program, and funds for road construction. In FY 1997, the Office plans to relocate an additional 150 families. The relocation payments for housing include: disposal of acquired property on the HPL/NPL, costs of obtaining homesite leases and other permits from the Navajo Nation and Hopi Tribe, the acquisition of housing for relocatee families through resale dwelling purchases in existing communities or the construction of new homes on or off reservation, and payments associated with the relocation process including moving expenses. It also includes certain engineering costs necessary to developing sites, both on the existing reservation and the New Lands. Our request includes the following:

Housing	$12,750,000
Cultural Resources Protection	800,000
Road Construction	3,957,000
Total	$17,507,000

Housing:

New authority for this activity is for 150 moves at an average of $85,000 each, totaling $12,750,000. The decrease from base is due to the carryover which resulted from the prior years' slowdowns. However, the 1995 carryover for Housing is expected to be completely used prior to the end of FY 1997.

With the housing funds requested, the Office would be able to underwrite the cost of relocating only 150 families. This will support (1) the acquisition of replacement housing, (2) payments due families for reasonable search and moving expenses to new locations, (3) necessary payments for miscellaneous expenses such as title and escrow fees and homesite acquisition costs, and (4) costs directly associated with engineering and planning for New Lands housing construction.

Cultural Resource Protection Program:

The costs associated with archaeology include both funds for the Office's in-house operations through various contractors, and funds to be transferred to the Navajo Nation to address the indirect impacts to cultural sites as the result of developing and moving families to the New Lands. The Office had originally entered into a contract with the Navajo Nation for an overview of the indirect impacts of the relocation process in the New Lands area. The original cost of this contract was about $800,000 each year. With the cutback in funding, the Office no longer has the luxury to continue this program in FY 1997 at the level maintained in the past few years. In addition, the Office is requesting an exemption of the consultation process with NHPA and SHPO in the new Phase-out/Shutdown Plan. These changes will significantly lower the archaeological costs of the Office.

$800,000
========

Road Construction:

Costs of various road projects are estimated at $3,957,000 for FY 1997. Costs should be substantially less thereafter. The following is a summary of road costs for FY 1997:

New Lands Roads	$2,711,000
Coalmine Mesa Roads	1,246,000
Total Roads	$3,957,000

The following is a summary of Housing Funds requested for FY 1997:

Housing and related costs	$12,750,000
Archaeology	800,000
Roads	3,957,000
TOTAL HOUSING REQUEST	$17,507,000

Title of Activity: Assistance Payments (Decrease of $1,170 from Base)

Authorization: P.L. 93-531, 88 Stat. 1712, Sec. 27; 25 U.S.C. 640d

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Element	FY 1996 C.R.	FY 1995 Carryover	FY 1996 Base	FY 1997 Estimate	Change To Base
Assistance Payments	-0-	$1,170	$1,170	-0-	-$1,170
FTE	(0)		(0)	(0)	(0)

Base Program: The Assistance Payment (Bonus) component provides for the payment of an incentive bonus for clients who volunteered for relocation prior to July 7, 1986. In FY 1997, we expect bonus payments for the move of 150 clients to be between $500,000 and $750,000. These payments will be made from prior years' carryover, so no request is made for these funds in FY 1997.

Title of Activity: Discretionary Funds Management (Decrease of $5,989 from Base.)

Authorization: P.L. 93-531, 88 Stat. 1712, Sec. 27; 25 U.S.C. 640d.

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program Element	FY 1996 C.R.	FY 1995 Carryover	FY 1996 Base	FY 1997 Estimate	Change To Base
Discretionary Funds	$2,350	$4,947	$7,297	$1,308	-$5,989
FTE	(0)		(0)	(0)	(0)

Base Program: Public Law 96-305 authorized not to exceed $6,000,000 annually as a discretionary fund. The purpose of this fund, as defined by Congress, is "...to facilitate and expedite the relocation efforts of the Office..." In the past, the Office has maintained an aggressive posture supporting projects that would facilitate and expedite the program. With the current cuts in the federal budget, the Office feels it can only use these funds for individual housing infrastructure, with a very modest amount uncommitted.

Specifically, during FY 1997 the Office recommends and proposes to participate in the following projects with Discretionary Funds. These funds will be in addition to carryover funds used during FY 1997:

Infrastructure Cost:

At the request level, the expenses of providing infrastructure, in addition to the individual housing benefit, for 150 relocations would total $1,247,500. This is based on a projection of 65 on-reservation moves @ $12,000 each, 55 off-reservation moves @ $8,500 each, and 30 moves to the New Lands, or other subdivisions, at no additional individual costs.

$1,247,500

Uncommitted Discretionary Funds

When the authorization for the Discretionary Fund was originally passed, it was clearly anticipated that the Office would spend a set amount of money that would not be line-item budgeted, which would allow it the discretion to make decisions on a case-by-case basis on applications for worthy projects that reduce the adverse impacts of relocation. This category has been cut to an absolute minimum, and will only be used for small items, such as the current year request by the Department of Justice to fund a land survey which is necessary for the Accomodation Agreement to proceed.

	$ 60,500
TOTAL DISCRETIONARY FUND REQUEST	$1,308,000
	==========

As has been discussed several times in the preceding paragraphs, the Office may be required to come back to Congress for additional funding if any of several large uncertainties come to pass. At that time, amended budgets will be prepared and supported in detail by the Office.

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Program and Performance

The Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation was established by Public Law 93-531 to plan and conduct relocation activities associated with the settlement of a land dispute between the Navajo Nation and the Hopi Tribe. The three-member Commission which was appointed on July 1975, submitted a plan for such relocation to the Congress. The Office is continuing to conduct relocation activities under a single Commissioner.

Amending legislation, P.L. 96-305, authorized the Office to grant Life Estates to eligible applicants, conduct a program of Discretionary Funding, and engage in land evaluation/analysis for possible acquisition as relocation sites, and provide for its own administrative, fiscal and housekeeping services.

Amending legislation, P.L. 100-666, reorganized the Commission to replace the Board of three Commissioners, appointed by the Secretary of Interior, with a single Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the United States Senate. Additionally, P.L. 100-666 addressed several other policy concepts regarding the allowability of some improvement to properties in the 1934 Dispute Area, clarified the authority of the Commissioner for final planning authority on the New Lands, addressed certain legal expenditures for tribal expenses related to the relocation dispute, and other miscellaneous housekeeping issues. P.L. 100-666 also increased the Office's annual housing authority from $15,000,000 to $30,000,000, increased the total amount of money available for incentive payments to $13,500,000, and provided an additional authority for the expenditure of Discretionary Funds which requires no match from outside sources when such expenditures are directly in the interest of the relocatee and in support of provision of infrastructure and related facilities to relocatees.

Amending legislation P.L. 102-180, extended the authorization of housing appropriations through FY 1995, and clarified the status of the employees, most of whom were reclassified to Competitive Service.

Amending legislation P.L. 104-15, extended the authorization of housing appropriations through FY 1997. A new authorization will be needed prior to serious planning for FY 1998.

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

FEDERAL FUNDS

General and Special Funds:

For necessary expenses of the Office of Navajo and Indian Relocation as authorized by Public Law 93-531. ($20,345,000) $25,000,000 for operating expenses of the office. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, Public Law 101-121)

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code 48-1100-0-1-806	1995 Actual	1996 Est.	1997 Est.
Obligation by Program Activity:			
Operation of office	$ 6,164	$ 6,470	$ 6,185
Assistance payments (bonus)	636	500	500
Relocation payments (housing)	19,068	16,000	17,507
Discretionary fund payments	2,129	2,350	6,308
Total obligations	27,997	25,320	30,500
Financing:			
Recovery of prior year obligations	- 596		
Unobligated balance available, start of year	-19,276	-16,751	-11,776
Unobligated balance transferred			
Unobligated balance available, end of year	16,751	11,776	6,276
Budget authority	24,876	20,345	25,000
Appropriation	24,888	20,345	25,000
Reduction	-12		
Transfer from other accounts			
Appropriation (adjusted)	$24,876	$20,345	$25,000
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
Obligations incurred, net	$27,997	$25,320	$30,500
Obligated balance, start of year	10,000	10,522	11,842
Obligated balance, end of year	-10,522	-11,842	-18,342
Adjustment in unexpired accounts	- 596		
Outlays	$26,879	$24,000	$24,000

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Identification Code 48-1100-0-1-806	1995 Actual	1996 Est.	1997 Est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	$ 3,485	$ 3,795	$,3,559
11.3 Other than full-time permanent			
11.8 Special personal service payments			
Total personnel compensation	3,485	3,795	3,559
12.1 Personnel benefits: civilian	770	835	783
13.0 Benefits for former personnel			
21.0 Travel and transportation	358	275	270
23.0 Rental payments to others, communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	621	510	508
24.0 Printing and reproduction	17	20	19
25.0 Other services	581	685	658
26.0 Supplies and materials	134	300	288
31.0 Equipment	198	50	100
32.0 Lands and structures	19,068	16,000	17,507
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	2,765	2,850	6,808
99.9 Total Obligations	$27,997	$25,320	$30,500

Personnel Summary

	1995	1996	1997
Total number of full-time permanent positions	86	86	81
Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	86	86	81

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

EMPLOYMENT AS OF 9/30/95 BY GRADE LEVEL

EX	Vacant
ES	2
GM 15	1
GM 14	5
GM 13	1
GS 15	1
GS 14	2
GS 13	2
GS 12	4
GS 11	13
GS 10	3
GS 9	20
GS 8	2
GS 7	7
GS 6	2
GS 5	7
WL	1
WS	2
WG	12
TOTAL	87
PROJECTION FOR FY 1996	87
PROJECTION FOR FY 1997	82

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS, F.Y. 1997

MARCH 3, 1849

NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION

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NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION

Budget Justifications
Fiscal Year 1997

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NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION

General Statement

The National Indian Gaming Commission was established as an independent agency within the Department of the Interior by the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, Public Law 100-497 [the Act]. The primary purpose of the Commission is to regulate and monitor class II gaming (such as bingo and pull tabs) conducted on Indian lands. Operating costs of the Commission are financed in part through annual assessments of gaming activities regulated by the Commission. Federal appropriations are requested in 1997 to cover other operating costs of the Commission.

FY 1997 Budget

The FY 1997 budget request for the National Indian Gaming Commission (Commission) is $1,000,000. It is the same amount as FY 1996, conference level.

Operating costs of the Commission are financed in part through annual assessments of gaming operations regulated by the Commission. Federal appropriations are requested to cover other operating costs. Annual assessments and appropriations are each limited by the Act to $1,500,000, thus providing the Commission with a maximum annualized operating budget of $3,000,000, with no provisions for Indian gaming industry growth or increases in operating costs.

The Act allows the Commission to request appropriated funds in an amount equal to the amount of funds derived from assessments for the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the appropriation request is made. The Commission's 1997 request is based on the assumption that it will derive fees of $1,500,000.

The Indian Tribal Gaming Industry and the Commission

Tribal Indian gaming began in the 1970's. However, the National Indian Gaming Commission was not established until 1988. The first Chairman of the Commission was appointed in 1990 and the other two Associate Commissioners were appointed in 1990 and 1991. These initial appointees to the Commission developed, proposed and issued regulations over a 21 month period following their appointments. Finally, approximately 15 years after Indian tribal gaming as an industry began, the Commission became operational in early 1993. The second Chairman of the Commission was appointed in the Fall of 1994 and the two Associate Commissioners were appointed during the Summer and Fall of 1995.

It was Congressional concern for the need to have federal regulatory oversight of the approximately 100 Indian gaming operations existing in 1986, that led in part to the passage of the Act and the formation of the Commission. Since 1986 and the passage of the Act, Indian gaming has continued to grow in size and in sophistication. More than 200 Indian tribes are engaged in or have licensed 220 gaming operations on Indian lands. Indian tribes are continuing to open new and to expand existing gaming operations.

The passage of the Act and formation of the Commission provides a statutory basis for federal regulation of gaming by Indian tribes. Regulation of Indian gaming was recognized in the Act to shield Indian tribes from organized crime and other corrupting influences, to ensure that the Indian tribes are the primary beneficiaries of the revenues generated by the gaming operations and to assure that gaming is conducted fairly and honestly by both the operators and players.

The Chairman of the Commission is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The two Associate Commissioners are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. Each is to be a full time member of the Commission and at least two members of the Commission are to be enrolled members of Indian tribes. In addition, no more than two members of the Commission may be from the same political party. Also, the Chairman is authorized by the Act to appoint a General Counsel for the Commission and the Chairman appoints and supervises other staff necessary to fulfill the objectives of the Commission.

Commission Responsibilities

The Act assigns specific functions to the Commission, including the following:

(*) Review and approve/disapprove all new and existing class II and class III--

Ordinances;

Management contracts; and

Tribal background investigations and suitability determinations on primary management officials and key employees.

(*) Conduct background investigations on individuals with management responsibility for, or financial interest in, contracts to manage class II, and combined class II and class III Indian gaming operations.

(*) Monitor class II gaming conducted on Indian lands on a continuing basis; inspect and examine all premises located on Indian lands on which class II gaming is conducted.

In addition, the Commission:

(*) Educates the Indian tribes and gaming operators as to the applicable regulatory requirements;

(*) Conducts enforcement actions in situations where voluntary compliance cannot be obtained;

(*) Receives and processes appeals, holds hearings; and

(*) Defends against lawsuits challenging the Commission's actions.

Funds were appropriated in FY 1992 and 1993 for the start-up and operation of the Commission and in FY 1994, 1995 and 1996 for the operation of the Commission. The FY 1997 estimate follows:

Comparison of 1997 with 1996 Enacted Level:

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 1996 Estimated	FY 1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Appropriations Requested:			
Salaries and Expenses:			
$	1,000	1,000	-0-
FTE	13	20	-0-
Other:			
Reimbursements:			
$	-0-	-0-	-0-
FTE	28	28	-0-
Total:			
$	1,000	1,000	-0-
FTE	33	33	-0-

Highlights of the FY 1997 Request

The Commission began collecting fees in FY 1991, but did not begin using them until FY 1993. The Commission retained those fees and used them to process the backlog of reviews and investigations that accumulated while the Commission developed, proposed and issued regulations. The Commission expects to use some of the accumulated fees for operations in FY 1996, and to use the balance in FY 1996 and FY 1997 for Commission operations.

Additionally, relative to its mission, the Commission will incur costs and receive reimbursements for processing criminal records checks and conducting certain background investigations. The amount for these activities is estimated to be $1,250,000. It should be noted however that although the Commission receives reimbursement for processing criminal records checks and for the costs for background investigations, the Commission faces limits in how much of the fee-generating work it can perform by the number of FTEs authorized. [As a consequence, the Commission must limit certain program work to use FTEs for background investigations.]

As shown below a substantial portion of the Commission's funding for FY 1996 and FY 1997 will be derived from sources other than appropriations:

Sources and Uses of Unappropriated Funds
(dollars in thousands)

	FY 1996	FY1997
Balance at beginning of period:		
Fee/deposits from previous period	$7,071	$5,526
Add amounts for:		
Fee assessments	1,500	1,500
Background investigations	1,000	1,000
Fingerprint checks	250	250
	2,750	2,750
Available during the period	9,821	8,376
Deduct amounts used for:		
Operating expenses/processing	(2,945)	(2,970)
Background investigations	(1,000)	(1,000)
Fingerprint checks	(250)	(250)
	(4,195)	(4,220)
Balance at end of period:	$5,626	$4,156

Estimated fee amount are based on the maximum number of FTE authorized.

Appropriation Language Sheet

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the National Indian Gaming Commission, pursuant to Public Law 100-497, $1,000,000.

NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION
Summary of Requirements
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Salaries and Expenses

Summary of Uncontrollable and Related Changes:	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Policy Estimate, 1996			13	1,000
Uncontrollable changes:				
Administrative streamling		-14		
Additional cost in 1997 for the January 1996 pay raise		3		
Additional cost in 1997 for the January 1997 pay raise		11		
Total, uncontrollable changes			0	0
			13	1,000
Program changes			0	0
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (1995 Estimate			13	1,000

Comparison by activity/ subactivity:	FY 1995 Actual FTE	FY 1995 Actual Amount	FY 1996 Enacted To Date FTE	FY 1996 Enacted To Date Amount	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-) FTE	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+-) FTE	Program Changes (+-) Amount	FY 1997 Budget Request FTE	FY 1997 Budget Request Amount	Inc (+) Dec (-) from 1996 FTE	Inc (+) Dec (-) from 1996 Amount
NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION Salaries and Expenses, Total Requirements	13	1,000	13	1,000		0		0	13	1,000	0	0

NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION

Justification of Uncontrollable Cost Changes

	(000) 1996 Estimated / 1997 Change
Administrative streamling	n.a./-$14

The adjustment is for the cost savings associated with a reduction in administrative expenses reflecting the Commission's participation in the Administration's program to increase the administrative productivity of the Federal government.

Other Uncontrollable Cost Changes

	(000) 1996 Estimated / 1997 Change
Additional cost in 1997 of the January 1996 Pay Locality Raises	$826/ +$3

The adjustment is for additional amount needed in 1997 to fund the remaining 3 month portion of the estimated cost of pay increases effective in January 1996.

	(000) 1996 Estimated / 1997 Change
Additional cost in FY 1997 of the January 1996 Pay Raises	$826/ +11

The adjustment is for an additional amount needed in FY 1997 to fund a nation-wide pay increase estimated at 3.0% effective January 1997.

TOTAL, UNCONTROLLABE COST CHANGES.......... $ -0-

Justification of Program and Performance

ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION

	1996 Policy Estimate	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996 (+/-)
$(000)	1,000	0	0	1,000	0
(FTE)	13	0	0	13	0

Authorization: Public Law 100-497, 102 Stat.2467

Objectives: To regulate and monitor class II gaming (such as bingo and pull tabs) conducted on Indian lands and to protect Indian gaming as a means of generating Indian tribal revenues.

Program Activities: An Indian tribe may engage in, or license and regulate, class II gaming on Indian lands within such Indian tribe's jurisdiction, if (1) such Indian gaming is located within a State that permits such gaming for any purpose by any person, organization or entity, and (2) the governing body of the Indian tribe adopts an ordinance or resolution which is approved by the Chairman of this Commission. A separate license issued by the Indian tribe is required for each place, facility, or location on Indian lands at which class II gaming is conducted.

An independent agency within the Department of the Interior, the National Indian Gaming Commission has promulgated regulations and continues to monitor class II gaming on Indian lands according to the provisions in the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. The Commission began its start-up work in fiscal year 1990, and became operational in fiscal year 1993. The Commission published six sets of final regulations, all the necessary regulations for the Commission to be operational.

The Commission issued its final regulations regarding the payment of annual assessment fees by class II gaming operations on August 15, 1991. Pursuant thereto, the Commission annually establishes a schedule of fees to be paid to the Commission by each such gaming operation. The rate of fees is adopted each year by a majority vote of the Commission and the total amount of all fees imposed during any fiscal year, by statute, cannot exceed $1,500,000. These fees, which are payable to the Commission on a quarterly basis, began in the third quarter of 1991, and have been used to offset expenses of the Commission as authorized by the Act.

Major Accomplishments and Planned Activities:

Since becoming operational in 1993, the Commission has been reviewing all Indian tribal ordinances, management contracts, and reports on background investigations of key employees and primary management officials conducted by Indian tribes. The Commission itself continues to conduct or causes to be conducted background investigations and the of making suitability determinations on individuals and entities with a financial interest in, or management responsibility for, a management contract. The Commission is continuing to conduct on-site reviews of all new and existing gaming operations and conducting enforcement actions where appropriate.

The Commission's current estimate is that there are about 200 Indian tribes operating 220 gaming operations, class II, class III or both. The Commission is charged with reviewing and approving the Indian tribal ordinances for each of these tribes, as well as any new ordinances adopted. The review and approval of these ordinances is important for three reasons: (1) their approval activates two Federal criminal statutes which concern theft from Indian gaming establishments; (2) their approval triggers the requirement that the Indian tribe conduct background investigations on the key employees and primary management officials of a gaming operation; and (3) their approval triggers the requirements for an annual, independent audit.

Charged with approving all class II and class III management contracts,the Commission has received a significant number of new management contracts for review and approval along with amendments to contracts and has begun calling in existing contracts. Background investigations will be conducted in order to deterine the suitability of the hundreds of individuals and entities involved. In addition, the Commission engages in enforcement actions for violations of the Act.

Changes from 1996 Policy Estimate:

None

NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION
Summary of Requirements by Object Class

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Salaries and Expenses Object Class	Policy Estimate FTE	Policy Estimate Amount	Uncontrollable Changes FTE	Uncontrollable Changes Amount	Program Changes FTE	Program Changes Amount	1997 Request FTE	1997 Request Amount
Direct obligations:								
11.0 Personnel Compensation:								
11.1 Full-time permanent...........	13	$671	-1	-0-	0	-0-	13	670
11.3 Other than full-time perm.....		155						155
11.9 Total personnel comp..........	5	600	0	-0-	0	-0-	13	825
Other Objects								
12.1 Personnel benefits: Civilian.....................		172	+3					175
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges..........		2	-2					0
Total Requirements:		1,000	0	-0-	0	-0-		1,000

Department of the Interior
National Indian Gaming Commission
Salaries and Expenses

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-0118-0-1-806		1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Direct program	998	1,000	1,000
01.01	Reimbursable program	2,297	4,195	4,220
10.00	Total obligations	3,295	5,195	5,220
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balances available start	5,727	7,071	5,626
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	4,544	3,750	3,750
22.10	Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	95	0	0
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	10,366	10,821	9,376
23.95	New obligations	-3,295	-5,195	-5,220
24.40	Unobligated balances available end	7,071	5,626	4,156
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Current:				
40.00	Appropriation	998	1,000	1,000
Permanent:				
Spending authority from offsetting collections:				
68.00	Offsetting collections	3,546	2,750	2,750
70.00	Total new budget authority (gross)	4,544	3,750	3,750
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year	471	354	354
73.10	New obligations	3,295	5,195	5,220
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-3,316	-5,195	-5,220
73.40	Adjustments in expired accounts	-96	0	0
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year	354	354	354
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new current authority	998	1,000	1,000
86.93	Outlays from current balances	7	0	0
86.97	Outlays from new permanent authority	3,546	2,750	2,750
86.98	Outlays from permanent balances	-1,235	1,445	1,470
87.00	Outlays (gross)	3,316	5,195	5,220
Offsets:				
88.00	Offsetting collections from Federal sources	3,546	2,750	2,750
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	998	1,000	1,000
90.00	Outlays (net)	-230	2,445	2,470

Department of the Interior
National Indian Gaming Commission
Salaries and Expenses
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-0118-0-1-806		1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
	Personnel compensation:			
11.1	Full-time permanent	658	671	670
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	152	155	155
11.9	Total personnel compensation	810	826	825
12.1	Personnel benefits: civilian	168	172	175
23.3	Comm., utilities and misc	3	2	0
25.2	Other services	1	0	0
26.0	Supplies and materials	16	0	0
99.0	Direct obligations	998	1,000	1,000
99.0	Reimbursable obligations	2,297	4,195	4,220
99.9	Total obligations	3,295	5,195	5,220

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Personnel Summary

Indentification code 14-0118-0-1-806	1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
Direct: Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment....................	13	13	13
Reimbursable: Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	15	20	20

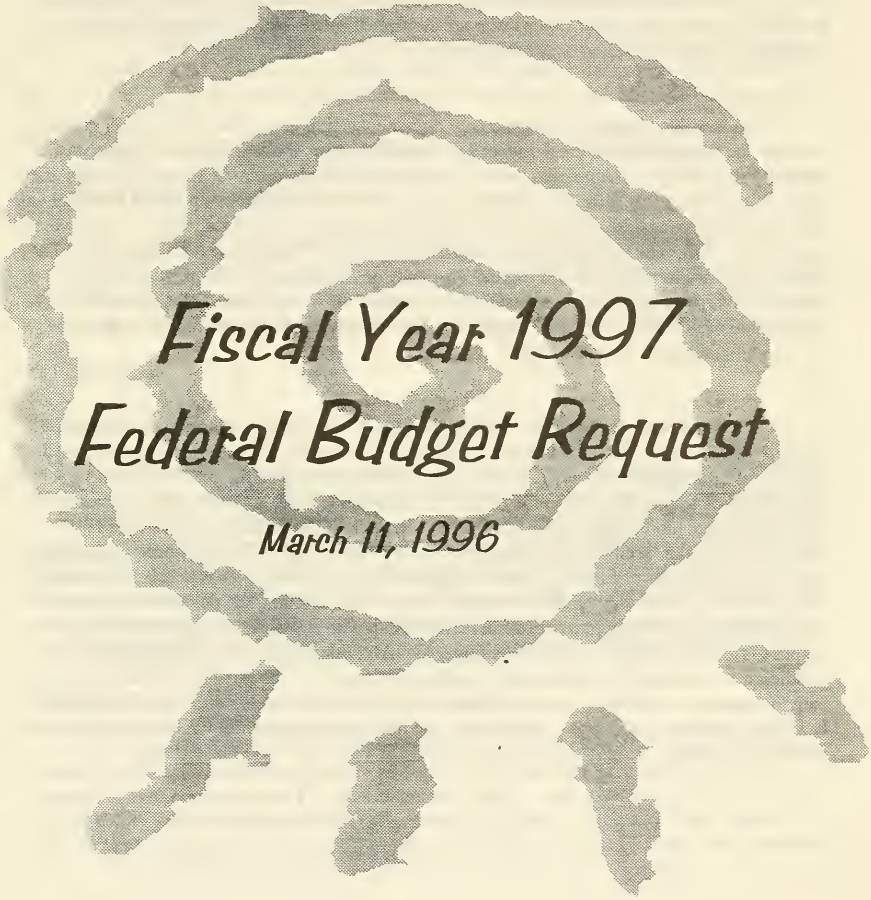
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION
EMPLOYEE COUNT BY GRADE

Grade or grade equivalent	1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
Executive Level IV.......	1	1	1
Executive Level V........	2	2	2
Subtotal............	3	3	3
ES-6.....................	1	1	1
ES-5.....................	1	1	1
Subtotal............	2	2	2
GS/GM-15.................	4	4	4
GS/GM-14.................	4	5	5
GS/GM-13.................	5	5	5
GS/GM-12.................	4	4	4
GS/GM-11.................	3	2	2
GS/GM-9..................	1	1	1
GS/GM-8..................	1	1	1
GS/GM-7..................	3	3	3
GS/GM-6..................	1	1	1
GS/GM-5..................	1	1	1
GS/GM-4..................	0	1	1
GS/GM-3..................	1	0	0
GS/GM-2..................	0	0	0
Subtotal............	28	28	28
Total employment (actual/ projected at the end of fiscal year.............	33	33	33

In accordance with the Act, appointments are made without regard to the provisions of Title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service.

Estimates include those employees supported by reimbursable funding as well as direct appropriations.

Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development



Fiscal Year 1997
Federal Budget Request

March 11, 1996

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN ARTS

FY 1997 FEDERAL BUDGET SUBMITTAL

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development (hereinafter Institute) was established by Public Law 99-498, as amended, in recognition of the fact that "the culture ... is ... an appropriate matter of concern to the Federal Government." (20 U.S.C. 4401). It is a federal entity under the direction and control of a Presidentially appointed Board of Trustees (hereinafter Board) who are confirmed by the Senate. By law, a majority of the Board is American Indian or Alaskan Native.

The Institute is unique, being the only higher education institution in the nation devoted solely to the study of all American Indian and Alaskan Native Arts and Cultures. Located in Santa Fe, New Mexico, the Institute serves 178 students who represent 79 Tribes, 29 States and are recruited nationally. Ninety-six (96)% of our students are on scholarship and/or financial aid, 100 are on-campus residents and 78 are off-campus residents. Of these students, 55% are women and 45% are men. The students range in age from 18 to 70, with 28 being the median age. The Institute awards the Associate of Fine and Associate of Arts degrees. The Institute is fully accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools and by the National Association of Schools of Art and Design. The Institute prepares our students for a life in the arts or for pursuing an advanced degree.

The curtailment of federal funding for the Fiscal Year 1996, and the directive from the Appropriations Committee to seek private sources of funding for the Institute has necessitated the following changes: following the reduction of 44% funding from the previous fiscal year, the Board declared a state of financial exigency. In August 1995 forty-five (45) staff and faculty were terminated, more emphasis was put on the core curriculum subjects and basic student support, several non-accredited programs were stopped and a major effort has been undertaken to solicit private sources of funding. However, such a shift in funding to private revenues takes time. While the Institute has taken a number of steps, such as filling the position of Director of Development and entering into contractual relationship with a nonprofit corporation whose sole purpose is to secure donations for the Institute, the IAIA Foundation, Inc., cultivating and building a donor base for the Institute is a multi-year initiative. The Institute is firmly on the path to greater self-sufficiency, but it will take time to build a renewed confidence for the future. It will take continued multi-year support from the federal government for the immediate future to assure our success.

The Fiscal Year 1997 budget request seeks continued Federal support of $5.5 million. Your continued support will allow us:

- to assure the continuance of the Institute during the next academic year;
- we will target a figure of 1.25 million for FY '97 through fund-raising efforts;
- to continue educational programs;
- to provide a base for continued efforts to secure non-federal funding for the relocation to a new campus, which attract private funding and increase student recruitment efforts;
- to implement the tuition policy for all students adopted by the Board of Trustees in May, '95;
- to fulfill the Federal responsibility to Indian students and tribes and nations.

FUTURE FUNDING PROPOSAL

In the reports of the Appropriations Committees concerning the Fiscal Year 1997 appropriations, one thing was made clear: the Institute needs to take steps to decrease its reliance on the Federal government for funding. Two areas in particular were stressed; the need to increase funding from non-federal sources and the need to change the tuition payment system.

STEPS TAKEN

Fund-raising

In 1995-1996, the Institute responded to the Congressional concerns by taking a number of steps to increase its ability to access non-federal monies. In December, 1995 the Institute entered into a contractual relationship with the Institute of American Indian Art Foundation, Inc., a non-profit corporation established solely to raise funds for the Institute. This foundation, with a private Board made up of individuals nationally known for their affiliation with the arts and Indian art in particular, will be a focus of our fund-raising effort is in the regional and national arena. The Foundation will work closely with the Development Department of the Institute to maximize our fund-raising initiative. Also, the Institute appointed a Director of Development.

Tuition policy

American Indian and Alaska Native students receive scholarships or financial aid from operating funds which defrays this entire amount. This is a substantial expense from the operating funds, constituting in FY 1996 an amount equal to approximately 26% of the budget. However, this policy of providing a full scholarship is not new. Indian and Alaska Native students have attended free of cost for the entire 34 year history of the Institute. This service has students have attended free of cost for the entire 34 year history of the Institute. This service has been premised upon the federal trust responsibility to provide education for American Indians and Alaska Natives.

The Institute currently charges tuition, with a full-time student paying $4,500/semester or $9,000 per academic year plus room and board. All non-Indians and non-qualifying Indian students (such as Canadian Indian students) pay this full amount. In May 1995, the Board of Trustees approved this tuition policy to be charged to all students enrolled at the Institute. Discussions are underway to determine whether this new policy can be fully implemented within one year or if the tuition policy should be phased in over a longer period of time. We are also researching the impact of this policy on enrollment. Our research shows that using the Federal definition of family contribution (from Title VI of the Higher Education Act), over 40% of our current students will be unable to make any family contribution toward education costs..

Fund-raising priorities

The fund-raising initiatives of the Institute and our federal funding request presented below, are premised on three major fund-raising priorities. First, we need to increase the amount of private and corporate scholarship funds we can make available to our students. We recognize the necessity of implementing our tuition policy (see above). Many of our students come from very poor reservation settings and their families may not be able to provide any family contribution (as determined pursuant to the rules governing Title IV of the Higher Education Act).

Second, we will concentrate our efforts in fund-raising for relocation to the new campus by 1998. A new campus on the land donated to the Institute will; 1) give us pride of place and will have positive effects; 2) the sense of place, of stability, for our students and the entire Institute; 3) the sense of place referred to above will make future fund-raising easier, by increasing the willingness of donors and their confidence to contribute to an ongoing and successful operation; and 4) it will better invest our monies currently paid in the form of rent to the College of Santa Fe. We have included a description of our new scaled down Pre-Phase I facilities plan under the construction section of this submission. Please note that we are not requesting funds for this construction. We are committed to raising the amount necessary from non-federal resources. We regard the movement to the new campus as our high priority.

Finally, we need to strengthen a development program for recurring annual giving to maintain academic operations. We realize that the future of our school relies on our success in this area.

However, fund-raising is a multi year initiative. Cultivating and building a donor base plus solicitations lead to ongoing operational donations which take several years to realize.

PROPOSAL FOR FEDERAL FUNDING

In order to enable us to be successful in our non-federal fund-raising effort specified above, we are making the following proposal for federal funding for the Institute:

FISCAL YR	TOTAL FUNDING PROJECTED	% CHANGE	FEDERAL APPROPRIATION REQUEST	NON-FEDERAL COMMITMENT	% OF NON-FEDERAL TO TOTAL BUD.
1997	6,750,000		5,500,000	1,250,000	18.5%
1998	6,919,870	2.52%	5,500,000	1,419,870	20.5%
1999	7,134,944	3.11%	5,500,000	1,634,944	22.9%
2000	7,411,190	3.87%	5,500,000	1,911,190	25.8%
2001	8,152,309	10.00%	4,500,000	3,652,309	44.8%

As can be seen from the fore-going table, we anticipate that the costs of the academic program offered by the Institute will increase over the next seven years. We are requesting federal appropriations at a level amount ($5.5M) for the next four years for the following reasons: 1) this will allow us to concentrate our activities on a major capital campaign, focusing on the plans associated with finishing the new campus and moving to it; 2) this will allow us to build our donor base and make the necessary solicitations, so that we can be successful in raising operating funds (as was noted above, this is a particularly difficult type of fund-raising and needs time) and; 3) this plan still meets the needs of the Congress to decrease the percentage of reliance on federal funds, since we are committing to an increasing level of non-federal funds for each of these years.

After this initial period, the chart shows that we are proposing a decreasing level of appropriations, until a level of $3 million is reached in the FY 2003. We would propose that this become a continuing, modest but vital federal contribution to the school. We are hopeful that the level of funding from non-federal sources would continue to grow beyond the amount shown on the since we are committed to raising funds.

Since this proposal looks far into the future, we are hopeful that the Congress will allow us to amend the proposal in the future as a result of unforseen changes.

In summary, the Institute is requesting level funding of $5,500,000 for fiscal year 1997:

- to allow continued progress toward financial stability;
- to ensure the continuation of a quality educational program in the fine arts for American Indians and Alaska Natives;
- to give time to establish a firm donor base for programmed giving toward operational costs; and
- to provide the time necessary to relocate to the new campus proposed above.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN ARTS
FY '97 BUDGET FEDERAL BUDGET REQUEST
SUMMARY TABLE

FEDERAL FUNDS APPROPRIATION	FY 1996 BUDGET	VARIANCE	FY '97 BUDGET REQUEST
Operations			
Center for Arts & Cultural Studies	2,374,564	(148,500)	2,226,064
Facilities Operations & Maintenance	867,599	51,900	919,499
Student Development	815,029	50,000	865,029
Administrative Services	596,867	0	596,867
Development Office	449,616	0	449,616
Presidents Office	189,225	28,000	217,225
Board of Trustees	200,100	18,600 *	218,700
Total Operations	5,493,000	0	5,493,000
Life, Health, and Safety	7,000	0	7,000
Permanent Endowment	0	0	0
Campus Construction	0	0	0
Total Appropriations	5,500,000	0	5,500,000

* $18.600 increase is required due to the new White House policy of billing the Institute for background checks of potential Board members.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity:	Center for Art & Cultural Studies
Sub-activity:	Instructional Services and Library

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Requested	Decrease From 1996
Total Art & Cultural Studies	2,374,564	2,226,064	-148,500

Base Program 2,216,064): This Center provides for the academic programs of the Institute and administers the Museum associated with the Institute . Services to the students are provided through the departments of Two-Dimensional Art, Three Dimensional Art, Creative Writing, Museum Studies, Foundation Art, and Cultural Studies. Services to the students and the public are also provided by managing the operations of the Museum, which is open to the public.

Changes for FY 1996 (-148,500): This is the largest change in the Institute's budget request for this year and represents the realities the Institute is faced with after the 44% reduction in the FY 1996 funding level. Changes include increases for a 3% cost of living increase for faculty and staff and the addition of a position for Monograph and slide cataloger for the Library. It should be noted that personnel have received no COLA increases for two years. Reductions include cuts in the miscellaneous accounts, visiting artists and lecture series, program development and training and supplies.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity:	Facilities Operations and Maintenance
Sub-activity:	All plant activities at the Institute

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Requested	Increase From 1996
Facilities Lease	421,892	421,892	0
Operations and maintenance	438,707	490,607	+51,900
Life, Health, and Safety	7,000	7,000	0
Total Facilities Operations & Maintenance	867,599	919,499	+51,900

General - The Facilities Operations and Maintenance Division is responsible for all facilities activities on the campus and at the Museum. The Division is also responsible for all planning for the new campus and for all computer services for the Institute.

A. Facilities Lease

Base Program (421,892): The Institute leases classroom, dormitory, and office space from the College of Santa Fe and from the Santa Fe Indian School. No change in this lease amount is anticipated.

B. Operations & Maintenance

Base Program (438,707): The base program includes the operation and maintenance of Museum facilities in coordination with the Center for Arts and Cultural Studies, non-routine maintenance of all other facilities, portable building purchases, security operations, and project management expenses associated with the new campus planning and construction and general plant operations which include telephone, utilities and vehicle expenses. All activities related to the computer systems of the Institute are handled by this Division.

C. Life, Health, and Safety

Base Program (7,000): The Institute has identified a number of area affecting the life, health and safety of the students and has prioritized the handling of these programs. No change in funding level is anticipated.

Changes from FY 1996 (+51,900): Increases include the addition of two security guards to increase the coverage for the campus and the museum (in coordination with the Center for Arts and Cultural Studies), a position for a Maintenance Technician and the addition of a computer systems manager and Technician, along with a cost of living increase of 3% for all staff. It should be noted that staff has not received a COLA for two years.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Center for Student Development
Sub-activity: Student Services

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Requested	Increase From 1996
Office of the Dean	178,552	178,552	0
Office of Enrollment Management	181,358	181,358	0
Housing and Counseling	385,731	435,731	+50,000
Financial Aid	69,388	69,388	0
Total Student Development	815,029	865,029	+50,000

A. Office of the Dean

Base Program (178,552): The Dean of Students heads the Center for Student Development and is responsible for administering admissions and records, counseling and guidance, extracurricular student activities, financial aid services, student placement, and student housing. Funds for this office will be utilized for salaries, programs, clerical support, supplies, materials and travel costs.

B. Office of Enrollment Management

Base Program (181,358): The Office of Enrollment Management is responsible for student recruitment and assisting eligible students in meeting the costs of educational tuition, room and board. Funds will be used for programs, salaries, supplies, equipment and travel costs incurred in the recruitment of Indian students nation-wide.

C. Housing and Counseling

Base Program (385,731): The Institute contracts with the College of Santa Fe to provide on-campus dormitory housing facilities for 100 of its eligible Indian students. Institute dorm personnel and counselors provide wide-ranging student assistance.

D. Financial Aid

Base Program (69,388): The Financial Aid office is responsible for administering, reporting, and monitoring student financial aid from the Institutional scholarships, federal and State programs, and Tribal and private scholarship funds. In addition, the office files the appropriate reports to the various federal and State agencies.

Changes form FY 1996 (+50,000): The increases come from the provision of a 3% COLA for staff. It should be noted that staff has not received a COLA for two years. Additional increases are occasioned by an increase in the cost of room and board.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Administrative Services
Sub-activity: Administration of the Institute

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Requested	Increase From 1996
Administrative Services	258,289	258,289	0
Financial Services	161,647	161,647	0
Budget/Procurement	89,300	89,300	0
Personnel	87,631	87,631	0
Total Administrative Services	596,867	596,867	0

A. Administrative Services

Base Program (258,289): The Office of Administrative Services includes the budget for Personnel operations and is responsible for maintaining liaison with all facets of the Institute community, with the Congressional Offices and with other outside entities.

B. Financial Services

Base Program (161,647): Managed by the Chief Financial Officer of the Institute and a subordinate Manager of Accounting, the Financial Services Division directs and monitors all in-house accounting operations. Some payroll and trust accounting services are contracted with outside entities.

C. Budget/Procurement

Base Program (89,300):Managed by the Chief Financial Officer of the Institute and a subordinate Budget Officer, this Division is responsible for preparing the annual operating budget for presentation to the Board of Trustees and the Congressional Appropriations Committees. Such budgets are monitored on a monthly basis. The Division also manages the procurement and purchasing policies and activities of the Institute.

D. Personnel

Base Program (87,631): The Personnel Division is responsible for the recruiting of staff and faculty, review and revision of personnel policies and procedures, administration of employee benefits, training and the administration of federal/State employment mandates.

Changes from FY 1996 (0): There is no net change in this Division funding, though the following changes in the program are anticipated -- the addition of a Chief Financial Officer, a General Ledger Accounting Technician, and a Personnel Benefits Coordinator; the provision of a 3% COLA (it should be noted that staff has received no COLA for two years); and a reduction in funding for outside professional services.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity	Development Office
Sub-activity:	None

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Requested	Change From 1996
Total Development Office	449,616	449,616	0

Base Program (449,616): The Development Office provides for the design and implementation of programs that address the short- and long-term goals of the fund raising efforts of the Institute. The emphasis for the current activities of the Division are capital fund-raising for the new campus and fund-raising for scholarships and endowment of the operations account. The funds used in this area support the salaries of staff, clerical support, programs, donor cultivation and solicitation, operating supplies and materials, staff training and fund-raising expenses, especially travel.

Changes from FY 1996 (0): There is no net change in this Division's funding, though the following program changes are anticipated: an increase representing a 3% COLA (it should be noted that the staff has not received a COLA in two years); and a corresponding reduction in the projected costs for outside consultants.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity Office of the President
Sub-activity: Administration of the Institute

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Requested	Increase From 1996
Total Office of the President	189,225	217,225	+28,000

Base Program (189,225): The President of the Institute is appointed by the Board of Trustees and serves as the Chief Executive Officer of the Institute. The funds for this area support salaries, supplies, materials, travel and general center costs.

Changes from FY 1996 (+28,000): This increase is due to a 3% COLA allowance (it should be noted that staff has not received a COLA for two years) and increases in meeting costs and projected legal expenses.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity Board of Trustees
Sub-activity: None

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Requested	Increase From 1996
Total Board of Trustees	200,100	218,700	+18,600

Base Program (200,100): The Board of Trustees is composed of 13 voting members and six non-voting members. The voting members are appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the United States Senate. The non-voting members include two members of the United States Senate, two members of the House of Representatives and two ex-officio members.

The Board of Trustees is charged with the formulation and approval of policies, goals and objectives, all matters of governance, and the development of programs for the Institute. Funds for this Office provide for travel related expenses, legislatively mandated stipends, transcription of the minutes of the meetings and incidental expenses.

Changes from FY 1996 (+18,600): The increase relates to costs associated with the new policy of the White House of billing the Institute for background checks of potential Board members.

CONSTRUCTION

After careful consideration and reflection by the Institute's Administration and the Board of Trustees, it became clear that a more gradual, modified approach should be taken to reach the goal of providing the core facilities for the new campus. The intense analysis provided by the Master Plan developed in June, 1993, is the key to identification of, and realization of, the long term vision for the Institute. However, it does not address the economic realities of the moment and the interim needs of the Institute for immediate facilities to house the current program.

Modifying the Master Plan to provide a Pre-Phase 1 transitional plan for relocating to the new campus is now part of the planning priorities for the Institute. The scope of this Pre-Phase 1 plan will be to address current institutional needs. These studies have established very important parameters and data for program areas, buildings, and spaces that are needed now and are projected to be needed on the day we move to the operational core campus.

We have included a copy of the projected plan. It includes: provision for the building of 25 two bedroom housing units which could potentially house 100 students; the purchase of eight pre-fab units to house studios and offices (these would replace the current modular units, which would be sold); the construction of additional classroom and library space, through the raising of funds dedicated to this purpose; and building the roadway and parking areas needed. All directives in this Pre-Phase 1 Plan have been made with a view to later expansion and the changing nature of the Institute in the future. To the greatest extent possible, the plan also encompasses working in collaboration with the Santa Fe Community College, which abuts our property and is in the process of building a Fine Arts Center.

Institute of American Indian Arts

Pre-Phase 1 (Transitional Plan)
for Relocating IAIA to the New Campus Site by January 1997

Discussion Document
December 8, 1995

New Campus Development Milestones

1995 Calendar Year

1994	January	Feburary	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
$225,000 was awarded by NM legislature for water line in March	Top three A/E firms are noted	Board accepts Douglas Cardinal	Contract negotiations begin with Douglas Cardina and David Sloan		Board approves revised organizational charts	President is informed of cuts in budget	NEA awards $45,000 for design services to new campus	Reduction of force begins and Project Manager's Office is dissolved	President goes to Washington to show his Plan of Action	Luis begins developing Transitional plan for new campus development using portables and pre-fab buildings	All planning initiatives are put on hold	Luis Meets with Rancho Viejo planners to review sketches and timelines
RFP for A/E services is advertised in August		$150,000 is awarded by NM legislature for infrastructure			IAIA informs community of reduction of force	President informs community of cuts	Board meets in Washington to approve scale down organizational charts	Consolidation of existing campus moves begin	Della begins contact with Lockheed Marrietta for donated pre-fab buildings	Luis meets with Paul Fragua to discuss planning strategies	President resigns	Luis, Paul Fragua Della and Bob Beal meet to discuss the Transitional Plan budget and concept and look at alternatives
A/E selection Process begins		Housing is noted as priority in new campus development					Planning for existing campus begins	Della and Luis begin meeting with Pojoaque pueblo for CDBG grant	Planning session with President is set to discuss grants for new campus	President, Della and Luis go to Florida to look at the pre-fab buildings	Second pay out on water line is due	
							IAIA community is informed of lay offs	Luis and Della begin looking at possibility of using grant money to continue new campus progress	Luis and Della attempt to set timelines for grants and Plan of Action	President meets with Rancho Viejo to discuss portables on site		
							All new campus development is put on hold	Della obtains a contact for donated pre-fab modular buildings in Florida	President suspends negotiations with Cardinal	Luis and Della meet with Bob Beal to review plan		
									Money is placed in escrow for water line extension	Luis meets with Rancho Viejo planners to discuss plan		
									Luis requests RFP for local A/E firm to assist in planning	President unveils transitional plan to Faculty Council pending Board approval		

Institute of American Indian Arts

Investments to date on new campus development

- State of New Mexico donated $225,000 for water line extension on new campus
    - Money was encumbered but has not been spent
- State of New Mexico donated $150,000 for infrastructure to new campus
    - Money still needs to be encumbered and spent
- NEA awards $45,000 for design services to new campus development
    - Money has not been spent, pending decision to move forward on new campus
- EDA awards $150,000 for planning issues
    - Deadline for submitting plan is February 1996
- IAIA has spent $900,000 dollars on the road to the new site
    - The road was completed in April 1995
- IAIA has placed in escrow $570,000 for the completion of the water line to the new campus

Pre-Phase 1 (Transitional Plan) for relocating to new campus site

After careful consideration and reflection by the Facilities Management Office and the IAIA leadereship, it becomes clear that a more gradual, modified approach should be explored to reach the goal of building the core facilities on the 140 acres campus site

The intense analysis provided by the Master Plan is key in the identification of the long range vision for the new IAIA Fine Arts College, however, it does not address the interim needs of IAIA while planning for the core facilities on the new campus site.

Modifying the Master Plan is part of current planning strategies at IAIA. On going planning issues include areas such as the Self Study, Communication Networking, the Interim Facilities Plan and other IAIA planning priorities. These studies and planning objectives will help address cureent institutional needs. These studies will also establish very important paramenters and data for program areas, buildings and spaces that are needed now and space needs on the day we move to the operational core campus..

Funding for the IAIA was cut in half and the Administration had to reevaluate its academic and administrative needs.. It is, however, apparent that for IAIA to initiate progress on the new campus site, IAIA must modify its approach to the construction phase of the first facilities at the new site.

The concept, layout and general design of the first phase of the Master Plan would remain intact, with some modification to the overall look of the campus. This transitional plan would address the reality of moving to our new campus site as quickly as possible.

Using current resources the IAIA has prepared some preliminary numbers indicating the following:

1). IAIA has about 5.5 million in available cash funds to commit towards planning, design and construction of the transitional plan of the new campus.

2). IAIA has recieved over $375,000 from the state of New Mexico for use on the water line and infrastructure.

3). IAIA has recieved $120,000 in grants that could be used for planning the new campus site.

4.) A recent OSHA visit has occured and the Institute has come a long way in correcting problems, allowing $140,000 from the health/Safety fund to be transferred to the new campus development.

The initial concept for a transitional plan would include:

1.) building 25 two bedroom housing units that could potentially house 100 students,

2.) Purchase 8 additional pre-fab units that would house studios and offices. These units would later be renovated into areas such as day care facilities and graduate studios as the campus grows and expands.

3.) Sell the existing portables and utilize the money towards the new campus construction, allowing the Institute to continue working at the CSF site until the campus is completed.

4.) Obtain 1.9 million dollars through fund raising activities to build a library and classroom space. The possibility of obtaining this money through tribes, such as the Pequots is currently being investigated by Della Warrior of the Development Office.

5.) The Foundation Board could begin looking at fund raising activities to complete the non essential items, such as the construction of the plaza and recreational landscaping. These projects could later be used as a showcase to obtain additional donors.

6.) Begin building the roadway and parking areas that would later serve to link the transitional plan with the overall Master Plan.

7.) Build an academic and student activities relationship with Santa Fe Community College to share programs that IAIA must develop over the long-term but now easily accessible at the Santa Fe Community College, because of the close proximity.

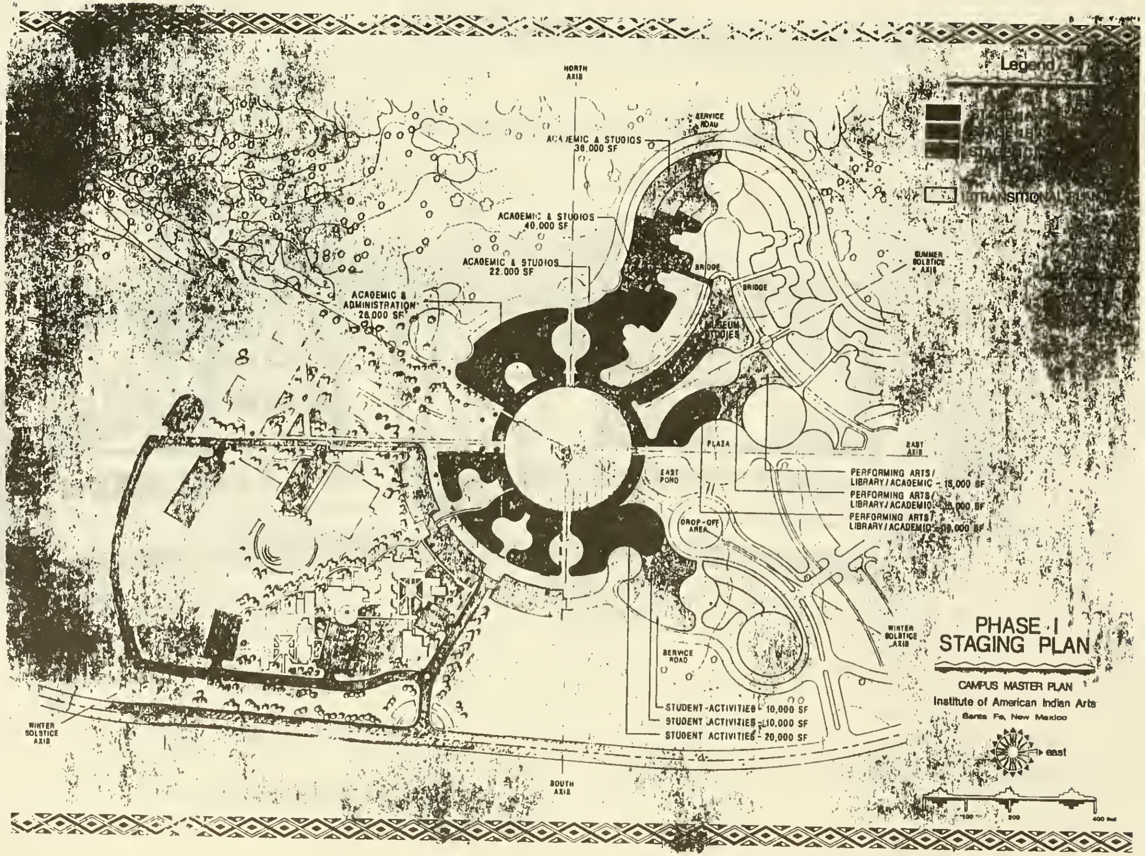
This transitional plan concept:

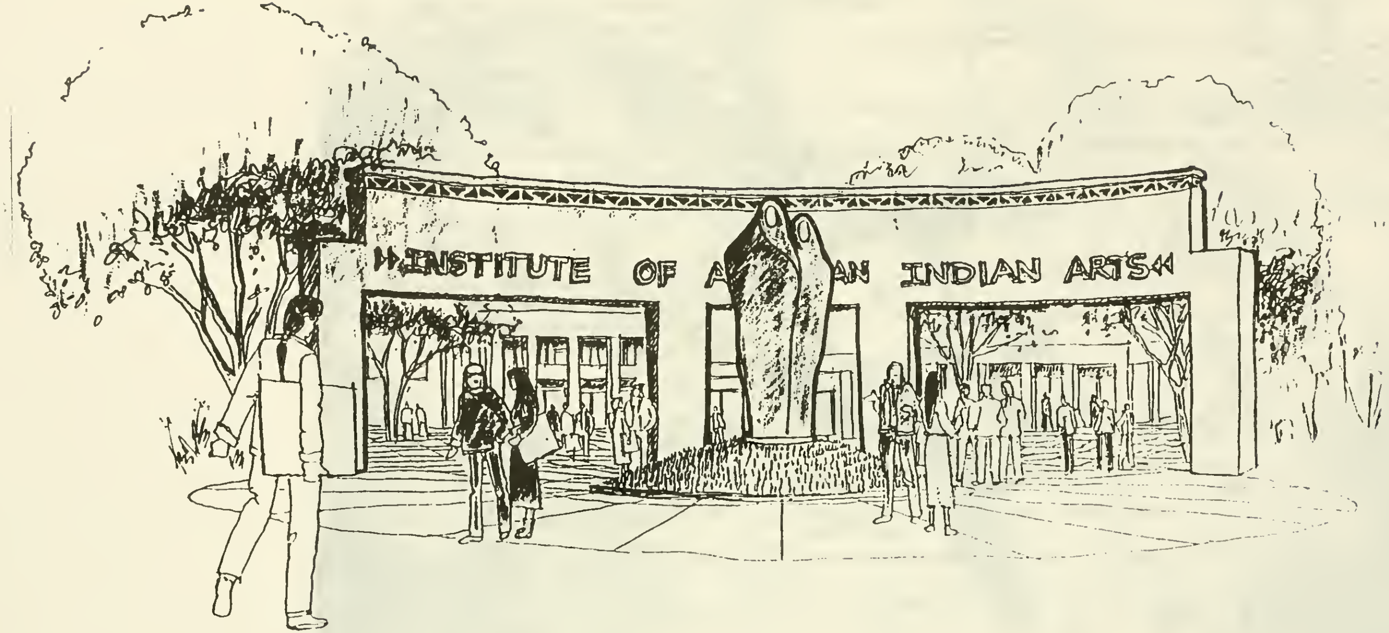
1.) Would be viewed favorably from the stand point of the developer who donated the land, as outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding.

2.) Would allow the Institute to control and build a Contruction schedule that fits the Institutes overall planning and fund raising initiatives.

3.) Would give the IAIA community a sense that we would be moving to a totally new site, giving the Institute a clear identity and sense of pride.

4.) Would be shared with Congress as a reason to continue funding. Permanent facilities would make it more difficult for Congress to " Phase Out " the college.


Legend
TRANSITIONAL
NORTH AXIS
SERVICE ROAD
ACADEMIC & STUDIOS 36,000 SF
ACADEMIC & STUDIOS 40,000 SF
ACADEMIC & STUDIOS 22,000 SF
ACADEMIC & ADMINISTRATION 26,000 SF
BRIDGE
BRIDGE
MUSEUM STUDIES
SUMMER SOLSTICE AXIS
PLAZA
EAST POND
EAST AXIS
PERFORMING ARTS/ LIBRARY/ACADEMIC - 15,000 SF
PERFORMING ARTS/ LIBRARY/ACADEMIC
PERFORMING ARTS/ LIBRARY/ACADEMIC
DROP-OFF AREA
SERVICE ROAD
WINTER SOLSTICE AXIS
STUDENT ACTIVITIES - 10,000 SF
STUDENT ACTIVITIES - 10,000 SF
STUDENT ACTIVITIES - 20,000 SF
WINTER SOLSTICE AXIS
SOUTH AXIS
PHASE I STAGING PLAN
CAMPUS MASTER PLAN
Institute of American Indian Arts
Santa Fe, New Mexico
east
100
200
400


INSTITUTE OF A
AN INDIAN ARTS

Pre-Phase 1 (Transitional Plan)

For relocating IAIA to the new campus site

HARD COSTS	TASK	ESTIMATED BUDGET IN DOLLARS	FUND RAISING
1. Offsite utilities			
	Water system	$915000	
	Gas	$15000	
	Telecommunication	$308000	
	Power	$0	
2 On site utilities	Wetlands	$450000	
	Sewage collection system	$50000	
	Natural gas distribution	$13000	
	Water distribution and fire	$150000	
	Exterior Electrical System	$150000	
	Telecommunications	$75000	
3. Site development and landscaping	Plaza	Fundrainsing	$120000
	Recreation and General Landscaping	Fundraising	$400000
	Strom Drainage (min surface only)	$25000	
	Grading (bld and roads	$250000	
	Roadway and parking	$520000	
	Site specialities and lighting	$75000	
4 Building construction	25 two bedroom units at 1800 sf	$2300000	
	Furniture fixtures and equipment	$200000	
	8- 1800 sf studios and offices	$720000	
5 New building construction	Academic buildings	Fundraising	$1300000
7 Start up and move in	Moving costs	$140000	
8 Total soft cost, taxes and contingencies		$530000	
9 A/E services		$400000	
	TOTAL	$7186000	$2400000

Estimated budget 12/08/95

December 5, 1995

To: Luis Campos

From Alan Lovesee

Re: Sources of funding for new campus construction

Money already in the construction account	$3.600M
*Possible line of credit using the Construction endowment Federal portion	$1.500M
**Possible line of credit using the Institute match for the Federal endowment	$ .495T
***Funds in the Quasi-endowment, General and Education funds in the endowment accounts	$ .670T
Funds in the EDA grant which could be used for A&E	$ .075T
Water line escrow account	$ .570T
Health and Safety funds which could be shifted to this use (retain $10,000 for emergencies)	$ .140T
Unused money in the Museum Capital Campaign	$ .100T
NEA grant	$ .045T
Money from State committed to the waterline	$ .225T
Money from the State for new campus infrastructure	$ .150T
Money in the Museum Shop purchases account	$ .225T

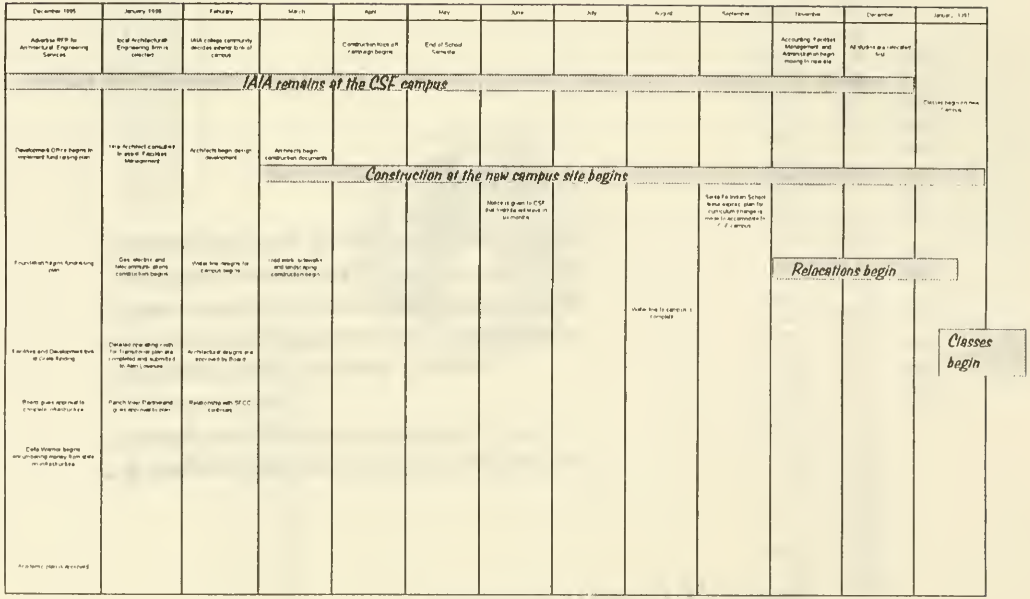
* - Money must stay in the account until May, 1997. It may be hard to negotiate a line of credit using this money until we show financial stability to run a program for school year 1996-97 or until we can show that the Federal appropriations process won't reclaim this money next year (if they provide no additional funds).

** - Should be relatively easy to negotiate this line of credit, since this is our money. If had to remove this money to pay off such a line, however, would have to return an equal amount from the Federal holding accounts to the Treasury, thereby decreasing our endowment.

*** - Need to be careful about using these monies for this purpose, since may need at least part of these to meet our potential shortfall for this year.

Pre-phase 1 (Transitional Plan)

Timelines for relocating to the new campus site



Proposed 12/08/95

Pre-fab housing units

- Buildings are designed to the owners specifications
- Building costs go down as the number of units purchased increases
- Two bedroom units can house 4 students
- Can be erected quickly similar to an assembly line
- Certain units could be constructed to house offices and studios removing the possibility of moving the portables and giving the campus a consistent look

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS, F.Y. 1997

MARCH 3, 1849

OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS

NOTICE: These budget justifications are prepared for the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittees. Approval or release of the justifications prior to their printing in the public record of the Subcommittee hearings may be obtained through the Office of Budget of the Department of the Interior.

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Recycled Paper

Department of the Interior
Office of Insular Affairs

BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS FISCAL YEAR 1997
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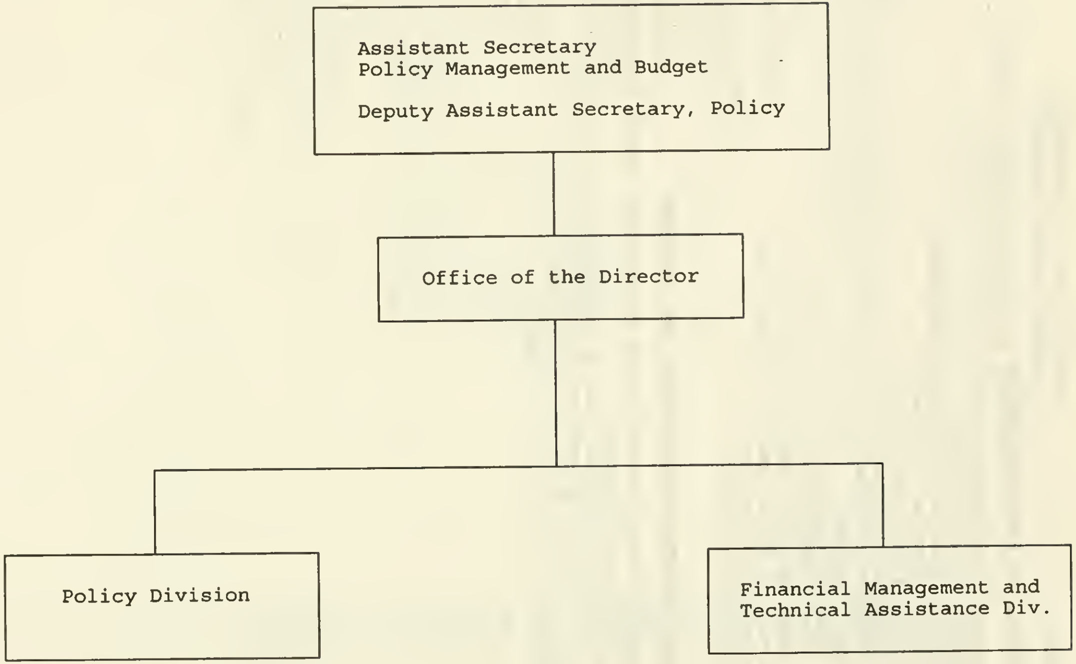
ORGANIZATION CHART
OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS


Assistant Secretary
Policy Management and Budget
Deputy Assistant Secretary, Policy
Office of the Director
Policy Division
Financial Management and
Technical Assistance Div.

Office of Insular Affairs

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Secretary of the Interior has certain authorities and responsibilities with regard to four U.S. territories (Guam, American Samoa, U.S. Virgin Islands and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands) and three freely associated states (Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau.

The Secretary has delegated these responsibilities to the Office of Insular Affairs, under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary-Policy, Management and Budget. The following summary table for all insular appropriations provides a comparison between the fiscal year 1996 estimated funding level and the fiscal year 1997 budget request:

		FY 1996 Estimate	1997 Budget Request	Change from 1996 Inc (+) or Dec (-)
Appropriations:				
Assistance to Territories	$(000)	65,188	65,188	---
	FTE	27	27	--
Compact of Free Association	$(000)	24,938	23,538	-1,400
Subtotal, Appropriations	$(000)	90,126	88,726	-1,400
	FTE	27	27	--
Permanents and Trusts:				
Payments to U.S. Territories, Fiscal Assistance	$(000)	83,544	85,800	2,256
Compact of Free Association	$(000)	240,839	130,688	-110,151
Subtotal, Permanents and Trusts	$(000)	324,383	216,488	-107,895
TOTAL, OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS	$(000)	414,509	305,214	-109,295
	FTE	27	27	--

The mission of the Office of Insular Affairs is to build mutually beneficial partnerships and provide financial and technical assistance to help the insular governments attain locally determined economic, social and political goals. The Office also facilitates the development and implementation of Federal policy regarding the insular areas.

The Office of Insular Affairs was established on August 4, 1995, when the Secretary signed Order No. 3191. This order also served to abolish the Office of Territorial and International Affairs, and the positions of Assistant Secretary and Deputy Assistant Secretary - Territorial and International Affairs.

The Secretary's Order was the culmination of a streamlining effort undertaken as part of the President's National Performance Review. Staff associated with insular responsibilities was reduced from 45 to 27, including two judicial positions maintained in American Samoa. The organizational structure was simplified as seven divisions in the old office were consolidated into two divisions in the new organization. International functions were transferred to the Department's Office of Policy Analysis. Total Departmental savings of $1.2 million were proposed in a fiscal year 1996 budget amendment and continue to be reflected in this fiscal year 1997 budget request.

Relationships with the Insular Areas

The Northern Mariana Islands has negotiated a Commonwealth status which provide for the organization of local government and was enacted in law (Public Law 94-241) and defines its relationship with the United States Government. This law is referred to as the Covenant. Under the terms and authority of the Covenant, the Northern Mariana Islands has received guaranteed financial assistance since 1978.

Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands have organic acts which define their relationship with the U.S. Government (48 U.S.C. 1421 et. seq. and 48 U.S.C. 1391 et. seq.). As an act of self-determination, Guam is actively seeking to attain Commonwealth status. Guam has achieved significant self-sufficiency and does not depend on discretionary funding from the Department. Guam does participate in technical assistance activities and relies on the coverover of certain Federal income tax collections.

Similar to Guam, the Virgin Islands Government receives a coverover of Federal excise tax collections. The Virgin Islands Government generally is not dependent on discretionary assistance from the Department although it also participates actively in technical assistance programs.

American Samoa has neither a negotiated Commonwealth status nor a Federally imposed organic act. Federal law vested all civil, judicial, and military powers over American Samoa in the President, most of which have been delegated to the Secretary of the Interior by Executive Order. Various Federal laws over the years have given American Samoa a degree of self-government that is comparable to the other U.S. territories. American Samoa is highly dependent on grants from the Department to meet basic operational needs and to finance most capital improvements.

The Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau, now sovereign nations, were formerly part of a United Nations trusteeship called the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The Department of the Interior was given responsibility for administering the terms of the trusteeship agreement. The Compacts of Free Association for the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, were implemented in FY 87. The Palau compact was implemented on October 1, 1994. Under all three compacts, the United States government provides guaranteed financial assistance over a 15-year period in exchange for certain defense rights. The United States also treats these nations uniquely by giving them access to many U.S. domestic programs. It was a desire to maintain this close domestic linkage, along with the Department of the Interior's extensive background knowledge and technical assistance capabilities, which prompted Congress to retain within the Department of the Interior substantial jurisdiction for the Federal relationship with the freely associated states.

1997 Budget Issues

Re-allocation of Covenant Grants

The most pressing issue and a fundamental assumption of this budget proposal is enactment of legislation which will re-allocate annual mandatory Northern Marianas Covenant funding of $27.7 million. The legislation has been incorporated into the conference version of the 1996 Interior appropriations bill (HR 1977). It will allow the Federal government to meet its Covenant obligations to the Northern Mariana Islands and meet other essential needs while realizing significant budget savings. The re-allocated funds would help reimburse the Government of Guam for the impact of Micronesian immigrants on social and education programs; meet significant capital improvement needs in American Samoa; and rehabilitate and help resettle Rongelap Atoll. The funds can also be used to mitigate damage from natural disasters and to address immigration, labor, and law enforcement problems associated with a large alien workforce in the Northern Marianas.

Financial Recovery in American Samoa

The American Samoa Government has faced significant financial problems for the last several years. Some improvements are beginning to be realized through efforts of the local government and through partnerships with the Office of Insular Affairs. Technical expertise was procured to formulate short- and medium-term financial recovery plans. Management has been significantly improved at the hospital, a major cost center of the government. New revenue measures have been implemented and general operating costs are being stabilized. All of these improvements, however, are tenuous and the situation can be reversed quickly. This will remain true until fundamental improvements in management and control become fully institutionalized and are accepted without reservation by all branches and levels of government.

Economic Development in the Freely Associated States

Fiscal year 1997 begins the eleventh year of the fifteen year Compacts of Free Association for two of the freely associated states. Although the political relationships established by the compacts have been strong, economic development has not lived up to expectations. A major strategic goal of the Office of Insular Affairs in the final trimester of the Compacts is to work with the governments and with international institutions to make significant progress in economic development and to document these efforts and their success or failure.

Measuring Performance

Since 1992, the Office of Insular Affairs has prepared an annual report on the State of the Islands. This report, prepared at the direction of Congress, is a compilation of economic, financial, and demographic data on conditions in the U.S.-affiliated insular areas. In 1996 and 1997, we are working with statisticians from each of the insular governments and the U.S. Bureau of Census to significantly improve the presentation and analysis of the data.

The Office of Insular Affairs is also pleased with its own performance. It has reduced staffing by nearly 40 percent in the last year without sacrificing successful completion of its statutory and delegated responsibilities. It has attained "unqualified" or "clean" audit opinions on every one of its financial statements prepared under the Chief Financial Officers Act. This unblemished record on the report card of financial management has been accomplished by only a handful of Federal agencies.

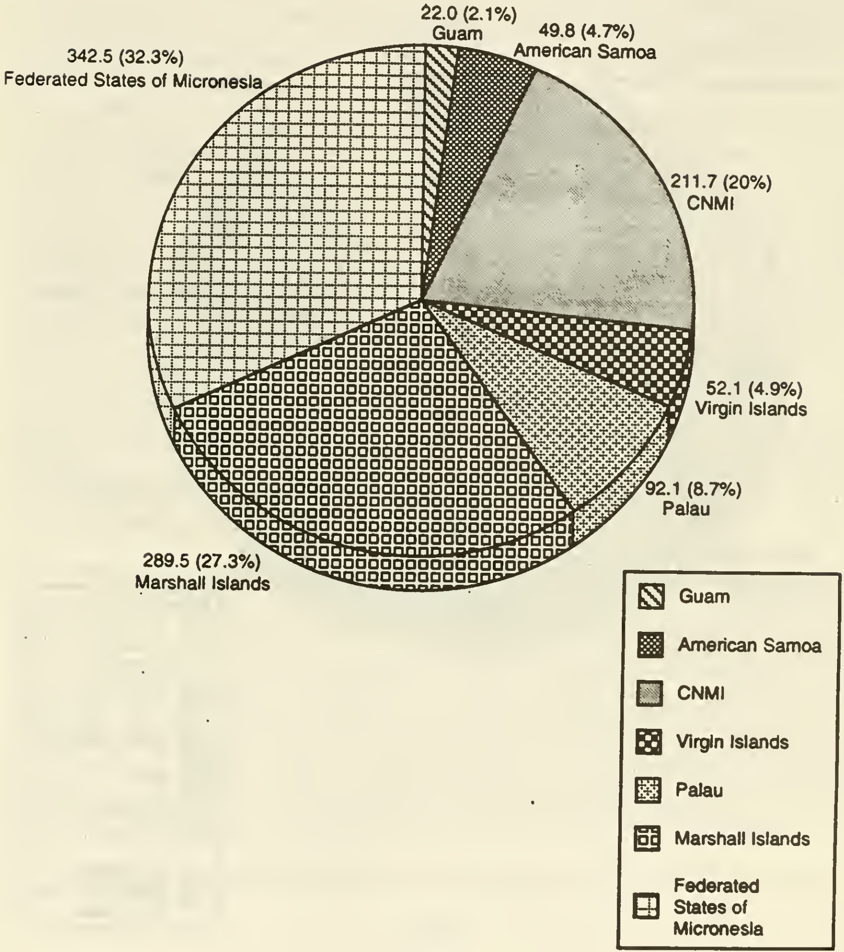
Finally, the total cost of maintaining an office of 25 employees to analyze issues, develop policy positions and provide financial and technical assistance to seven insular governments is only about one percent of its total budget. This is also very rare in government or commercial operations.

Investment in the Insular Areas

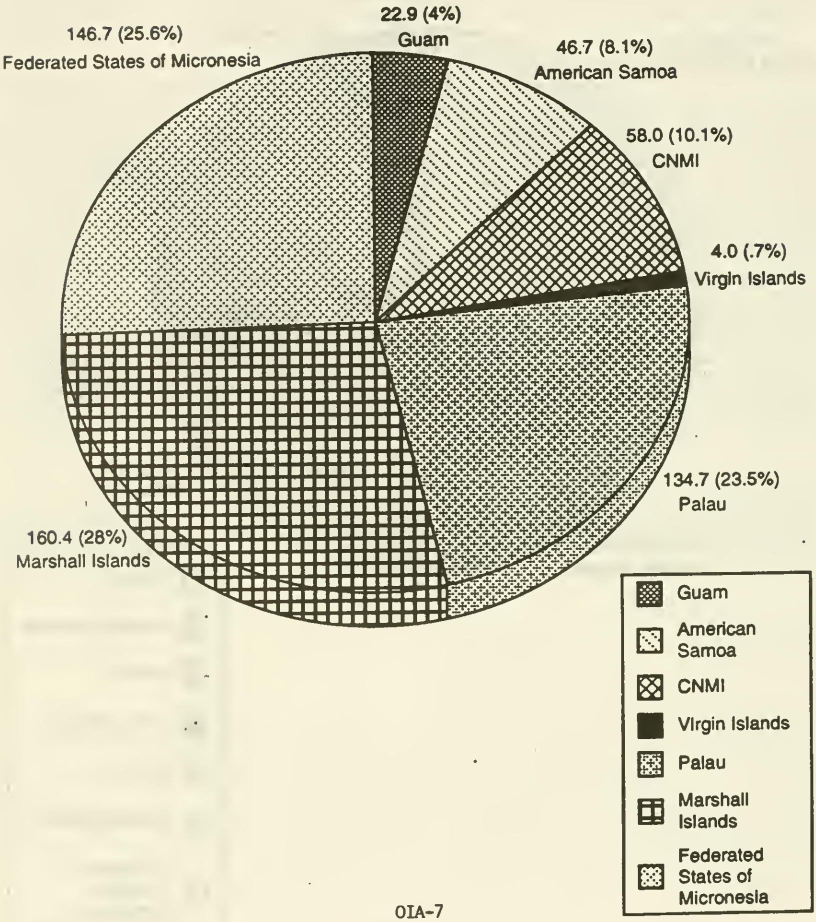
A major portion of the Federal legacy to its insular areas is the investment made in capital improvements. The Federal government has financed construction of schools, hospitals, prisons, sea and airports, electrical power systems, water systems, wastewater systems, solid waste disposal facilities, park and recreation facilities, and public buildings--from libraries and courthouses to capitols. Only in the instance of road construction is the Department of the Interior not the primary provider--the Federal Highway Administration is (at least in the case of the U.S. territories). The Environmental Protection Agency funds a number of improvements to water, wastewater and solid waste systems. The Army Corps of Engineers helps build seawalls and small port facilities; the Economic Development Administration and the Farmers Home Administration have helped finance some island infrastructure projects. The Federal Aviation Administration pays for some airport improvements. There are essentially no Federal agencies other than the Office of Insular Affairs that pay for schools, hospitals, local prisons, power generation or public buildings (other than the Federal Emergency Management Agency and related programs following a disaster).

The following tables show the distribution of more than $1 billion of capital funding through the Office of Insular Affairs to the insular governments over the past 10 years and a projection (based on current budget mandates and assumptions) of approximately $570 million in additional funding over the next five years.

OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS
INVESTMENT IN THE INSULAR AREAS
Capital Improvement Spending
1987 - 1996
(in millions of dollars)



OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS
INVESTMENT IN THE INSULAR AREAS
Projected Capital Improvement Spending
1997 - 2001
(in millions of dollars)



Authorizations:

(1) Guam. Executive Order 10077, dated September 7, 1949, transferred administrative responsibilities for Guam from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior. Executive Order 10137, of June 30, 1950, amended Executive Order 10077 to make the transfer effective on July 1, 1950. The Guam Organic Act was approved on August 1, 1950 (64 Stat. 384, 48 U.S.C. Sec. 1421 et. seq.) and declared Guam to be an unincorporated territory of the United States and provided that Guam's relationship with the Federal Government shall be under the general administrative supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. As a result of subsequent amendments to the Organic Act, Guam also elects its Governor and a Delegate to the United States Congress.

(2) American Samoa. In 1900, the islands were placed under the administration of the Secretary of the Navy by Executive Order. In the Act of February 20, 1929 (48 U.S.C. 1661), Congress stated that until it shall provide for the Government of the islands of American Samoa, "all civil, judicial, and military powers shall be vested in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct." The President vested these powers in the Secretary of the Interior by Executive Order 10264, dated June 29, 1951. Secretary's Order No. 2657, dated August 29, 1951, set forth the extent and nature of the authority of the Government of American Samoa and the manner in which the authority is to be exercised. Secretarial Order 3009 dated September 24, 1977, provided for an elected Governor and Lt. Governor for American Samoa, and elected officials first took office on January 3, 1978. Pursuant to Public Law 95-556, American Samoa, in November 1980, elected its first Delegate to the United States Congress.

(3) U.S. Virgin Islands. The islands were under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department from March 21, 1917, until March 18, 1931 (48 U.S.C. 1391), when responsibilities were transferred to the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to Executive Order 5566, dated February 27, 1931. Organic legislation was first passed in 1936 (49 Stat. 1812), and was revised by Public Law 83-517, effective July 22, 1954 (48 U.S.C. et. seq.). The latter has since been amended in various respects and the Virgin Islands' elected officials first took office on January 3, 1978.

(4) Northern Mariana Islands. On March 24, 1976, the President signed a joint resolution of Congress approving the "Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America" (Public Law 94-241). The islands remained a part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to Executive Order 11021 of May 7, 1962. Secretarial Order 2989, dated March 14, 1976, and effective January 9, 1978, provided for the separate administration of the Northern Mariana Islands, provided for the elected Government in the Northern Mariana Islands, and activated various sections of the Covenant. By Presidential Proclamation of November 3, 1986, and as a result of a valid act of self-determination pursuant to Section 1002 of the Covenant, the Northern Mariana Islands ceased to be bound by the United Nations Trusteeship Agreement of 1947, and elected to become a commonwealth in political union and under the sovereignty of the United States.

(5) Office of Insular Affairs. Established August 4, 1995, by Secretarial Order No. 3191.

(6) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Under the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement between the United States and the Security Council of the United Nations, entered into on July 28, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), the United States exercised full jurisdiction over the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and was obligated to promote the political, economic, and educational advancement of the inhabitants. The act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as amended, and Executive Order 11021 of May 7, 1962, provide the basis for administration of the Trust Territory. By Presidential Proclamation of November 3, 1986, and pursuant to Sections 101 and 102 of the Joint Resolution to approve a Compact of Free Association (P.L. 99-239), the 1947 United Nations Trusteeship Agreement ceased to apply to the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia as those two Micronesian states entered into a relationship of free association with the United States. The Compact of Free Association for Palau was implemented on Oct. 1, 1994. No additional funding will be requested under this appropriation.

(7) Compacts of Free Association. The Compact Act was signed in January 1986 (P.L. 99-239) and authorizes funding over a fifteen-year period for the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Section 105(b)(2) of the Compact provides that "Appropriations made pursuant to the Compact or any other provision of this joint resolution may be made only to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall coordinate and monitor any program or activity provided to the Federated States of Micronesia or the Republic of the Marshall Islands by departments and agencies of the Government of the United States and related economic development planning pursuant to the Compact or pursuant to any other authorization except for the provisions of sections 161(e), 313, and 351 of the Compact and the authorization of the President to agree to an effective date pursuant to this resolution. Funds appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to this paragraph shall not be allocated to other Departments or agencies." The Compact of Free Association for the Republic of Palau was enacted on November 14, 1986 as P.L. 99-658, and was implemented on October 1, 1994.

These basic legal authorities have been supplemented and modified over the years by various omnibus territory acts and other program legislation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING

Bureau: Office of Insular Affairs

Account and Function Code		Budget Authority and Outlays (in thousands of dollars)						
		FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Estimate to Date	FY 1997 Request	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Estimate
Current Account – Discretionary Funds								
Assistance to Territories – – Pay (14–0412–0–1–806)	BA	2,743	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
	O	2,743	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
Assistance to Territories – – Non–Pay (14–0412–0–1–806)	BA	47,730	34,668	34,668	34,668	34,668	34,668	34,668
	O	50,278	39,576	35,974	34,668	34,668	34,668	34,668
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (14–0414–0–1–806)	BA	19,800	0	0	0	0	0	0
	O	23,416	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Compact of Free Association (14–0415–0–1–806)	BA	18,574	10,038	10,038	10,038	10,038	10,038	10,038
	O	24,027	11,100	10,515	10,038	10,038	10,038	10,038
Total, Current Discretionary Appropriations	BA	88,847	47,506	47,506	47,506	47,506	47,506	47,506
	O	100,464	55,476	51,289	49,506	49,506	49,506	49,506
Current Account – Mandatory Funds								
Assistance to Territories (14–0412–0–1–806)	BA	27,720	27,720	27,720	27,720	27,720	27,720	27,720
	O	7,031	27,720	27,720	27,720	27,720	27,720	27,720
Compact of Free Association (14–0415–0–1–806)	BA	10,000	14,900	13,500	13,500	12,000	12,000	12,000
	O	10,000	14,900	13,500	13,500	12,000	12,000	12,000
Total, Current Mandatory Appropriations	BA	37,720	42,620	41,220	41,220	39,720	39,720	39,720
	O	17,031	42,620	41,220	41,220	39,720	39,720	39,720
Total, Current Appropriations	BA	126,567	90,126	88,726	88,726	87,226	87,226	87,226
	O	117,495	98,096	92,509	90,726	89,226	89,226	89,226
Permanent Account Funds								
Payments to U.S. Territories – Fiscal Assistance (14–0418–0–1–852)	BA	82,763	83,544	85,800	88,100	90,500	92,400	94,900
	O	82,763	83,544	85,800	88,100	90,500	92,400	94,900
Compact of Free Association (14–0415–0–1–806)	BA	360,082	240,839	130,688	130,000	127,000	129,000	131,000
	O	295,104	149,839	140,688	157,000	127,000	129,000	131,000
Total, Permanent Appropriations	BA	442,845	324,383	216,488	218,100	217,500	221,400	225,900
	O	377,867	233,383	226,488	245,100	217,500	221,400	225,900
Grand Total, Office of Insular Affairs	BA	569,412	414,509	305,214	306,826	304,726	308,626	313,126
	O	495,362	331,479	318,997	335,826	306,726	310,626	315,126

Appropriation Language Sheet

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for assistance to territories under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, $65,188,000, of which (1) $61,339,000 shall be available until expended for technical assistance, including maintenance assistance, disaster assistance, insular management controls, and brown tree snake control and research; grants to the judiciary in American Samoa for compensation and expenses, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1661(c)); grants to the Government of American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for construction and support of governmental functions; grants to the Government of the Virgin Islands as authorized by law; grants to the Government of Guam, as authorized by law; and grants to the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands as authorized by law (Public Law 94-241; 90 Stat. 272); and (2) $3,849,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Office of Insular Affairs: Provided, That all financial transactions of the territorial and local governments herein provided for, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such governments, may be audited by the General Accounting Office, at its discretion, in accordance with chapter 35 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That Northern Mariana Islands Covenant grant funding shall be provided according to those terms of the Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future United States Financial Assistance for the Northern Mariana Islands approved by Public Law 99-396, or any subsequent legislation related to Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands grant funding: Provided further, That of the amounts provided for technical assistance, sufficient funding shall be made available for a grant to the Close Up Foundation: Provided further, That the funds for the program of operations and maintenance improvement are appropriated to institutionalize routine operations and maintenance improvement of capital infrastructure in American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia through assessments of long-range operations maintenance needs, improved capability of local operations and maintenance institutions and agencies (including management and vocational education training), and project-specific maintenance (with territorial participation and cost sharing to be determined by the Secretary based on the individual territory's commitment to timely maintenance of its capital assets): Provided further, That any appropriation for disaster assistance under this head in this Act or previous appropriations Act may be used as non-Federal matching funds for the purpose of hazard mitigation grants provided pursuant to section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170c).

OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS
ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES
Summary of Requirements
FY 1987

Comparison by Activity / Subactivity	1985 Actual FTE	1985 Actual Amount	1986 Estimate to Date FTE	1986 Estimate to Date Amount	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+ / −) FTE	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+ / −) Amount	Program Changes (+ / −) FTE	Program Changes (+ / −) Amount	1987 Budget Request FTE	1987 Budget Request Amount	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) from 1986 FTE	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) from 1986 Amount
ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES												
(1) Guam												
(a) Special Programs Grants		2,485		0		0		0		0		0
(2) American Samoa												
(a) Operations Grants	2	23,046	2	23,046		0		0	2	23,046		0
(b) Construction Grants		5,492		0		0		0		0		0
Subtotal, American Samoa		28,538		23,046		0		0		23,046		0
(3) Virgin Islands												
(a) Special Program Grants		998		0		0		0		0		0
[FY 1986 Proposed Supplemental]				[2,000]								
(4) Covenant Grants/CNMI												
(a) CNMI – Construction Grants		28,720		11,000		0		0		11,000		0
(b) CNMI – College Grant		0		0		0		3,000		3,000		3,000
(c) CNMI – Labor/Immigration/Law Enforcement		7,800		0		0		3,000		3,000		3,000
(d) Guam – Impact of Compact Grants		0		4,580		0		0		4,580		0
(e) American Samoa – Construction Grants		0		7,720		0		(1,580)		6,140		(1,580)
(f) Rongelap – Resettlement Grants		0		4,420		0		(4,420)		0		(4,420)
Subtotal, Covenant Grants		27,720		27,720		0		0		27,720		0
(5) Territorial Assistance												
(a) Office of Insular Affairs (OIA)	35	4,288	25	3,527		72 1/		250	25	3,849		322
(b) Technical Assistance		6,164		5,650		0		550		6,200		550
(c) Maintenance Assistance Fund		4,384		2,400		0		(80)		2,320		(80)
(d) Substance Abuse Prevention		730		0		0		0		0		0
(e) Brown Tree Snake		584		595		0		0		595		0
(f) Disaster Assistance		1,541		750		0		(750)		0		(750)
(g) Insular Management Controls		747		1,500		0		(42)		1,458		(42)
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance		18,442		14,422		72		(72)		14,422		0
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS, ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES	37	78,183	27	65,188		72		(72)	27	65,188		0

1/ Uncontrollable costs include: $12 thousand for an additional amount needed in 1987 to fund the remaining 3—month portion of the estimated cost of pay increases effective in January 1986, $10 thousand for changes in the costs payable to GSA resulting from changes in rates for office and non—office space, and $50 thousand for additional costs of severance pay in 1987.

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Assistance to Territories	1996 Estimate FTE	1996 Estimate Amount	Uncontrollable and Related Changes FTE	Uncontrollable and Related Changes Amount	Program Changes FTE	Program Changes Amount	1997 Request FTE	1997 Request Amount
Object Class								
11.0 Personnel Compensation:								
11.1 Permanent positions - FTE-P	27	2,426		+12		+70	27	2,508
11.3 Positions other than permanent		80		---		---		80
11.5 Other personnel compensation	__	60		---		---	__	60
Total personnel compensation	27	2,566		+12		+70	27	2,648
Other Objects								
12.1 Personnel benefits		520		---		+20		540
13.0 Benefits to former employees		---		+50		---		50
21.0 Travel & transportation of persons		395		---		+20		415
22.0 Transportation of things		50		---		+60		110
23.1 Rental payments to GSA		426		+10		---		436
23.2 Other rent, comm., and utilities		170		---		+15		185
24.0 Printing and reproduction		30		---		---		30
25.0 Other services		9,466		---		+50		9,516
26.0 Supplies and materials		35		---		---		35
31.0 Equipment		30		---		+15		45
41.0 Grants, subsidies & contributions		51,500		---		-322		51,178
99.0 Total requirements		65,188		+72		-72		65,188

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS
ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

14-0412-0-1-806	1995 actual	1996 estimate	1997 estimate
Program by activities:			
Direct Program:			
1. Guam:			
(a) Construction grants	2	---	---
(b) Special program grants	3	---	---
2. American Samoa:			
(a) Operations grants	23	23	23
(b) Construction grants	6	---	---
3. Virgin Islands:			
(a) Special Programs Grants	1	---	---
4. CNMI/Covenant Grants:			
(a) Covenant grants	28	28	28
5. Territorial Assistance:			
(a) Office of Insular Affairs	4	4	4
(b) Technical Assistance	8	5	6
(c) Maintenance Assistance Fund	14	2	2
(d) Brown Tree Snake	1	1	1
(e) Substance/Abuse Prevention	2	0	0
(f) Disaster Assistance	10	1	0
(g) Insular Management Controls	2	1	1
Total direct program	104	65	65
Reimbursable program	1	2	2
10.00 Total obligations	105	67	67
Financing:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	25	1	---
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	78	67	67
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	5	---	---
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	108	68	67
23.95 New obligations	-105	-67	-67
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	1	---	---
Budget Authority:			
40.00 Appropriation (current)	81	65	65
40.36 Unobligated balance rescinded	-2	---	---
40.47 Portion applied to debt reduction	-1	---	---
43.00 Appropriation (total)	78	65	65
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections	1	2	2
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	78	67	67

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

14-0412-0-1-806	1995 actual	1996 estimate	1997 estimate
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	124	165	162
73.10 New obligations	105	67	67
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-60	-70	-70
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-5	---	---
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	165	162	159
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority	38	24	24
86.93 Outlays from current balances	21	46	42
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority	1	1	1
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	60	70	70
Offsets:			
88.40 Offsetting collections	1	2	2
Net budget authority and outlays			
89.00 Budget authority	77	65	65
90.00 Outlays	60	70	68

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS
ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

14-0412-0-1-806		1995 actual	1996 estimate	1997 estimate
Direct Program:				
1111	Full-time permanent	2	2	2
1121	Civilian personnel benefits	1	1	1
1252	Other services	10	10	10
1410	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	91	52	52
1990	Subtotal, direct program	104	65	65
2410	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1	2	2
2990	Subtotal, Reimbursable program	1	2	2
9999	Total obligations	105	67	67

Personnel Summary

14-0412-0-1-806	1995 actual	1996 estimate	1997 estimate
Direct:			
Total number of full-time positions:	37	27	27
Assistance to Territories	(37)	(27)	(27)
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	(0)	(0)	(0)
Compact of Free Association	(0)	(0)	(0)
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	37	27	27
Full-time equivalent overtime	--	--	--

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS
ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

Status of Direct Loans (in thousands of dollars)

14-0412-0-1-806	1995 actual	1996 estimate	1997 estimate
Addendum: Federal Financing Bank Transactions			
1210 Outstanding, start of year	21,949	20,954	19,881
1251 Repayments	-995	-1,073	-1,158
1290 Outstanding, end of year	20,954	19,881	18,723

Assistance To Territories

Activity Summary

Activity		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll'le & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996 (+/-)
Guam	$(000)	---	---	---	---	---
American Samoa	$(000)	23,046	---	---	23,046	---
	FTE	2	--	--	2	--
Virgin Islands	$(000)	---	---	---	---	---
Proposed Supplemental		[2,000]	---	---	---	--
CNMI/Covenant Grants	$(000)	27,720	---	---	27,720	---
Territorial Assistance	$(000)	14,422	+72	-72	14,422	---
	FTE	25	--	--	25	--
Total Requirements	$(000)	65,188	+72	-72	65,188	---
	FTE	27	--	--	27	--

Summary of 1997 Budget Issues

-- The total appropriation and FTE's remain unchanged from the 1996 estimated level.

-- All capital improvement funding is now budgeted under mandatory Covenant grants, significantly reducing discretionary appropriations from pre-1996 levels.

-- No funds are requested for Disaster Assistance. There is however, a 1996 proposed supplemental for Hurricane Marilyn recovery in the Virgin Islands and up to $2 million annually in Covenant grants can be earmarked for Disaster Assistance.

-- OIA is seeking $250,000 to create a professional position in the freely associated states, which is offset by reductions in Technical Assistance activities.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: American Samoa

Subactivity		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll'le & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996 (+/-)
Operations Grants	$(000)	23,046	---	---	23,046	---
	FTE	2	--	--	2	--

Each fiscal year the Department provides grant funds to American Samoa for the operation of the local government, including the judiciary, and for capital improvement projects. FY 1996 was the first year capital improvement projects were funded under the Insular Development Act using a portion of the mandatory covenant funds.

The American Samoa Government does not have sufficient local revenues to fund the entire operating costs of its government. The operations grant account was created to fund the difference between budget needs and local revenues. The Department defines "budget needs" as the cost of maintaining current programs and services. Unless mutually agreed, the Department believes new programs should be funded from local revenues.

The American Samoa Government has experienced numerous financial crises during the past several years. On April 7, 1992, GAO issued a report on American Samoa in which the major findings were that the territorial government's poor financial management practices have been a primary cause of its deteriorating financial condition and that efforts to improve American Samoa's financial management have been ineffective. In the reports which accompanied the fiscal year 1993 Appropriations Act, Congress directed the Department of the Interior and the American Samoa Government to form a joint working group to address financial management problems in American Samoa. On December 11, 1992, the Department submitted a written report informing Congress that the joint working group had been formed.

A preliminary ASG Plan of Action was developed and submitted to Congress on April 12, 1993. Since that time, progress reports have been submitted to Congress. On January 24, 1994, The Governor issued a new executive order expanding the joint working group's mandate to include the development and implementation of a comprehensive financial recovery plan. However, after several months, substantive progress had not been made. The joint working group agreed that it needed financial planning assistance. Early in 1995, the Department hired a contractor with financial management expertise to assist the joint working group in developing and implementing a financial recovery plan.

In May 1995, a team of specialists from the contractor accompanied officials from the Office of Insular Affairs to American Samoa and held discussions with senior ASG officials throughout the government. These discussions concentrated in the areas of ASG government organization, current expenditures and revenue levels, key cost containment/reduction and revenue enhancement measures, new economic development activities and possible opportunities for private sector investment in the island.

The contractor assisted the Joint Working Group in the development of an Immediate Term Financial Recovery Plan. In a follow-up mission in September 1995, the Joint Working Group and the contractor held working sessions to review and revise the plan which contains numerous measures for cost containment and reduction and revenue enhancement. The specific recommendations in the plan include those measures which could be implemented quickly with little or no changes in the existing institutional structure of the American Samoa Government.

On January 26, 1996, Governor Lutali wrote to the Director of the Office of Insular Affairs, endorsing the recommendations in the plan and stating his commitment to implementing them.

The contractor and the Joint Working Group have also devoted a significant amount of time to outline the requirements for the next phase--a Mid Term Financial Recovery Plan. The Mid Term Financial Recovery Plan will include more aggressive cost cutting and revenue enhancement measures, options for restructuring the current operations of the ASG, opportunities for partial or complete privatization of selected ASG operations, opportunities for additional grant revenues, and a strategy for enhancing industrial productivity, economic development, and direct foreign investment in the island. This plan will be prepared during the next several months.

Notwithstanding the steps that have been and will continue to be taken towards the road to financial recovery, it will be several years before the American Samoa Government can substantially reduce the difference between budget needs and local revenues. The 1997 budget request for basic operations funding is at the same level as 1995 and 1996.

The 1997 budget request for mandatory funding of critical infrastructure in American Samoa is discussed in the Covenant Grants section.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: American Samoa
Subactivity: Operations Grants

Program		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll'le & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996 (+/-)
General Operations	$(000)	22,232	---	---	22,232	---
	FTE	--	--	--	--	--
High Court	$(000)	814	---	---	814	---
	FTE	2	--	--	2	--
Total Requirements	$(000)	23,046	---	---	23,046	---
	FTE	2	--	--	2	--

Authorization The Act of February 20, 1929, (45 Stat. 1253, 48 U.S.C. 1661).

Objectives

-- To provide continued operational support for the American Samoa Government to the extent that local revenues are insufficient to maintain a current level of services for basic programs and services.

-- to assist American Samoa in the procurement and installation of a core financial management system that will meet applicable accounting principles and standards;

-- as a partner in a joint working group, to assist American Samoa in development and implementation of a plan for financial recovery; and

-- to ensure the financial recovery plan has clear deadlines and performance measures and to support the Secretary and Congress with periodic progress reports.

Program The American Samoa Government does not have sufficient local revenues to fund the entire operating costs of its government. The operations grant account was created to fund the difference between budget needs and local revenues. Historically, the Federal policy has been to maintain the operations grant at a constant level, requiring the American Samoa Government to use local revenues to cover most of the cost of inflation, the effects of population increases and program changes. The American Samoa Government, however, has not been able to meet its share of the costs and consequently has incurred significant budget deficits. The joint working group, in consultation with a financial planning contractor, funded through the Technical Assistance Program, has developed a financial recovery plan which has measurable objectives and review and oversight procedures. This will give the joint working group the ability to measure and report the progress of the recovery effort, and make appropriate adjustments as needed.

The operations grant requested in this budget constitutes approximately 40 percent of the general fund revenues and is essential to maintaining the most fundamental of government activities. These funds are available for all legitimate government purposes but are primarily directed by the American Samoa Government to meeting critical needs in education, health care and public safety. The operations of the government that are supported by Department of the Interior funding include:

Education Services: The American Samoa Department of Education (DOE) is responsible for staffing, coordinating, implementing, and evaluating instructional activities for early childhood, elementary, secondary, and vocational education in the territory. DOE also provides for support services such as library, student transportation, supply and publication, lunch program, business affairs and school maintenance.

Board of Higher Education: The American Samoa Community College (ASCC) provides higher education for the first two years of college in subject areas such as communications, mathematics, science, humanities, business, teacher education, nursing, vocational trades, adult basic education, and continuing education. There is only one college in American Samoa. It is also a Land Grant institution which provides the full range of services under the Hatch Act, Morill-Nelson Act and the Smith Lever Act. Teacher Training became a full four year College program at the ASCC as well.

Health Services: The hospital serves as a general care facility equipped and staffed to provide diagnostic and therapeutic services in the fields of general surgery, internal medicine, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, communicable diseases, ophthalmology, dental care, and ambulatory care. Cases which require specialized treatment not available at the local hospital are referred to Tripler Army Medical Center in Honolulu, and other facilities off-island. Dispensary services are also available throughout American Samoa. The Health Services Department is expected to serve a population of approximately 53,700 in FY 1997.

Public Works: The Public Works Department provides for the construction and maintenance of all roads, sidewalks, seawalls, and public buildings; conducts all government and other facilities planning; and oversees the administration of project contracts of the American Samoa government. It provides an emergency response in the repairs of damaged infrastructure after a natural disaster.

Public Safety: The Department of Public Safety provides protection and security to citizens of American Samoa, provides protection for public and private properties, conducts and plans disaster readiness programs, provides security and rehabilitation programs for prison inmates, provides fire safety and prevention services, furnishes rescue services wherever and whenever needed, renders services by means of vehicle registration, driver licensing and vehicle inspection, and is responsible for search and rescue services at sea.

Legal Affairs: In addition to performing the functions of chief prosecutor and legal advisor to the Government of American Samoa, the Attorney General's Office also provides for the control of all immigration functions in the territory and serves as Territorial Registrar for documents that require certification and preservation. In an election year, the Attorney General acts as the election commissioner.

Judicial Branch: The Judicial Branch consists of a High Court, a District Court, an Appellate Court, and several village courts. The chief justice and associate justices of the High Court are Federal appointees. The High Court and judges who sit in the local courts are supported by clerical, professional and administrative staff. The High Court is both the court of original jurisdiction in most matters as well as the territorial appellate court of last resort.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: CNMI/Covenant Grants

Subactivity	1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll'le & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996 (+/-)
CNMI Construction	11,000	---	---	11,000	---
Impact Aid to Guam	4,580	---	---	4,580	---
American Samoa Construction	7,720	---	-1,580	6,140	-1,580
Rongelap Resettlement Fund	4,420	---	-4,420	---	-4,420
CNMI College Construction	---	---	+3,000	3,000	+3,000
CNMI Immigration, Labor and Law Enforcement Initiative	---	---	+3,000	3,000	+3,000
Total Requirements	27,720	---	---	27,720	---

The Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Public Law 94-241, as amended by Public Law 99-396) established multi-year mandatory appropriations for assistance to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI). The first multi-year financial assistance agreement was initiated in FY 1978 and expired in FY 1985. A total of $192,456,000 was provided for CNMI government operations, economic development loans and for construction of public infrastructure.

The second funding agreement covered the period of FY 1986 through FY 1992. During this period, a total of $228,000,000 was appropriated for government operations and infrastructure construction. A third multi-year agreement was signed by the Special Representatives of the President and Governor of the CNMI in 1992, but it has never been enacted into law. However, the terms of P.L. 99-396 require that in the absence of the third agreement or other additional legislation, the CNMI will continue to receive annually the amount received in the last year of the last enacted agreement, which was $27,720,000. This provision was in effect in Fiscal Years 1993, 1994 and 1995.

Legislation is pending in FY 1996 to amend P.L. 99-396 to continue annual funding to the CNMI at a reduced level and to prescribe re-allocations of the remainder for other uses throughout the U.S.-affiliated insular areas. The CNMI will receive a directed allocation of $11 million annually in construction funding from FY 1996 through FY 2002. Dedicated allocation of funds includes annual amounts for Compact of Free Association impact aid in Guam. The proposed legislation specifies allocations in FY 1996 to American Samoa infrastructure and in FY 1997 to the College of the Northern Mariana Islands. The proposed legislation would provide in FY 1997, and beyond, up to $3 million annually for immigration, labor and law enforcement issues in the CNMI, and would allow funding for infrastructure projects throughout the insular areas.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: CNMI/Covenant Grants
Subactivity: CNMI Construction

	1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll'le & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996 (+/-)
CNMI Construction	11,000	---	---	11,000	---

Authorization P.L. 94-241, A Joint Resolution to Approve the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America, Article VII, "United States Financial Assistance", 48 U.S.C. 1681, as amended by Section 10 of P.L. 99-396 (100 Stat. 840). Legislation is pending in FY 1996 further amending these provisions.

Objectives Section 701 of the Covenant (Public Law 94-241) states, "The Government of the United States will assist the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands in its efforts to achieve a progressively higher standard of living for its people as part of the American economic community and to develop the economic resources needed to meet the financial responsibilities of local self-government."

Program The stated objective in Section 701 does not contain a finite standard to measure what is an adequate standard of living or the amount of economic resources necessary to meet the financial responsibilities of local self-government. Instead, it speaks of achieving progressively higher standards and a commitment by the Federal government to assist the CNMI in making progress. The Commonwealth's progress to economic self-sufficiency over the past seventeen years has been good, but is not yet completed. During the first seven-year period of financial assistance (FY 1978 - FY 1985) the Commonwealth received $192.5 million. Assistance for basic government operations was emphasized, constituting $113.8 million of the total financial assistance package. Only $55 million was reserved for capital needs.

The second period of financial assistance (FY 1986 - FY 1992) reflected a decreasing emphasis on operational assistance and a greater need for investment in capital infrastructure. Of the $228 million in total funding, $126 million was dedicated to infrastructure needs. Special emphasis was placed on improvements to public utilities.

Since the expiration of the second period (in FY 1992), annual mandatory appropriations have been $27.7 million. These funds have been dedicated primarily to public infrastructure and capital improvements. The Commonwealth has provided matching funds in increments of $6.9 million, $9 million and $12.7 million in FY 1993, FY 1994 and FY 1995. Within the $27.7 million total, the balance of funds were earmarked by Congress for the American Memorial Park, to address the impact of the Compact of Free Association and to address immigration, labor and law enforcement problems in the CNMI.

Legislation proposed in FY 1996 further amended the distribution of Covenant funds, allocating $11 million to the CNMI on an annual basis. The legislation requires a local match in the same amount and adherence to the requirements of the Third Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future Federal Financial Assistance of the Northern Mariana Islands, executed on December 17, 1992. This requires the CNMI to select the projects to be funded through its legal processes and limits the Department's role to concurrence in project scopes and budgets, and enforcement of general grant terms.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: CNMI/Covenant Grants
Subactivity: Impact Aid to Guam

	1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll'le & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996 (+/-)
Impact Aid to Guam	4,580	---	---	4,580	---

Authorization: P.L. 94-241, A Joint Resolution to Approve the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America, Article VII, " United States Financial Assistance", 48 U.S.C. 1681, as amended by Section 10 of P.L. 99-396 (100 Stat. 840). Legislation is pending in FY 1996 further amending these provisions. P.L. 99-239, the Compact of Free Association Act, as amended.

Objective:

-- To provide for annual capital infrastructure projects as Impact Aid for Guam under section 104(e)(6) of Public Law 99-239

Program Legislation expected to be enacted in FY 1996 will establish a six-year capital infrastructure project program for Guam as impact aid from the effects of the Compact of Free Association. The largest impact on Guam results from the migration to Guam of freely associated states' citizens for employment or education. Guam has seen additional service requests demanded from its health care, social welfare, education and public safety systems. Providing these services has increased the general wear and tear on health clinics, hospitals and schools.

The program will be administered as a grant and subjected only to those Federal regulations denoted as the "Common Rule". Guam will be requested to provide a comprehensive plan for the use of the funding, and will have the authority to select its priorities for construction of infrastructure. Under the terms of the FY 1996 legislation, the only general limitations on the projects is that they be capital infrastructure rather than operational in nature.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: CNMI/Covenant Grants
Subactivity: American Samoa Construction

	1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll'le & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996 (+/-)
American Samoa Construction	7,720	---	-1,580	6,140	-1,580

Authorization P.L. 94-241, A Joint Resolution to Approve the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America, Article VII, "United States Financial Assistance", 48 U.S.C. 1681, as amended by Section 10 of P.L. 99-396 (100 Stat. 840). Legislation is pending in FY 1996 further amending these provisions.

Objectives To assist American Samoa in providing infrastructure to promote economic development and improve health, education and public safety.

Program Over the years American Samoa has received annual discretionary grants for capital improvement needs. These grants have averaged approximately $5 million annually. During that time American Samoa has fallen further and further behind in keeping up with the infrastructure needs of a rapidly growing population. As a consequence, the people of the territory have been faced with increasing hardship and risk with regard to such basic needs as drinking water, medical services, public safety and education. In response to this problem in fiscal year 1996, the Administration submitted a legislative proposal (the Insular Development Act) to significantly reduce the mandatory financial assistance paid to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and shift the balance of mandatory assistance to higher priority territorial needs, including American Samoa infrastructure. The Administration proposed for fiscal year 1996 that $15 million of the total $27.7 million in covenant funding be allocated to American Samoa for capital improvement projects in accordance with a master CIP plan which the proposed legislation would require.

In Fiscal Year 1996, it is expected that Congress will enact a modified version of the Insular Development Act that decreases the proposed funding level for American Samoa infrastructure below the amount in the Administration's proposal and reallocates funds for other priorities. However, as funding is completed for these other priorities, more money will be available for American Samoa infrastructure.

As required by the pending legislation, American Samoa, in consultation with the Army Corps of Engineers, is developing a five-year Capital Improvement Plan. The plan contains a comprehensive Needs Assessment and Implementation Plan. It includes operation and maintenance cost estimates for the projects. With funding so limited, resources in the early stages of the plan will be restricted to addressing American Samoa's most fundamental needs in the areas of health, safety, education and utilities. In the spring of 1996, officials from the Office of Insular Affairs will meet with American Samoa officials to reach agreement on the projects that will be funded using the fiscal year 1996 funding of $7,720,000 and the projects that will be funded in fiscal year 1997.

The Five-Year CIP Master Plan required by the pending legislation is in the final stages of review by the American Samoa Government. Consistent with expressed desires of the Congress, the Office of Insular Affairs contracted with the Army Corps of Engineers to help the American Samoa Government prepare this plan. The Department will submit a copy of the plan to Congress under separate cover.

Justification for 1997 Program Change

	FY 1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
$(000)	$6,140	- $1,580

The decrease from the 1996 funding level is due to the need to reallocate Covenant funds to other priority areas as required in the pending legislation. Due to the finite amount of Covenant money available and the provisions of the pending 1996 legislation, this reduction could not be avoided. However, as funding for other priorities is completed in accordance with the pending legislation, the Department's subsequent budgets will reflect a significantly increased level of funding in future years for American Samoa infrastructure.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: CNMI/Covenant Grants
Subactivity: Rongelap Resettlement

	1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll'le & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996 (+/-)
Covenant Grant Funding	4,420	---	-4,420	---	-4,420
(funding in Compact of Free Assoc. Account)	[1,983]	---	---	[1,983]	---

Authorization: P.L. 94-241, A Joint Resolution to Approve the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America, Article VII, " United States Financial Assistance", 48 U.S.C. 1681, as amended by Section 10 of P.L. 99-396 (100 Stat. 840). Legislation is pending in FY 1996 further amending these provisions.

Objective

-- To assist the people of the nuclear-affected atoll of Rongelap in their effort to resettle.

Program Legislation is pending in FY 1996 which will provide $4,420,000 in Covenant grant funding for Rongelap resettlement. This legislation will also establish a ceiling of $32,000,000 for all Federal contributions to the resettlement efforts made after the date of enactment.

At the end of fiscal year 1995, $12.9 million has been appropriated and passed to the Rongelapese for investment in a trust fund. An advantage of a trust fund is that it earns interest and expands the amount of funding available for resettlement. The interest earnings can create a continuous source of funding. The trust fund concept can be very effective for part of the resettlement effort by providing a continuous stream of revenues for operational programs such as potassium treatments for the soil, scientific testing of the environment, agricultural support, supplemental feeding, and maintenance of infrastructure.

The disadvantage of a trust fund concept is that it involves a substantial interest cost to the U.S. Treasury and it substantially diminishes Federal control and oversight of the proper use of money. Grants, with terms and conditions and no cash outlays until work is in progress, are preferable vehicles for financing the construction of infrastructure associated with resettlement. The pending 1996 appropriation is in the form of a grant. The Department supports this method for 1996 and future funding, which may total up to $32 million.

At the current time the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Rongelap Atoll Local Government have evidenced their commitment to resettlement and their support of the pending legislation. The two bodies are working cooperatively with the Department to establish the final terms for the resettlement prior to the expenditure of any funds for resettlement.

Justification of Program Changes

	FY 1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
$(000)	---	-4,420

Although no appropriation is sought under this activity for this purpose in FY 1997, an appropriation of $1,983,000 is being sought under the Compact of Free Association. When a final agreement is reached on the terms and costs of resettlement, the Department will present Congress with a financing strategy for the remainder of the costs.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: CNMI/Covenant Grants
Subactivity: CNMI College Construction

	1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll'le & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996 (+/-)
CNMI College Construction	---	---	+3,000	3,000	+3,000

Authorization: P.L. 94-241, A Joint Resolution to Approve the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America, Article VII, " United States Financial Assistance", 48 U.S.C. 1681, as amended by Section 10 of P.L. 99-396 (100 Stat. 840). Legislation is pending in FY 1996 further amending these provisions and authorizing this appropriation.

Objective To assist the College of the Northern Mariana Islands in the modernization and expansion of the College's physical plant.

Program Legislation expected to be enacted in FY 1996 directs the use of $3 million in Covenant funds by the College of the Northern Mariana Islands in FY 1997. The College is currently housed in a former public hospital and is in critical need of additional classroom space. The assistance will be made available to the College in the form of a grant subject to Federal regulations in the manner of other assistance to the CNMI. The College will be requested to provide a construction plan and project budget prior to the drawdown of funds. Funds will flow to the College as needed based on project construction requirements.

Justification of Program Changes

	FY 1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
$(000)	3,000	+3,000

A $3 million grant for College construction is required by legislation expected to be enacted in FY 1996. The College's sparse conditions threaten the continued accreditation of the institution. These funds will be used to construct additional classroom facilities at the College.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: CNMI/Covenant Grants
Subactivity: CNMI Immigration, Labor and Law Enforcement Initiative

	1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll'le & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996 (+/-)
CNMI Immigration, Labor and Law Enforcement Initiative	---	---	+3,000	3,000	+3,000

Authorization: P.L. 94-241, A Joint Resolution to Approve the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America, Article VII, " United States Financial Assistance", 48 U.S.C. 1681, as amended by Section 10 of P.L. 99-396 (100 Stat. 840). Legislation is pending in FY 1996 further amending these provisions.

Objectives:

-- To establish a Federal presence in the CNMI to address violations of Federal labor laws and criminal statutes;

-- to strengthen CNMI government institutions' abilities to address immigration, labor and law enforcement problems; and

-- to help the CNMI government develop and implement an automated system for tracking the status of its alien labor population.

Program

The CNMI has faced many challenges implementing self-government under the terms of the Covenant during a period of rapid economic growth. Its nascent governmental institutions have had difficulty adjusting to local control of immigration and in administering labor laws for its large expatriate work force. The impact of these problems has reached beyond the CNMI and has drawn the notice of the workers' home countries and the American news media. The CNMI has also faced difficult challenges with law enforcement and criminal prosecution that can often exist in small communities with a large immigrant population. Although the CNMI is making efforts to solve these problems, the circumstances are serious enough to warrant supplemental action by the Federal Government.

Federal agencies have found it difficult and have been very reluctant to assign permanent personnel to the CNMI. The small size of the community and its distance from Federal regional offices creates a strain on agency budgets. In FY 1995, Congress directed the use of $7,000,000 of Covenant funds for use by Federal and CNMI agencies dealing with law enforcement, labor and immigration control. These funds were used for the initiative in FY 1995 and FY 1996.

The CNMI used its share of the funds ($3 million) to address specific needs in its government institutions that it could otherwise not fund in its operational budget. This included development of a special investigation unit for the Attorney General's office, creation of a non-government protective service agency for guest workers, the hiring of additional prosecutors and the updating of the CNMI criminal and labor codes. Half of the funding was used by the CNMI to create the Labor and Immigration Identification system (LIIDS) database to track and control immigrants and immigrant labor permit holders.

Federal officials from the Labor, Treasury and Justice Departments have used an additional $4 million to establish a more active presence in the CNMI. This funding has facilitated law enforcement activities and technical assistance by the FBI, ATF, DEA, Secret Service and U.S. Marshal Services, and the Labor Department. Increased technical assistance has been provided the CNMI by INS and the Customs Service. The U.S. Attorney and the OIA Field Office in Saipan have coordinated the Federal agencies' efforts.

The results of the Federal actions are encouraging. Since the initiation of the project, the U.S. Attorney has doubled criminal case filings. An additional U.S. Attorney and FBI agent have been assigned to the CNMI, and a DEA agent is now spending 80% of his time in the islands. The Marshal Service has also assigned an additional full-time deputy to handle the increased movement of Federal prisoners and to aid in security duties.

Justification of Program Changes

	FY 1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
$(000)	3,000	+3,000

The funding proposed in FY 1997 will be used to continue the services of the Federal agencies and to address specific needs of the CNMI government, as appropriate. The allocation of funds has not been decided at this date, and will reflect the recommendations of OIA, the U.S. Attorney, the CNMI and the other Federal agencies. Although the $3 million requested is a substantial request, not all priority actions can be funded. Federal law enforcement activities may still be hindered by having too few agents permanently established in the CNMI. Further annual appropriations for this purpose are authorized in the pending legislation and will be requested by the Department until Federal objectives are met or sufficient funding is made available to the other Federal agencies through their own budgets.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Territorial Assistance

Subactivity		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll'le & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996 (+/-)
Office of Insular Affairs	$(000)	3,527	+72	+250	3,849	+322
	FTE	25	--	--	25	--
Technical Assistance		5,650	---	+550	6,200	+550
Maintenance Assistance Fund		2,400	---	-80	2,320	-80
Brown Tree Snake Control		595	---	---	595	---
Disaster Assistance		750	---	-750	---	-750
Insular Management Controls		1,500	---	-42	1,458	-42
Total Requirements	$(000)	14,422	+72	-72	14,422	---
	FTE	25	--	--	25	--

There is still a critical need to provide technical assistance to the insular governments. This relatively low-cost program has yielded extraordinary benefits to the insular areas and to taxpayers through improved efficiency and accountability of operating programs and better maintenance of capital investments.

The Office is, however, cognitive of the need to reduce costs and effect budget savings. The fiscal year 1997 request of $10.6 million for technical assistance activities is 25 percent less than the $14.2 million appropriated for fiscal year 1995.

During fiscal year 1997, the Department will continue to provide a comprehensive technical assistance program. General technical assistance funds will be available to meet critical needs as they arise and are identified by the governments. Special assistance will remain available for implementing the plans of action under the operations and maintenance improvement program, the insular management control initiative, and the brown tree snake control program.

The Office of Insular Affairs was re-invented in fiscal year 1995. Staffing was reduced by approximately 40 percent and remaining personnel were placed under the general supervision of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget. Additional funding is being sought for fiscal year 1997 to establish a permanent office in the freely associated states.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Territorial Assistance
Subactivity: Office of Insular Affairs (OIA)

Subactivity		1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll'le & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996 (+/-)
Office of Insular	$(000)	3,527	+72	+250	3,849	+322
Affairs	FTE	25	--	--	25	--

Authorization Secretary's Order 3191, August 4, 1995, established the Office of Insular Affairs under the Assistant Secretary - Policy, Management and Budget. This order also abolished the Office of Territorial and International Affairs and the Office of the Assistant Secretary - Territorial and International Affairs.

Objectives The mission of the Office of Insular Affairs is to build mutually beneficial partnerships and provide financial and technical assistance to help insular governments attain locally determined economic, social, and political goals. The Office also facilitates the development of Federal policy regarding the insular areas. Specific objectives in fiscal years 1996 and 1997 include the following:

-- to create a long term financing capability for territorial infrastructure needs, particularly in American Samoa, the least developed of the U.S. territories;

-- to work out a mutual agreement and identify sources of funds for the rehabilitation and resettlement of Rongelap Atoll;

-- to implement a financial recovery plan for American Samoa with quantifiable goals and realistic deadlines;

-- to support the development of insular institutions to improve operations and maintenance of infrastructure, with emphasis on viable public utilities that recover the full cost of services through rational rate structures combined with efficient operations;

-- to improve financial controls and accountability in the insular governments, and obtain audited financial statements from the U.S. Virgin Islands and American Samoa;

-- to help the freely associated states develop clear strategies for sustainable economic development during the phasing down of U.S. assistance under the current Compacts of Free Association;

-- to develop a coordinated strategy to address the impact of immigration to U.S. territories from the freely associated states as authorized under the Compacts of Free Association;

-- to improve our economic data base to provide comparable and meaningful data on the economic and financial positions of the insular areas;

- -- to identify a means to control and substantially eradicate the brown tree snake, an ecological disaster in Guam, and a significant threat to other Pacific islands;
- -- to implement a long-term solution to correct immigration, labor and law enforcement problems in the Northern Mariana Islands; and
- -- to increase Federal capability to deal with violations of Federal criminal statutes in American Samoa.

Program To accomplish its objectives, the Office is divided into a Director's Office (5 FTEs) and two divisions, Policy (11 FTEs) and Financial Management and Technical Assistance (9 FTEs).

The Director's Office provides overall direction to the programs and coordinates insular activities with Departmental Management.

The Policy Division analyzes and helps coordinate and facilitate the development of Federal insular policy, coordinates intergovernmental activities in the insular areas, analyzes and comments on Congressional actions, coordinates preparation of the annual State of the Islands Report, and carries out public information activities on insular programs.

The Financial Management and Technical Assistance Division prepares the annual budget and financial plans, manages insular grants and other financial assistance, coordinates preparation of the annual audited financial report, coordinates technical assistance activities, coordinates and follows up on audit findings and recommendations, and provides overall financial analysis for the Office and insular areas.

Late in fiscal year 1995, the Office of Insular Affairs subjected itself to internal analysis and re-engineering under the President's National Performance Review. The reorganization resulting from that review was submitted to Congress for approval prior to the Secretary signing Order No. 3191 to put the reorganization into effect. Fiscal year 1996 is the first full year under the organization.

The reorganization eliminated an Assistant Secretary and a Deputy Assistant Secretary position, transferred international activities elsewhere in the Department, and reduced staff associated with insular activities by 40 percent. There were no significant reductions in insular-related functions or responsibilities. This means the office has had to learn to work more efficiently and improve its productivity. Generally, the office has adapted very well and the results of the experience have been positive.

Performance Measures In 1996 and 1997, the ratio of administrative expenses to the total budget is approximately 1 percent. The audit of the recently prepared Annual Financial Report for FY 1995 had no qualifications or material findings. This has been the case ever since the Office began preparing audited reports required by the Chief Financial Officers Act. These measures of management performance place the Office in a very small minority in the Federal government.

Justification of Program Changes

	1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
$(000)	3,849	+250

When the Office went through its reinvention and streamlining, it represented a dramatic change in the manner in which the Department managed its insular activities and the number of personnel assigned to insular functions. In its report to Congress on the reorganization, the Department noted that it would evaluate the effects of the reorganization and recommend corrective actions.

The budget for the reorganized office did not provide sufficient funding to place a full-time position in the freely associated states. Section 108 of Public Law 101-219 actually requires stationing of one professional staff person in each of the three freely associated states. The Department does not believe there is adequate workload to justify the cost of three positions. However, a single and centrally located position is essential for meeting the Department's statutory responsibilities and objectives.

Currently the Office has a single Federal official in Palau on a temporary appointment. This temporary position is authorized under the Compacts of Free Association to carry out activities related to the transition from Trusteeship to freely associated status. It is funded from a balance of unobligated funds in the Trust Territory appropriation. These funds will expire in 1997.

The high cost in 1997 is related to establishing a new office in a foreign post. Costs of relocating the person selected for the job and their family can be very high. The average cost of relocation to this type of post is in excess of $60,000. In addition, in the first year, the Office must arrange for permanent housing, office space, and equipment ($50,000). The remaining costs of $140,000 would be continuous and cover the costs of compensation and benefits (including overseas post differential), extensive travel, and general ongoing support for office supplies, services and utilities.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Territorial Assistance
Subactivity: Technical Assistance

Subactivity	1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll'le & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996 (+/-)
Technical Assistance	5,650	---	+550	6,200	+550

Authorization Section 601 of Public Law 96-597, (48 U.S.C. 1469d) authorized the Secretary of the Interior to provide technical assistance in the form of "research, planning assistance, studies, and demonstration projects" to the territories through Departmental staff, reimbursements to other agencies, grants to or cooperative agreements with the insular governments, or the employment of private individuals, partnerships, or corporations.

Objectives The technical assistance program was created by act of Congress to give the Department a capability to respond to requests for help from the insular governments without having to wait for annual appropriations or justify each project for specific appropriated amounts. Objectives of the general technical assistance program include:

- to address organization and management problems within the insular governments so as to improve productivity and efficiency and reduce the costs of government operations;
- to provide comprehensive technical and management training for employees of all insular governments;
- to improve the delivery of health care to residents of the insular areas;
- to improve the quality of education for children in the insular areas;
- to help the insular governments reduce crime and enhance public safety;
- to help the insular governments conserve energy and fragile ecosystems;
- to improve economic and social planning capabilities and institutionalize planning processes;
- to develop a base of economic, social and demographic data for more informed government decisionmaking; and
- to increase economic development opportunities and broaden the economic base of each insular area.

Program: The technical assistance program is highly regarded and heavily used by the insular governments. For the insular governments, it is a means to seek help that might otherwise not be available, particularly within tight budget constraints. Congress and the Administration have also found the program an excellent means to support Federal policy goals and respond to insular needs quickly and effectively.

A majority of the funding goes to the governments in the form of direct grants. This gives the insular government greater control to define their needs and find expertise in the private sector who can assist them.

Sometimes expertise is acquired through indirect grants to academic or non-profit institutions that make their services available to the insular areas. Examples of this method are grants to the Pacific Business Center run by the University of Hawaii, grants to the University of Oregon Graduate School, grants to the Closeup Foundation, and grants to the Pacific Basin Development Council. Grants are also made to universities or community colleges in each of the insular areas.

Before a grant is awarded, the Office of Insular Affairs looks for available expertise within the Federal government. The Federal government has a wide variety of experts who can be acquired on a reimbursable basis. Sometimes we are able to obtain assistance from other Federal agencies by only paying incremental direct costs such as travel expenses or the use of technical equipment or facilities. The Office of Insular Affairs has close working relationships with a number of Federal agencies to provide their technical assistance. These include the Public Health Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of the Census, the Department of Energy, and various bureaus and offices within the Department of the Interior.

The least common method of providing technical assistance is direct contracting with the private sector by the Office of Insular Affairs. The Office does not have sufficient staff to administer a large of number of contracts, which take more attention and effort than grants.

Finally, the Office has limited capability to provide direct technical assistance from its own staff. The Office has one systems accountant who works actively on financial management system applications. There is additional expertise within the Office in financial management-related areas, but these individuals spend most of their time carrying out the management and administrative functions of the Office.

Justification of Program Changes

	1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
$(000)	6,200	+550

Disaster assistance funds are used to help mitigate damage that may result from future disasters and can be used to match hazard mitigation grants provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

The disaster assistance fund within the "Territorial Assistance" activity is no longer as high a priority because legislation contained in the FY 1996 appropriations bill, and assumed in this budget request to be enacted by FY 1997, allows up to $2 million per year to be designated for disaster assistance from mandatory Covenant grants. Thus, the Department believes it is of greater value to the insular governments that the general technical assistance program be restored as much as possible to pre-1996 levels. The additional $750,000 shifted from the disaster assistance account is partially offset by a $200,000 reduction to help fund a Federal presence in the freely associated states. This position will be filled by a professional with technical skills, who can provide some direct technical assistance to the freely associated state governments. This will help augment the technical assistance capability of the office.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Territorial Assistance
Subactivity: Maintenance Assistance Fund

Subactivity	1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll'le & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996 (+/-)
Maintenance Assistance	2,400	---	-80	2,320	-80

Authorization Section 601 of Public Law 96-597, (48 U.S.C. 1469d) authorized the Secretary of the Interior to provide technical assistance in the form of "research, planning assistance, studies, and demonstration projects" to the territories through Departmental staff, reimbursements to other agencies, grants to or cooperative agreements with the insular governments, or the employment of private individuals, partnerships, or corporations.

Objectives

- -- to encourage insular governments to plan and budget for proper maintenance of facilities;
- -- to help create public utilities and other commercial enterprises in the insular areas that are run in an efficient business-like manner with rate structures adequate for proper operations, maintenance and capital replacement;
- -- to help build effective maintenance institutions in the insular governments by providing technical and management advisory services;
- -- to improve maintenance capabilities in the insular areas by providing training and helping support local institutions for training; and
- -- to encourage the insular governments to work cooperatively and share knowledge and experiences among themselves to improve operations and maintenance of public facilities.

Program: The first attempt to address maintenance problems in the insular areas lasted from 1983 to 1986 and focussed on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This program paid for training, spare parts inventories, maintenance equipment and supplies and rehabilitation projects. More than $20 million was dedicated to this effort. However, after the program ended, maintenance problems quickly returned and the general decline in the condition of infrastructure resumed.

In 1989, the Office of Territorial and International Affairs decided to once again address the maintenance issue. Trying to learn from previous experience, the emphasis was placed on creating institutions (public utilities and rate commissions, enterprise funds, O&M budgets, training facilities, partnerships and cooperatives, maintenance plans etc.) that would raise awareness of the importance of maintenance and ensure a continuation of good maintenance practices after our program ended.

The strategy was to use highly skilled engineers and other professionals to help the governments identify maintenance problems and develop a corrective action plan and then to bring that expertise back on a scheduled basis to ensure adequate followup.

The Maintenance Assistance fund pays for this expertise and pays to help the insular governments implement their plans of action. As part of the institution building, the governments are required to match the grants they receive from the Office.

The program has been well-received and has had some very good results. The greatest success has been in the area of creating and strengthening public utilities.

Many public works operations in the insular governments joined the program and developed plans of action but have had limited participation in the program. Our emphasis in fiscal year 1997 will be to develop strategies to broaden program participation.

This program is extremely important to protect a sizable U.S. investment in the infrastructure of the insular areas. The Department of the Interior is, by far, the largest provider of funding for insular capital improvements among Federal agencies. In the last 10 years, it has funded more than $1 billion for capital improvements. In the next five years, another estimated $573 million will be invested in additional capital improvements.

The reason we have created the earmarking for maintenance assistance within the territorial assistance activity is to stress the importance we place on maintenance and to assure the insular areas that this a minimum level of funding dedicated to this program. Based on goals and priorities developed by the insular governments, maintenance assistance funds will be augmented by funds requested for our general technical assistance program.

Justification of Program Changes

	1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
$(000)	2,320	-80

The reason for the decrease is so that the Office of Insular Affairs can, within budget limitations, place a professional representative in the freely associated states. We believe the net effect on this and other programs will be positive rather than negative. By having a competent professional located in the freely associated states, we will have greater oversight over our programs and will be able to improve efficiency and respond more quickly to problems and issues as they arise.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Territorial Assistance
Subactivity: Brown Tree Snake Control

Subactivity	1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll'le & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996 (+/-)
Brown Tree Snake Control	595	---	---	595	---

Authorization Section 601 of Public Law 96-597, (48 U.S.C. 1469d) authorized the Secretary of the Interior to provide technical assistance in the form of "research, planning assistance, studies, and demonstration projects" to the territories through Departmental staff, reimbursements to other agencies, grants to or cooperative agreements with the insular governments, or the employment of private individuals, partnerships, or corporations.

Objectives

- -- To develop and implement methods to effectively eradicate or control the population of the brown tree snake on Guam;
- -- to control spread of the brown tree snake from Guam to other areas.

Program In the mid-1980s, the Fish and Wildlife Service began basic research on defining the nature and magnitude of the brown tree snake problem. OIA's general technical assistance program was the source of funding for this effort. In 1990, a coordinated technical assistance program began. It combined control and public awareness efforts with basic and applied research. Funding has come primarily from this activity and the Department of Defense. Membership on the Brown Tree Snake Control Committee extends to OIA, the National Biological Service, the Department of Defense Pest Management Board, the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal Damage Control Program, the Government of Guam, and the Government of Hawaii. This year, the Government of the Northern Marianas has asked to officially join the effort.

The prognosis is not particularly positive. Despite a great deal of effort and a very ambitious control program, snake sightings are more frequent on other islands, particularly the Northern Marianas. It appears a small population has been established on Saipan.

There have been no major breakthroughs in efforts to develop a wide-scale chemical or biological control method that would significantly eradicate (probably impossible) or reduce the snake population where it is well-established. Additional research will be required. The members of the Brown Tree Snake Control Committee (listed above) must find other sources of funding to augment the $595,000 included in this budget proposal. This year, the Department of Defense has indicated that its "Legacy" program will no longer be able to provide funding for the brown tree snake effort. Since 1994, the Department of Defense has been putting as much as $1.3 million annually into the effort.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Territorial Assistance
Subactivity: Disaster Assistance

Subactivity	1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll'le & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996 (+/-)
Disaster Assistance	750	---	-750	---	-750

Authorization Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5121 et. seq.) Title II of Public Law 102-247, Public Law 103-138 and various Executive Orders.

Objectives

- To help the insular governments reduce or mitigate damage from future disasters by funding high priority projects that are not otherwise eligible under existing Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) regulations;
- to provide matching funds for projects which may receive funding from the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; and thus ensure insular involvement in this program that would otherwise not be possible.

Program The program was established to enhance the survivability of essential public facilities in the insular areas in the event of a natural disaster, and to meet the special needs of the insular areas. Although the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program is available to the insular areas, such assistance is only available in the wake of a disaster when the territories are focused on cleanup efforts and are least equipped to meet matching requirements.

The Department works cooperatively with the Federal Emergency Management Agency to effectively use resources dedicated to hazard mitigation. The Department's disaster assistance funds are used to improve facilities when no local or FEMA funding is available, and can also be used in conjunction with local and FEMA funding to assure that high priority needs are met. Congress has authorized the use of these funds as a non-Federal match, allowing FEMA Hazard Mitigation funds to address a larger number of hazard mitigation needs. Grants are made to the insular areas based on FEMA-established criteria for hazard mitigation projects. A process for joint review of applications by FEMA and the Department has been established. Grants have been made to harden electrical systems, protect a deep ocean sewer outfall, and to strengthen school buildings to serve as typhoon shelters. A Pacific regional satellite communications system using PEACESAT will be operational shortly providing a protected back-up emergency communication link between the islands and the mainland. In FY 1996 funds will be dedicated to use in the Virgin Islands for Hurricane Marilyn recovery efforts.

Justification of Program Changes

	1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
$(000)	---	-750

The proposed reduction is due to budgetary constraints in the FY 1997 budget, but should not be construed as an abandonment of the program. One of the successes of this program is the ability to match FEMA grants that had been idle in the past for want of local funds. A large block of funds from the Department and FEMA has been utilized since mid-FY 1995 to construct hazard mitigation projects. Most of these projects are in early or middle stages. Furthermore, legislation contained in proposed FY 1996 appropriations allows up to $2 million per year to be designated for disaster assistance from mandatory Covenant grants.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Territorial Assistance
Subactivity: Insular Management Controls

Subactivity	1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll'le & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996 (+/-)
Insular Management Controls	1,500	---	-42	1,458	-42

Authorization Section 601 of Public Law 96-597, (48 U.S.C. 1469d) authorized the Secretary of the Interior to provide technical assistance in the form of "research, planning assistance, studies, and demonstration projects" to the territories through Departmental staff, reimbursements to other agencies, grants to or cooperative agreements with the insular governments, or the employment of private individuals, partnerships, or corporations.

Objectives

-- To create a control environment in each insular government that protects Federal funds and reduces the risk of waste, fraud and abuse;

-- to define objective minimum standards for an adequate management control environment;

-- to develop quantifiable performance measures to evaluate management controls as compared to such standards; and

-- to develop and implement cooperative project plans with each insular government to correct weaknesses in management controls.

Program Dramatic improvements have been made in accountability by the insular governments since the inception of the technical assistance program in 1983. The first accomplishment was the installation of core financial management systems in eight insular governments. After installation of these systems, the affected governments were immediately able to produce auditable financial reports. This was the beginning of reasonable assurance to insular citizens that their money was being properly spent and to the Federal government that its assistance was being used for intended purposes.

Despite these dramatic improvements, a joint review by the Department of the Interior (including the Office of Insular Affairs) and the Office of Management and Budget concluded in 1992 that there were still significant inherent risks associated with Federal assistance going to the insular governments.

The Management Control Initiative brings together financial expertise from the Department, the insular governments and the auditing community (independent auditors and public accounting firms) to identify specific projects in each government that will improve accountability and the control environment.

Program funding first became available in FY 1994 and, thus far, has been dedicated to procuring a new financial management system for the American Samoa Government and upgrading its local audit capability; improving revenue and cash control systems in the Virgin Islands; and improving tax and pension systems in the freely associated states.

The reason for the earmarking of management control funds within the territorial assistance activity is to stress the high priority the Office places on management controls and to ensure a minimum level of funding is dedicated to this program. Based on goals and priorities developed by the insular governments, management control funds can be augmented by our general technical assistance program.

The fiscal year 1997 program will focus on improvements in Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands.

Justification for Program Changes

	1997 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
$(000)	1,458	-42

The reason for the decrease is so that the Office of Insular Affairs can, within budget limitations, place a professional representative in the freely associated states. We believe the net effect on this and other assistance programs will be positive. By having a competent professional located in the freely associated states, we will have greater oversight over our programs and will be able to provide direct technical assistance and respond quickly to problems and issues as they arise.

Appropriation Language Sheet

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

For economic assistance and necessary expenses for the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands as provided for in sections 122, 221, 223, 232, and 233 of the Compacts of Free Association, and for economic assistance and necessary expenses for the Republic of Palau as provided for in sections 122, 221, 223, 232, and 233 of the Compact of Free Association, $23,538,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by Public Law 99-239 and Public Law 99-658.

OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS
COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION
Summary of Requirements
FY 1987

Comparison by Activity / Subactivity	1985 Actual		1986 Estimate to Date		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+ / −)		Program Changes (+ / −)		1987 Budget Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (−) from 1986	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION – CURRENT ACCOUNT												
FSM/Marshalls/Palau Compact												
Federal Services Assistance												
Section 122 (Foreign Service Training)		280		280		0		0		280		0
Section 221(a) & 232 (General Federal Services) & 230 (Audits)		6,234		6,684		0		0		6,684		0
Subtotal, Federal Services Assistance		6,514		6,964		0		0		6,964		0
Program Grant Assistance												
Section 221(b) (Education/Health Care)		10,000		14,900		(1,400)*		0		13,500		(1,400)
Subtotal, Program Grant Assistance		10,000		14,900		(1,100)		0		13,500		(1,400)
Other Programs												
Enewetak Support		1,088		1,081		0		0		1,081		0
RMI Construction:												
--Rongelap Atoll Resettlement		6,979		1,993		0		0		1,993		0
FSM Construction		1,497		0		0		0		0		0
RMI Construction		400		0		0		0		0		0
RMI Section 111(d) Compensation		1,996		0		0		0		0		0
Subtotal, Other Programs		12,060		3,074		0		0		3,074		0
Total, FSM/Marshalls/Palau Compact (Current)		28,574		24,838		(1,400)		0		23,538		(1,400)
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS, COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION (CURRENT)		28,574		24,838		(1,400)		0		23,538		(1,400)

* In accordance with Section 221(b)(2) of the Palau Compact (P.L. 99–658), in the first 3 years of the Compact, Palau receives $4.3 million, $2.9 million, and $1.5 million as a transition from Federal education programs. FY 1987 is the third year of the Palau Compact.

OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS
COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION
Summary of Requirements
FY 1987

Comparison by Activity / Subactivity		1985 Actual FTE	1985 Actual Amount	1986 Estimate to Date FTE	1986 Estimate to Date Amount	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+ / −) FTE	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+ / −) Amount	Program Changes (+ / −) FTE	Program Changes (+ / −) Amount	1987 Budget Request FTE	1987 Budget Request Amount	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) from 1986 FTE	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) from 1986 Amount
COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION – PERMANENT ACCOUNT													
FSM & Marshalls Compact													
Assistance to the Marshall Islands:													
Section 211	(Current Account)		12,260		4,700		(1,800)		0		2,900		(1,800)
Section 211	(Capital Account)		9,840		17,400		(1,200)		0		16,200		(1,200)
Section 213(a)	(Kwajalein Impact)		1,900		1,900		0		0		1,900		0
Section 214(a)	(Energy Production)		2,000		2,000		0		0		2,000		0
Section 215(a)(1)	(Communication O&M)		300		300		0		0		300		0
Section 217	(Inflation Account)		10,736		11,956		(828)		0		11,128		(828)
Section 216	(Maritime Surveillance, et al.)		1,700		1,700		0		0		1,700		0
Subtotal, Marshall Islands Assistance			38,736		39,956		(3,828)		0		36,128		(3,828)
Assistance to the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)													
Section 211	(Current Account)		30,800		30,800		(7,000)		0		23,800		(7,000)
Section 211	(Capital Account)		20,400		20,400		(4,000)		0		16,400		(4,000)
Section 212	(U.S. Civic Action Teams)		1,000		1,000		0		0		1,000		0
Section 214(b)	(Energy Production)		3,000		3,000		0		0		3,000		0
Section 215(a)(2)	(Communication O&M)		600		600		0		0		600		0
Section 217	(Inflation Account)		24,464		27,245		(4,052)		0		23,193		(4,052)
Section 216	(Maritime Surveillance, et. al.)		3,468		3,468		0		0		3,468		0
Subtotal, FSM Assistance			83,732		86,513		(15,052)		0		71,461		(15,052)
Total, FSM/Marshalls Compact (Permanent)			122,468		126,469		(18,880)		0		107,589		(18,880)
Assistance to the Republic of Palau													
Section 211	(Government Operations)		108,947		12,781		4,000		0		16,781		4,000
Section 212(b)	(Capital Improvement)		36,000		0		0		0		0		0
Section 213	(Military Rights Compensation)		5,500		0		0		0		0		0
Section 215	(Inflation Adjustment)		34,167		5,589		729		0		6,318		729
Subtotal, Assistance to the Republic of Palau			184,614		18,370		4,729		0		23,099		4,729
Federal Services Assistance (Palau)													
Section 212(a)	(Road Construction)		53,000		96,000		(96,000)		0		0		(96,000)
Final Subtotal, Assistance to the Republic of Palau			53,000		96,000		(96,000)		0		0		(96,000)
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS, COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION (PERMANENT)			360,082		240,839		(110,151)		0		130,688		(110,151)
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS, COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION *(PERMANENT & CURRENT)*		0	368,856	0	265,777					0	154,226		

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Federal Services Assistance (Current Appropriation)

	1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll'le & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996 (+/-)
Federal Services Assistance	6,964	---	---	6,964	---

Authorization Sections 122, 221(a), 232 and 233 of Public Law 99-239 and Sections 122, 223, 232 and 233 of Public Law 99-658.

Objective

-- To ensure the continuation of guaranteed Federal services throughout the life of the Compacts of Free Association.

Program The Compacts of Free Association guaranteed that the Micronesian governments would continue to receive certain Federal services at a level equivalent to what was provided in the year preceding the implementation of the Compact. These services include the U.S. Postal Service, the U.S. Weather Service, Federal Aviation Administration services, and disaster assistance provided through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (except Palau). The governments also receive diplomatic training through the Foreign Service Institute and annual audits are provided at no cost to the governments. The Department of the Interior pays for all of these services, except disaster assistance which, because of the unpredictable nature, is funded through normal FEMA appropriations. The Department monitors the activities of the other agencies to ensure efficiency and assess that the services delivered meet the requirement of the compacts.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Program Grant Assistance (Current Appropriation)

	1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll'le & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996 (+/-)
Program Grant Assistance	14,900	-1,400	---	13,500	-1,400

Authorization Public Laws 99-239, Section 221(b) and Public Law 99-658, Section 221(b).

Objective

- To provide for the special needs of the Micronesian governments in the fields of education and health care.

Program The Compacts of Free Association anticipated a need to help supplement Federal program funds for health and education activities. The Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands receive annual grants of $7 million and $3 million respectively. The Republic of Palau will receive $6.3 million in the first year of the Compact, $4.9 million in the second year, $3.5 million in the third year and $2 million per year thereafter. FY 1997 is the third year of the Palau Compact.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Other Programs (Current Appropriation)

Subactivities	1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll'le & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996 (+/-)
Enewetak Support	1,091	---	---	1,091	---
Rongelap Resettlement	1,983	---	---	1,983	---
Total Requirements	3,074	---	---	3,074	---

This activity represents special discretionary program grants authorized and appropriated by the Congress over and above the Federal Services Assistance and Program Grant Assistance mandated by the Compact of Free Association Act of 1985, as amended. Any assistance provided to the freely associated states outside the compacts is provided in grant form and is subject to Federal regulation and oversight by the Department.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Other Programs (Current Appropriation)
Subactivity: Enewetak Support

Subactivity	1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll'le & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996 (+/-)
Enewetak Support	1,091	---	---	1,091	---

Authorization Section 103(h)(2) of Public Law 99-239, the Compact of Free Association Act of 1985, as amended requires "the President..., without reimbursement, to continue the planting and agricultural maintenance program on Enewetak... including operations and maintenance of the vessel used for such purposes.

Objectives To provide food assistance to the people of Enewetak.

Program The natural vegetation of Enewetak Atoll was largely destroyed during World War II and during subsequent nuclear testing and cleanup operations by the United States. Following the cleanup and resettlement of Enewetak, there were insufficient food-bearing trees and crops. In 1980, the Enewetak Support Program was implemented to provide supplemental foods for the community, replant the vegetation of the inhabited islands, provide agriculture maintenance training, and transport the food purchases.

The Enewetak Food and Agriculture program reports progress since 1993 in the efforts to provide greater amounts of local fresh food for the atoll. The local government is implementing a plan developed with assistance from the University of the South Pacific. The local government has also instituted a nutrition education program to allow a better integration of necessary imported foods into the local diet.

The Program was designed to provide the population with adequate food until the replanted trees and crops reached maturity and began bearing fruit. The replanted vegetation is now producing at pre-nuclear testing period levels, which supported a population of about 145 people. However, the Enewetak government council maintains that the quantity of new crops is insufficient to support the current population of about 800. The community has asked that the program be continued until sufficient food can be grown.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Other Programs (Current Appropriation)
Subactivity: Rongelap Resettlement

Subactivity	1996 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll'le & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1997 Budget Request	Change From 1996 (+/-)
Rongelap Resettlement	1,983	---	---	1,983	---

Authorization Section 103(i) of Public Law 99-239, the Compact of Free Association Act, as amended, states the intent of Congress to take such steps... as may be necessary to overcome the effects of ...fallout on the habitability of Rongelap Island, and to restore Rongelap Island... so that it can be safely inhabited."

Objective

-- To assist the people of the nuclear-affected atoll of Rongelap in their effort to resettle.

Program Legislation is pending in FY 1996 which will provide $4,420,000 in Covenant grant funding for Rongelap resettlement. This legislation will also establish a ceiling of $32,000,000 for all Federal contributions to the resettlement efforts made after the date of enactment.

At the end of fiscal year 1995, $12.9 million has been appropriated and passed to the Rongelapese for investment in a trust fund. An advantage of a trust fund is that it earns interest and expands the amount of funding available for resettlement. The interest earnings can create a continuous source of funding. The trust fund concept can be very effective for part of the resettlement effort by providing a continuous stream of revenues for operational programs such as potassium treatments for the soil, scientific testing of the environment, agricultural support, supplemental feeding, and maintenance of infrastructure.

The disadvantage of a trust fund concept is that it involves a substantial interest cost to the U.S. Treasury and it substantially diminishes Federal control and oversight of the proper use of money. Grants, with terms and conditions and no cash outlays until work is in progress, are preferable vehicles for financing the construction of infrastructure associated with resettlement. The pending 1996 appropriation is in the form of a grant. The Department supports this method for 1996 and future funding, which may total up to $32 million.

At the current time the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Rongelap Atoll Local Government have evidenced their commitment to resettlement and their support of the pending legislation. The two bodies are working cooperatively with the Department to establish the final terms for the resettlement prior to the expenditure of any funds for resettlement.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS
COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION
MARSHALL ISLANDS AND FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

Estimated Payments 1987 - 2001
$'S In 000S

PL-99-239

		FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997 -2001	TOTALS
Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI)													
S.211	Current	18,600	15,660	15,660	15,660	15,660	13,260	13,260	6,125	8,125	5,825	20,125	147,960
S.211	Capital	7,500	10,440	10,440	10,440	10,440	8,840	8,840	15,975	13,975	16,275	75,375	188,540
S.217	Inflation	6,468	6,818	7,668	8,236	9,656	9,272	10,004	10,738	11,224	11,956	62,060	154,098
S.213	Kwajalein Impact	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	9,500	28,500
S.214	Energy Production	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	28,000
S.215	Communications O&M	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	1,500	4,500
S.215	Communications Hardware	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000
S.111	Tax & Trade Compensation	0	6,000	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	1,996	0	0	11,996
S.216	Maritime Surveillance Med. Ref. Scholarships	2,367	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	8,500	26,167
S.221	Health & Ed. Block Grant	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000	45,000
	Enewetak Operations	0	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,094	1,086	1,091	1,091	1,089	1,091	5,455	15,297
	Rongelap Resettlement	0	0	0	0	0	1,975	1,983	1,983	6,979	6,403	26,000	45,323
	Enjebi	5,000	2,500	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
	Bikini Resettlement	0	2,300	5,000	22,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	0	0	0	0	92,300
	Section 177 (Nuclear Claims)	150,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150,000
	Other Construction	0	400	1,000	2,000	1,989	0	0	1,000	499	0	0	6,888
TOTAL - RMI		198,135	54,116	52,268	72,336	68,739	64,333	65,078	45,812	52,787	50,450	233,515	957,569
Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)													
S.211	Current	42,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	30,600	30,600	30,600	30,600	30,600	120,000	459,000
S.211	Capital	18,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	80,000	296,000
S.217	Inflation	14,652	15,504	17,442	18,734	21,318	21,128	22,797	24,464	25,576	27,244	129,340	338,199
S.214	Energy Production	0	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000	42,000
S.215	Communications O&M	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	3,000	9,000
S.215	Communications Hardware	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000
S.213	Yap Impact	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160
S.111	Tax & Trade Compensation	0	12,000	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000
S.216	Maritime/Med. Ref./Scholarships	4,335	3,668	3,668	3,668	3,668	3,668	3,668	3,668	3,668	3,668	18,340	55,687
S.221	Health & Ed. Block Grant	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	35,000	105,000
S.212	Civic Action Teams	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	14,000
	Other Construction	0	0	0	0	3,979	3,950	0	500	1,497	0	0	9,926
TOTAL - FSM		92,747	102,772	92,710	102,002	100,565	91,346	89,065	91,232	93,341	93,512	405,680	1,354,972
Federal Services*		18,750	17,320	12,760	10,160	7,660	7,810	7,294	7,528	6,514	6,964	34,820	137,580
GRAND TOTAL, RMI & FSM		309,632	174,208	157,738	184,498	176,964	163,489	161,437	144,572	152,642	150,926	674,015	2,450,121

*FY 1996 - FY 2001 amounts include Palua.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS
COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION
REPUBLIC OF PALAU
Estimated Payments 1995 - 2009
$'S IN 000'S

ACTIVITY (P.L. 99-658)	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	TOTALS
Sect. 211(a)*	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	120,000
Sect. 211(b)*	28,000															28,000
Sect. 211(c)*	1,650	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	3,750
Sect. 211(d)	631	631	631	631	631	631	631	631	631	631	631	631	631	631	631	9,465
Sect. 211(e)	687															667
Sect. 211(f) a/	68,000		4,000													70,000
Subtotal Sec. 211	108,948	12,781	16,781	12,781	7,781	7,781	7,781	7,781	7,781	7,781	6,781	6,781	6,781	6,781	6,781	231,882
Sect. 212(b)*	36,000															36,000
Sect. 213	5,500															5,500
Sect. 215**	35,719	5,954	6,318	6,683	6,897	7,112	7,326	7,541	7,755	7,970	8,154	8,339	8,523	8,708	8,892	141,888
SUBTOTAL	186,167	18,735	23,099	19,464	14,678	14,893	15,107	15,322	15,536	15,751	14,935	15,120	15,304	15,489	15,673	415,270
Sect. 221(b)	8,300	4,900	3,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	38,700
Sect. 212(a)	53,000	96,000														149,000
DIRECT PAYMENTS	245,467	119,635	26,599	21,464	16,678	16,893	17,107	17,322	17,536	17,751	16,935	17,120	17,304	17,489	17,673	602,970
Federal Services b/	1,340	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,390	2,540	2,690	2,840	2,990	3,140	3,290	3,440	24,660
GRAND TOTAL, PALAU	246,807	119,635	26,599	21,464	16,678	16,893	17,107	19,712	20,076	20,441	19,775	20,110	20,444	20,779	21,113	627,630

* SUBJECT TO INFLATION ADJUSTMENTS UNDER SECTION 215.

** CUMULATIVE INFLATION FACTOR ESTIMATED TO BE 47% AS OF FY 1995, ANNUAL INCREASES ESTIMATED THEREAFTER AT 3.0%.

a/ PALAU MAY WITHDRAW $5 MILLION ANNUALLY FROM THE FUND IN YEARS 5 THROUGH 15.

b/ Federal services amounts for FY 1996-2001 included in the FSM/RMI spreadsheet for these years.

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Compact of Free Association	1996 Estimate FTE	1996 Estimate Amount	Uncontrollable and Related Changes FTE	Uncontrollable and Related Changes Amount	Program Changes FTE	Program Changes Amount	1997 Request FTE	1997 Request Amount
Object Class								
11.0 Personnel Compensation:								
11.1 Permanent positions - FTE-P	--	---		---		---	--	---
11.3 Positions other than permanent		---		---		---		---
11.5 Other personnel compensation		---		---		---		---
Total personnel compensation	--	---		---		---	--	---
Other Objects								
12.1 Personnel benefits		---		---		---		---
21.0 Travel & transportation of persons		---		---		---		---
22.0 Transportation of things		---		---		---		---
23.1 Rental payments to GSA		---		---		---		---
23.2 Other rent, comm., and utilities		---		---		---		---
24.0 Printing and reproduction		---		---		---		---
25.0 Other services		5		---		---		5
26.0 Supplies and materials		---		---		---		---
31.0 Equipment		---		---		---		---
41.0 Grants, subsidies & contributions		170		+123		---		293
99.0 Total requirements		175		+123		---		298

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS
COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)
(FSM/Marshalls/Palau Compact) / (Current and Permanent Accounts)

14-0415-0-1-808	1995 actual	1996 estimate	1997 estimate
Program by activities:			
Direct Program:			
1. Assistance to the Marshall Islands	39	40	36
2. Assistance to the Federated States of Micronesia	84	87	72
3. Assistance to the Republic of Palau	171	18	23
4. Federal Services Assistance	5	7	7
5. Program Grant Assistance	16	15	14
6. Enewetak Support	1	1	1
7. Rongelap Cleanup and Resettlement	7	2	2
8. FSM Other Programs	2	---	---
9. RMI Section 111(d) Compensation	2	---	---
10. Other Construction	---	5	143
10.00 Total Obligations	327	175	298
Financing:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	25	90	181
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	389	266	155
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	3	---	---
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	417	356	336
23.95 New obligations	-327	-175	-298
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	90	181	38
Budget Authority:			
40.00 Appropriation (current)	25	25	24
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	5	---	---
43.00 Appropriation (total)	30	25	24
60.05 Appropriation (permanent)	360	241	131
60.36 Appropriation (rescinded)	-1	---	---
63.00 Appropriation (total)	359	241	131
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	389	266	155
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	19	14	12
73.10 New obligations	327	175	298
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-329	-177	-166
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-3	---	---
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	14	12	144
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority	29	24	23
86.93 Outlays from current balances	5	3	2
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority	295	145	131
86.98 Outlays from permanent balances	---	5	10
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	329	177	166
Net budget authority and outlays			
89.00 Budget authority	389	266	155
90.00 Outlays	329	177	166

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS
COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

14-0415-0-1-808	1995 actual	1996 estimate	1997 estimate
Direct Program			
25.00 Other services	5	5	5
41.00 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	322	170	293
99.00 Total obligations	327	175	298

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS
PAYMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES TERRITORIES, FISCAL ASSISTANCE

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

14-0418-0-1-806	1995 actual	1996 estimate	1997 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Advance payments to Guam of estimated U.S. income tax collections	44	40	41
2. Advance payments to the Virgin Islands of estimated U.S. excise tax collections	39	44	45
10.00 Total obligations (object class 41.0)	83	84	86
Financing:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	83	84	86
23.95 New obligations	-83	-84	-86
Budget Authority:			
60.05 Appropriation (permanent)	83	84	86
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
73.10 New obligations	83	84	86
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-83	-84	-86
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority	83	84	86
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	83	84	86
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	83	84	86
90.00 Outlays	83	84	86

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS
EMPLOYEE COUNT BY GRADE

(Total Employment)

	1995 actual	1996 estimate	1997 estimate
ES-2	1	1	1
SL - 0*	1	1	1
GS/GM-15	13	9	9
GS/GM-14	6	5	5
GS/GM-13	5	5	5
GS-12	2	1	1
GS-11	1	--	--
GS-10	--	--	--
GS-9	3	2	2
GS-8	1	0	0
GS-7	3	2	2
GS-6	--	--	--
GS-5	1	1	1
GS-4	0	0	0
GS-3	--	--	--
GS-2	--	--	--
Total employment (actual/projected) at end of fiscal year	37	27	27

* SL = denotes Chief Justice, High Court of American Samoa

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS
TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

14-0414-0-1-806	1995 actual	1996 estimate	1997 estimate
Direct Program:			
1. Trust Territory operations	1	---	---
2. Republic of Palau operations	18	9	---
10.00 Total obligations	19	9	---
Financing:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	40	9	---
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	-12	---	---
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	28	9	---
23.95 New obligations	-19	-9	---
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	9	---	---
Budget Authority:			
40.00 Appropriation (current)	20	---	---
40.36 Unobligated balance rescinded	-32	---	---
43.00 Appropriation (total)	-12	---	---
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	-12	---	---
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	33	29	36
73.10 New obligations	19	9	---
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-23	-2	-2
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	29	36	34
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority	-12	---	---
86.93 Outlays from current balances	35	2	2
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	23	2	2
Net budget authority and outlays			
89.00 Budget authority	-12	---	---
90.00 Outlays	23	2	2

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS
TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

14-0414-0-1-806	1995 actual	1996 estimate	1997 estimate
Direct Program:			
41.00 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	19	9	---
99.00 Total obligations	19	9	---

Exhibit
OMB Bulletin 89-20
Circular A-120

SCHEDULE OF CONSULTING SERVICES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
Assistance to Territories

(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account Title and Symbol		1995	1996	1997
Administration of Territories: No. 14-0412-0-1-808				
I. Contractual Services				
Individual Experts & Consultants	B.A.	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Oblig.	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Outlays	-0-	-0-	-0-
Studies, Analyses & Evaluations	B.A.	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Oblig.	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Outlays	-0-	-0-	-0-
Management & Professional Support Svcs.	B.A.	113	175	200
	Oblig.	113	175	200
	Outlays	113	175	200
Engineering & Technical Services	B.A.	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Oblig.	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Outlays	-0-	-0-	-0-
Subtotal	B.A.	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Oblig.	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Outlays	-0-	-0-	-0-
II. Personnel Appointments	B.A.	24	25	25
	Oblig.	24	25	25
	Outlays	24	25	25
III. Advisory Committees	B.A.	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Oblig.	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Outlays	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL	B.A.	137	200	225
	Oblig.	137	200	225
	Outlays	137	200	225

United States
Department
of Agriculture

Forest Service

FY 1997 Budget Explanatory Notes for the Committee on Appropriations

United States
Department of Agriculture

FOREST SERVICE

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FY 1997 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

LONG-TERM STRATEGIC DIRECTION

The Forest Service manages the 191.6 million acre National Forest System; carries out a comprehensive forest research program; and provides cooperative assistance to States, communities, and private forest landowners. In carrying out this mission, the Forest Service uses long-term strategic direction as required by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA).

The RPA Assessment and Program provide a strategic framework for agency programs and budgets. In June 1994, we published an update of the Assessment of the Forest and Rangeland Situation in the United States. In October 1994, Chief Jack Ward Thomas issued "The Forest Service Ethics and Course to the Future" which synthesized the key points of the agency's long-term strategic focus. In October of 1995, we released for public comment the draft Forest Service Program for Forests and Rangelands Resources: A Long-Term Strategic Plan. The four key goals of the "Course to the Future" and the draft 1995 RPA Program are:

- Protecting ecosystems
- Restoring deteriorated ecosystems
- Providing multiple benefits for people within the capabilities of ecosystems
- Ensuring organizational effectiveness

These goals will ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. As we look ahead to the 21st Century, we believe that sustainable use of natural resources will be a central theme for Americans and all other peoples of the world. The goals of the RPA program provide a structure for achieving sustainable forest management. The FY 1997 President's budget supports and focuses on:

- Sustainable management of the national forests and grasslands for multiple uses, values, products and services;
- A comprehensive renewable resources research program to discover new ways to improve sustainability of the nation's forests and rangelands;
- A program of technical and financial assistance to States, communities, and private forest landowners to help improve stewardship of their lands;

- A limited program of interaction in the international forestry arena to advance the ecological and commercial viability of global forest resources which ultimately determine the quality of life for U.S. citizens.

In summary, our commitment is to meet public demands for multiple benefits and to assure the sustainability of forest and rangeland ecosystems by ensuring their health, diversity, and productivity.

BUDGET PRIORITIES

The FY 1997 budget request was designed to achieve long-term agency goals and to provide strategic direction by focusing dollars and people on the following components of sustainable forest management.

When FY 1996 funding levels are mentioned in the Explanatory Notes, this refers to funding levels under the December 12, 1995, Conference Action to the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies appropriation bill, H.R. 1977.

Science: The Foundation for Natural Resource Management

Scientific knowledge forms the foundation from which the agency's strategic goals are pursued. The demand for new knowledge is increasing relentlessly, as is the complexity of the natural resource management and policy issues to which the knowledge is applied. The Forest Service is committed to using the best available scientific information when making program and policy decisions. Generating that scientific information requires strong collaboration between Forest Service scientists and research partners in industry, universities, and organizations.

Forest Health

Forest health is of increasing concern in many areas of the United States due to forest conditions that have led to increased occurrence of insect and disease epidemics, introduction and spread of exotic species and noxious weeds, and catastrophic wildfires. Many forests across the country, both in public and private ownership, are increasingly susceptible to health problems because of a variety of factors, including stand age and overstocking.

Some prominent areas of concern include the Blue Mountains of Oregon and Washington, the Sierras in California, the northern and middle Rockies, and the Coastal Plain forests from Texas to Virginia. Examples of on-the-ground conditions generating forest health concerns include: stands of insect-killed trees in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Alaska; infestations of southern pine beetle throughout the South; the introduction and spread of exotic species in northeastern States and the mid-Atlantic region; and the introductions of Asian gypsy moth in the Pacific Northwest and North Carolina.

Forest health improvement efforts in the FY 1997 budget are directed at the highest priority needs: reducing the most severe fuel conditions where treatment is feasible; treating the advance areas of the most severe noxious and non-indigenous weeds; and providing for priority insect and disease prevention and suppression on State and private lands. Continued cooperative international efforts will also help prevent the entry of exotic pests. Forest health monitoring is a continued priority on Federal, State, and private lands in order to identify emerging threats to healthy forests.

Restoring Deteriorated Ecosystems

In all regions of the country and on all ownerships on forested lands, timber mortality increased substantially between 1987 and 1992. The nation's rangelands are also in need of special attention. Water quality and quantity from forests and rangelands to maintain aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems must be improved. The FY 1997 budget supports restoration efforts by either maintaining funding levels compared to the FY 1996 Conference action or proposing modest increases in funding for restoration-oriented actions such as wildlife and fisheries habitat management; soil, water, and air management; and road maintenance.

Ecologically Sustainable Production of Goods and Services

Forests and rangelands provide a broad range of uses, values, products and services to people. The Forest Service is charged with ensuring that these needs are met in ways that are sustainable. Given the need to balance the federal budget, funds are not available to meet all public demands for goods and services and simultaneously restore resource and infrastructure conditions to provide for sustained production. Therefore, priorities must be established.

Adequate supplies of timber and other forest resources are dependent on the stewardship of non-Federal forest lands. Nearly one-half of the nation's wood supply comes from non-industrial private lands. However, only 5 percent of private forest landowners have written forest management plans to guide sustainable use of their resources. The FY 1997 budget includes a substantial increase in assistance to State forestry programs and private non-industrial landowners to strengthen stewardship of non-Federal rural and urban forests.

THE FOREST SERVICE ORGANIZATION

The Forest Service is committed to strengthening the Nation's environmental, economic, and social well-being, including efforts to balance the Federal budget. Between FY 1992 and FY 1996, Forest Service discretionary appropriations have declined by 21 percent in real dollars, and 10 percent in nominal dollars. Staffing has declined by about 11 percent.

Forest Service Budget Trend
Discretionary Appropriations *

Year	Real 1992 Dollars *($ in millions)*	Nominal Dollars *($ in millions)*
FY 1992	$ 2,063	$ 2,063
FY 1993	1,942	1,987
FY 1994	1,924	2,009
FY 1995	1,840	1,972
FY 1996 est.	1,614	1,781
FY 1997 est.	1,629	1,852

* Excludes the Fire appropriation(s) due to high variability in suppression costs from year to year.

Forest Service Staffing Reduction

Year	Staffing *(FTEs)*
FY 1992	44,152
FY 1997 est.	39,121

This drop in funding and staffing has resulted in: research work unit closures; curtailed forest and rangeland research; less technical assistance to States and private forest landowners; and diminished ability to meet the increased demands of managing the National Forest System.

At the same time, demands for Agency services are increasing. The 1993 RPA Assessment Update identifies a number of "potentially deteriorating" and "potentially serious" resource situations - rangeland, water quality and supply, short-term softwood supply, fish habitat, etc. - where greater attention and resources are needed.

In order to meet this demand, we are continuing to place emphasis on actions to ensure organizational effectiveness. The Forest Service is working hard to get dollars down to the field level. For example, by the end of the current year, the Forest Service will have reduced staffing in the headquarters office by 25 percent. In FY 1997, the agency will continue to work to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of all aspects of its operations.

The Forest Service is continuing to improve internal work processes in order to streamline operations. Four basic principles are being employed as the agency works to enhance customer service and economize operational costs. These principles are:

- Move employees closer to the customers and the land;
- Decrease supervisor-to-employee ratios, largely by reducing mid-level supervision;
- Examine and redesign work processes to streamline operations;
- Insure coordination between activities and units within the agency.

The outcome of these efforts will be an organization that exemplifies outstanding public service while continually learning, adapting, and searching for ways to better provide service to the public.

APPROPRIATION HIGHLIGHTS

The FY 1997 budget request assumes passage of an emergency FY 1996 supplemental appropriation, which the President recently submitted to Congress. Within this supplemental request are funds for emergency expenses related to recent natural disasters, including the severe winter flooding in the Pacific Northwest, the blizzard and subsequent flooding in the Northeast, and damaging hurricanes in the Virgin Islands. Many Forest Service facilities, roads, trails, and bridges were damaged or destroyed by these events, and are a high priority for restoration.

Some of the highlights of actions funded in FY 1997 that support the achievement of the agency's mission and long-term strategic direction are as follows.

Forest and Rangeland Research

The Forest and Rangeland Research program focuses on providing knowledge to expand resource use opportunities, protect the ecological integrity of the Nation's natural resources, and make competing resource uses more compatible. The FY 1997 President's Budget funds this appropriation at $179,786,000, an increase of $1,786,000 over the FY 1996 Conference Action. Research supporting implementation of the President's Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest is funded at $7,600,000, an increase of $1,300,000, and will allow expansion of research activities in watershed assessment, adaptive management, planning, and monitoring.

The major adjustments required by the FY 1996 Conference action (19 research work units terminated, affecting about 300 employees) will continue to have repercussions in FY 1997. To further reduce costs and enhance the viability of remaining programs, Research will continue to streamline by merging additional research work units. Funds for cost-of-living adjustments and increases in other indirect research costs will be met by delaying measurement of some long-term studies and scaling back or terminating other lower priority research, thereby slowing progress toward solving some problems.

State and Private Forestry

The goal of the cooperative State and Private (S&PF) programs is to provide assistance on a voluntary, non-regulatory basis to help manage, protect, and use forest resources on federal, tribal, State, local, and private lands to meet domestic and international economic, social, and environmental goals.

The President's Budget for State and Private Forestry is funded at $164.0 million, an increase of $27.2 million from the 1996 Conference action. Because more than half of the Nation's forests and two-thirds of its commercial timberland are privately owned, the funding invested in the State & Private Forestry appropriation is critical to achieving sustainable forest management. Funding increases will support and extend cooperative efforts in forest stewardship and the stewardship incentives program.

National Forest System

The goal of the programs funded by the National Forest System (NFS) appropriation is to provide for the protection, management and utilization of approximately 191.6 million acres of national forests and grasslands located in 44 States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

The FY 1997 budget for the NFS is $1.29 billion, an increase of $35 million over the 1996 Conference action. Most program areas in the National Forest System account remain at the FY 1996 Conference action level or receive small increases that are in line with expected pay cost increases. A key increase in funding is proposed for the ecosystem planning, inventory, and monitoring program in order to advance forest plan revisions as required by law, support critical inventory and monitoring efforts, and continue work on high-priority ecoregion assessments. Funding increases for subsistence management in Alaska are included, as well as additional funding for the rangeland management program.

The FY 1997 budget supports a national timber offer volume of 4.2 billion board feet. An estimated 763 million board feet of timber will be offered as a result of implementation of the President's Plan for the Pacific Northwest. In FY 1997, the Forest Service will offer the full level of sustainable timber harvest envisioned by the Forest Plan. Timber will be offered for sale in all Forest Service regions in compliance with all applicable environmental and resource management laws. Of the total FY 1997 volume of 4.2 billion board feet, 1.4 billion board feet would be from salvage sales. Salvage sales will continue to be implemented according to the emergency salvage provisions of Section 2001 of P.L.104-19 (FY 1995 Rescissions Act) and the direction of the President until expiration of the provisions on December 31, 1996. We will, throughout FY 1997, emphasize an ecologically-sound high-priority salvage program.

The Forest Service is the largest single supplier of public outdoor recreation in the Nation and provides 43 percent of the total recreational use occurring on Federal lands. The national forests provide the setting and recreational infrastructure for tourism, which contributes to local economies. The FY 1997 budget maintains funding at the FY 1996 Conference level.

The national forests and grasslands provide habitats for more than 3,000 species of birds, mammals, reptiles, fish, and amphibians, as well as for more than 3,000 rare plant species and 238 Federally listed species. The National Forest System is also increasingly used by people to watch and photograph wildlife, study nature, and hunt and fish. The FY 1997 budget will maintain wildlife and fisheries habitat management programs at about the FY 1996 level, and support additional required subsistence management activities in Alaska.

The FY 1997 budget will support an increased emphasis on determining the condition of watersheds and sustaining riparian-area health. Priority watershed improvements will be undertaken, and monitoring and evaluation will be conducted on highly sensitive or controversial projects to assure management practices are effectively protecting and sustaining soil, water, and air resources.

Wildland Fire Management

The goals of the Wildland Fire Management program are to provide fire management, presuppression, and suppression on National Forest System lands, adjacent State and private lands, and other lands under fire protection agreement.

The Wildland Fire Management appropriation is funded at $385.5 million, the same level as the FY 1996 Conference action. This funding will support fuels management activities, fire presuppression, and fire suppression operations. However, in the event that catastrophic fire incidents force extensive fire suppression expenditures, the proposed budget will likely require supplementation. The Forest Service continues to vigorously pursue ways to reduce fire suppression costs while providing for firefighter and public safety and protecting valuable natural resources.

Reconstruction and Construction

The Reconstruction and Construction appropriation provides for restoration, construction, and improvement of buildings, utility systems, dams, recreation facilities, roads, bridges, trails, other physical facilities, and acquisition of administrative sites.

This appropriation is funded at $169.7 million, an increase of $6.2 million from the 1996 Conference action. The agency will focus available funding on extensive reconstruction needs. There will therefore be little funding available for construction of new facilities. The increase in funding over the FY 1996 level will enable the restoration of some of the most degraded recreation sites, and support the provision of adequate facilities near urban areas where recent visitor use increases have been concentrated. The FY 1997 request is nearly $27 million lower than the FY 1995 enacted level for this appropriation.

Road reconstruction and construction is funded at the minimum needed to support proposed resource plans with priority given to ensuring safe access. The Forest Service is attempting to ensure that roads, bridges, and culverts will accommodate more severe climatic events, i.e., increasing standards from an ability to withstand a twenty-five year flood to a hundred year flood. Road reconstruction projects are focused on reducing impacts on water quality or assuring public safety.

Land Acquisition - Land and Water Conservation Fund

The Land Acquisition appropriation provides for the acquisition of lands and interests for high priority recreation and conservation opportunities within the national forest system.

Land Acquisition is funded at $41.2 million, the same level as the 1996 Conference action. The acquisition of approximately 25,000 acres is planned. This will allow for protection of critical wildlife habitat, cultural and historic values, and Congressionally designated areas. The Forest Service will coordinate land acquisition efforts with appropriate Congressional committees.

Permanent and Trust Funds

Other funds associated with the 1997 budget include the use of permanent and trust funds, which are combined with appropriated Forest Service funds to accomplish common resource activities. These funds, especially the Salvage Sale Fund, are closely related to the programs discussed above. Trust fund balances are declining as timber harvest decline. The salvage sale fund level is projected at a somewhat lower level than in 1996 due to the expiration of the FY 1995 Rescission Act Salvage logging rider and decreased fire activity in 1995. This level ultimately will depend on the salvage opportunities that become available.

SUMMARY

For FY 1997, the President's budget request for the Forest Service discretionary appropriations totals $2.237 billion, about 3% more than the FY 1996 Congressional conference action. Increased pay costs for employees and inflation will consume a large portion of the proposed increase. Consequently, there are relatively few activities or programs in this budget request that could be characterized as new or increased. Rather, the FY 1997 request reflects a modest refocusing of the agency's priorities and programs in order to better accomplish the agency's mission and strategic long-term goals in the most efficient manner.

THREE YEAR SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate
		(Dollars in thousands)		
Discretionary Appropriations				
Forest and Rangeland Research	$	193,509	178,000	179,786
State and Private Forestry	$	154,178	136,794	164,000
Emergency Pest Suppression Fund 1/	$	14,415	{16,661}	
International Forestry 2/	$	4,987	{4,000}	{4,000}
National Forest System	$	1,338,063	1,256,253	1,291,553
Forest Service Fire Protection	$	160,010		
Emergency Contingency Fund	$	{250,000}		
Emergency Forest Service Firefighting Fund --1994	$	{200,000}		
Emergency Forest Service Firefighting Fund -- 1995	$	225,628		
Wildland Fire Management	$		385,485	385,485
Reconstruction and Construction	$	196,537	163,500	169,662
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	$ $	63,873	41,200	41,200
Other Appropriations		6,464	5,347	5,366
	$			
Subtotal -- Discretionary Appropriations		2,357,664	2,166,579	2,237,052
Mandatory Appropriations				
	$	193,279	264,050	210,755
Permanent Appropriations -- Working Funds	$	313,010	295,651	292,532
Permanent Appropriations -- Payment Funds	$	222,953	287,198	272,652
Cooperative Work -- Trust Funds	$	28,288	30,000	30,000
Reforestation Trust Fund				
Subtotal -- Mandatory Appropriations	$	757,530	876,899	805,939
Grand Total -- Forest Service Appropriations	$	3,115,194	3,043,478	3,042,991
Fire Suppression FTEs		38,330	39,046	39,121
Ajusted Total		-743	-1,400	-1,400
		37,587	37,646	37,721

1/ FY 1996 funding made available on 2/8/96 through Presidential declaration; not part of FY 1996 Conference Action.

2/ FY 1996 Conference Action allows up to $4 million to be financed from benefitting programs.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate
		(Dollars in thousands)		
National Forest Fund:				
Power	$	1,597	1,600	1,600
Minerals	$	1,444	1,400	1,400
Land Uses	$	6,051	9,500	13,500
Timber	$	294,222	288,954	290,267
Grazing	$	7,780	6,535	6,535
Recreation, Admission, and User Fees	$	46,321	46,274	46,474
Subtotal, National Forest Fund	$	357,415	354,263	359,776
National Grasslands and Utilization:				
Minerals	$	19,219	16,000	16,000
Grazing	$	975	730	730
Other	$	208	450	450
Subtotal, National Grasslands	$	20,402	17,180	17,180
Timber Sale Area Betterment (K-V)	$	175,503	185,964	180,590
Timber Purchaser Road Credits	$	47,896	62,352	57,564
Timber Salvage Sales	$	135,640	163,644	151,034
Subtotal, amount subject to payments to States and Counties	$	736,856	783,403	766,144
Subtotal, Receipts	$	686,304	721,051	708,577
Brush Disposal	$	16,135	37,000	37,000
Cooperative Contributions	$	39,694	44,283	53,364
All Other	$	16,195	13,142	11,489
Total Forest Service Receipts	$	758,328	815,476	810,430
Power Licenses on Public Domain Lands	$	2,300	2,300	2,300
Mineral Leases on Public Domain Lands	$	213,400	181,000	181,000
Mineral Leases on Acquired Lands	$	19,000	19,000	19,000
Oregon and California Grant Lands	$	10,900	10,900	10,900
Total revenues generated from lands managed by the Forest Service	$	1,003,928	1,028,676	1,023,630

1/ Represents non-cash receipts from NFS lands deposited directly to DOI and Department of Energy.

2/ Represents Forest Service receipts transferred to DOI from special O&C account.

Mission & Organization

The Forest Service has the Federal responsibility for leadership in forestry. The Agency's mission is to achieve quality land management under the multiple-use, sustained yield concept to meet the diverse needs of people. The phrase "caring for the land and serving people" captures this mission.

In carrying out our mission, the Forest Service is guided by the principles of ecosystem management. The Agency is committed to using an ecological approach to achieve multiple use management of the national forests and grasslands. This approach blends the needs of people and environmental values to develop and maintain diverse, healthy, productive, and sustainable ecosystems.

Our primary purpose is to provide maximum benefits to the public through proper management and use of renewable and nonrenewable resources in the Nation's forests and rangelands. These benefits take the form of clean water, wood and paper products, a high quality environment for outdoor recreation, energy and minerals, wilderness preservation, forage for grazing livestock, and abundant fish and wildlife.

As directed by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) the Forest Service assesses the status and trends of the Nation's forest and rangeland resources on all ownerships every 10 years and recommends a program every 5 years. The RPA Program provides long-term guidance for major Forest Service programs. The Draft 1995 RPA Program was released for public comment in October of 1995.

We accomplish our mission in three major areas:

Forest and Rangeland Research

The mission of Forest Service Research is to serve society by developing and communicating the scientific information and technology needed to protect, manage, use, and sustain the natural resources of the Nation's 1.6 billion acres of forests and rangelands. This information is essential for formulating policy and wisely managing and conserving the health and productivity of all forests and rangelands regardless of ownership.

Direction for the Research program is found in our strategic plan, "Strategy for the 90's for USDA Forest Service Research." This plan is closely aligned with USDA's Draft 1995 RPA Program and embodies critical forestry research needs as outlined in the National Research Council's "Forestry Research: A Mandate for Change" 1990 report. Our research also addresses science needs identified by three of the nine Federal Science Committees coordinated by the President's National Science and Technology Council: (1) Committee on Environment and Natural Resources (CENR); (2) Committee on Civilian Industrial Technology (CCIT); and (3) Committee on Fundamental Science and Engineering Research. We are a major contributor to the CENR goals.

The Forest Service conducts research through a network of 7 regional Forest Experiment Stations, a national Forest Products Laboratory (FPL), and the International Institute of Tropical Forestry (IITF). We also manage the Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute which serves as the lead research and technology transfer center for all federal agencies charged with stewardship of the federal wilderness system. We have approximately 600 research scientists organized into Research Work Units at 66 locations. In some cases scientists are attached to Research Work Units, but located at other sites. Their research findings are published annually in more than 2700 scientific, technical, and popular publications for public use.

International issues are increasingly impacting domestic resources and the environment. Thus, Forest Service scientists are involved in collaboration and investigation with international scientists and others on a wide variety of issues. Such international cooperation helps find answers to U.S. forest research problems. The International Institute of Tropical Forestry, the Institute of Pacific Island Forestry, and the Forest Products Laboratory, as well as projects initiated by scientists Forest Service-wide enhance and extend our role in international research activities.

State and Private Forestry

Across America, 59 percent of our commercial forest lands (286 million acres) are held by 9.9 million private nonindustrial owners. These lands and their owners provide nearly half of the nation's annual timber harvest. Eighty percent of the people in the nation live in urban communities, and are users of over 69 million acres of urban forests which have an estimated value of $30 billion and a potential value of $80 billion if properly cared for.

State and private forestry programs offer protection to natural resources from fire and pests; provide assistance to restore and protect forest health; provide assistance to improve management and production on State and private forest, range, and urban lands; and provide assistance to communities in developing natural resource-based opportunities and enterprises that contribute to the economic and social vitality of these communities; and provide eductation to increase appreciation of natural resources and to contribute to their sustainability.

Our programs build and strengthen the capacity of States to achieve sustainable ecosystems and communities through partnerships. We provide leadership and technology transfer to States and other partners to enable better assistance to landowners and communities for the sound management of their natural resources and economies. Our Cooperative Forestry goals are to achieve: (1) healthy, sustainable forests through voluntary action of private landowners; (2) viable communities where citizens have the capacity to create strong economies and livable environments; and (3) informed decision making by landowners and other citizens that benefit themselves, society, and future generations.

Management of National Forests and Grasslands

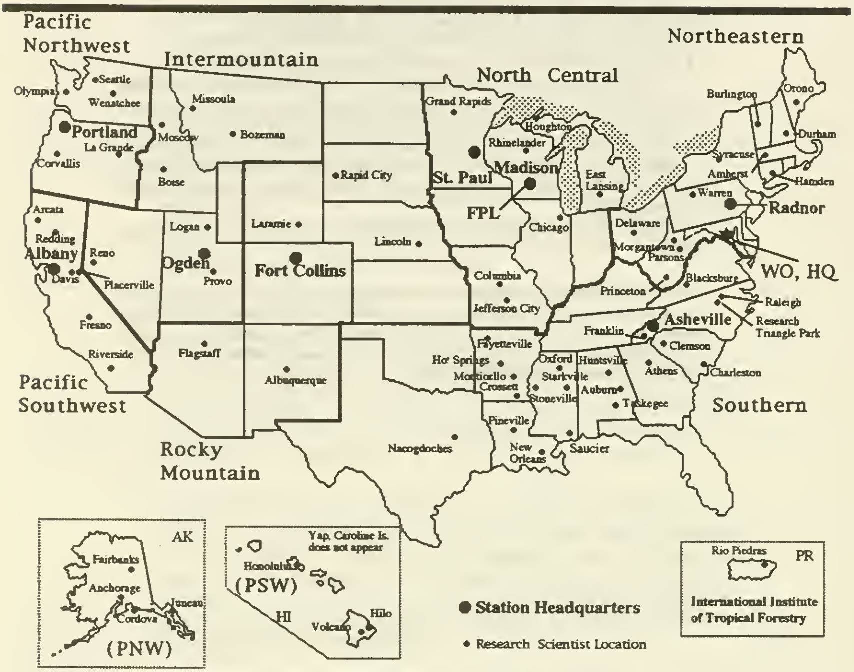
The Forest Service manages over 191 million acres of federal land in 44 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These lands comprise the National Forest System including 156 National Forests, 20 National Grasslands, and 9 Land Utilization Projects. These lands possess resources and values of major economic, social, and environmental importance to the Nation including:

- 902 municipal watersheds serving 25 million people
- 250 winter sports sites, and 120 downhill ski areas
- 2.3 million acres of fishable lakes, ponds, and reservoirs
- about one-half of the Nation's softwood sawtimber inventory
- over 9 million animal unit months of forage for cattle and sheep
- world class deposits of lead, copper, coal, molybdebum, and phosphate
- giant oil and gas fields, and excellent potential for geothermal energy
- 80% of elk, mountain goat, and bighorn sheep habitat in lower 48 States
- 197,000 miles of perennial streams, 5.4 million acres of wetland habitat
- over 125,000 miles of trails for hiking, riding, and cross-country skiing
- 7,689 campgrounds, swimming areas, picnic grounds, boating and interpretive sites
- about 75% of designated National Wilderness System in the lower 48 States

We are committed to managing the National Forest System for multiple use on a sustained yield basis using sound ecological principles and the best available science. The overall objective is to meet the needs of people today while maintaining or improving the productivity, health, resilience and vigor of ecosystems for future generations.

Forest Service Research Scientist Locations

FY 1996



Intermountain Research Station
Federal Building
324 25th St.
Ogden, UT 84401
801-625-5412

North Central Forest Experiment Station
1992 Folwell Ave.
St Paul, MN 55108
612-649-5000

Northeastern Forest Experiment Station
5 Radnor Corporate Center
Suite 200
PO Box 6775
Radnor PA 19087-4584
610-975-4222

Pacific Northwest Research Station
333 S.W. 1st Ave.
PO Box 3890
Portland, OR 97208
503-326-3592

Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station
800 Buchanan St. West Bldg.
Albany, CA 94701
510-559-6300

Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station
240 West Prospect
Fort Collins, CO 80526-2098
970-498-1100

International Institute of Tropical Forestry
Call Box 25000
UPR Experiment Station Grounds
Rio Piedras, PR 00928-2500
809-766-5335

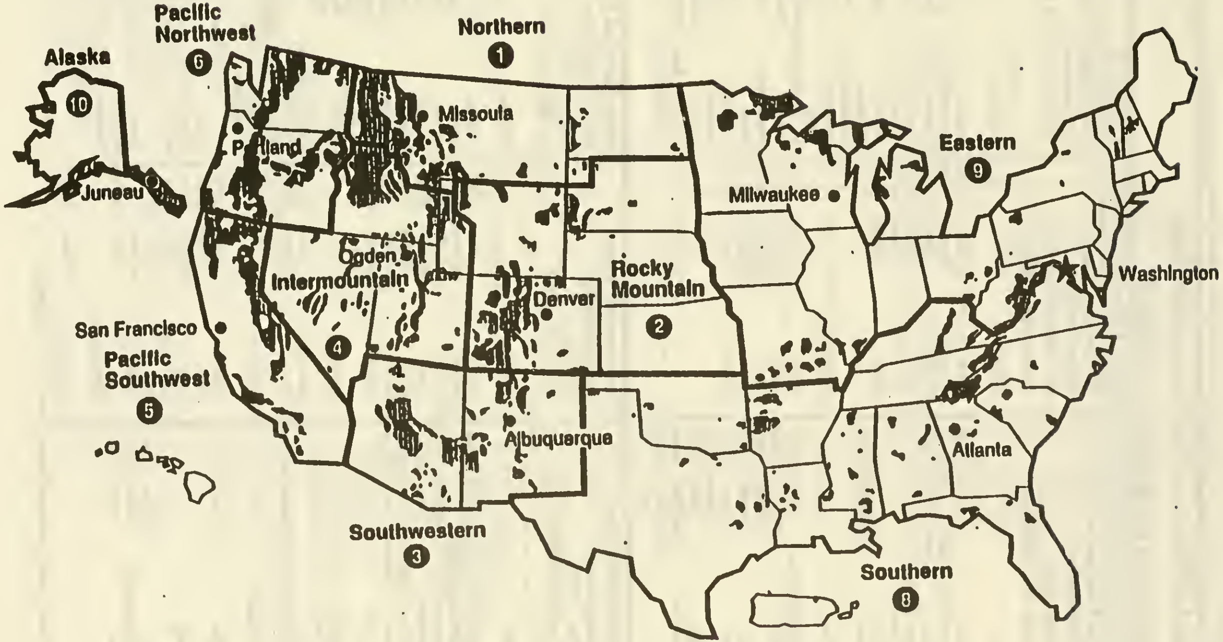
Southern Research Station
PO Box 2680
Ashville, NC 28802
704-257-4300

Forest Products Laboratory
One Gifford Pinchot Dr.
Madison, WI 53705-2398
608-231-9200

In some cases, scientist attached to research work units but located at other sites

USDA Forest Service

National Forest System



National Forests and Grasslands are shaded

Field Offices of the Forest Service

United States Department of Agriculture

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND NATIONAL FORESTS

Northern Region
Federal Building
P.O. Box 7669
Missoula, MT 59807

Idaho

Clearwater	Orofino	83544
Idaho Panhandle National Forests[1]	Coeur d'Alene	83814
Coeur d A'lene		
Kaniksu		
St. Joe		
Nez Perce	Grangeville	83530

Montana

Beaverhead-Deerlodge[1]	Dillon	59725
Bitterroot	Hamilton	59840
Custer	Billings	59103
Flathead	Kalispell	59901
Gallatin	Bozeman	59771
Helena	Helena	59601
Kootenai	Libby	59923
Lewis and Clark	Great Falls	59403
Lolo	Missoula	59801

Southwestern Region
Federal Building
517 Gold Ave. SW
Albuquerque, NM 87102

Arizona

Apache-Sitgreaves[1]	Springfield	85938
Coconino	Flagstaff	86004
Coronado	Tucson	85701
Kaibab	Williams	86046
Prescott	Prescott	86303
Tonto	Phoenix	85010

New Mexico

Carson	Taos	87571
Cibola	Albuquerque	87113
Gila	Silver City	88061
Lincoln	Alamogordo	88310
Santa Fe	Santa Fe	87504

Pacific Southwest Region
630 Sansome St.
San Francisco, CA 94111

California

Angeles	Arcadia	91006
Cleveland	San Diego	92127
Eldorado	Placerville	95667
Inyo	Bishop	93514
Klamath	Yreka	96097
Lassen	Susanville	96130
Los Padres	Goleta	93117
Mendocino	Willows	95988
Modoc	Alturas	96101
Plumas	Quincy	95971
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	92408
Sequoia	Porterville	93257
Shasta-Trinity[1]	Redding	96001
Sierra	Clovis	93611
Six Rivers	Eureka	95501
Stanislaus	Sonora	95370
Tahoe	Nevada City	95959
Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit	South Lake Tahoe	96150

Rocky Mountain Region
740 Simms Street,
P.O. Box 25127
Lakewood, CO 80225

Colorado

Arapaho-Roosevelt[1]	Fort Collins	80526
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison[1]	Delta	81416
Pike-San Isabel[1]	Pueblo	81008
San Juan-Rio Grande[1]	Monte Vista	81144
White River	Glenwood Springs	81602

Nebraska

Nebraska-Samuel R. McKelvie[1]	Chadron	69337

South Dakota

Black Hills	Custer	57730

Wyoming

Bighorn	Sheridan	82801
Medicine Bow-Routt[1]	Laramie	82070
Shoshone	Cody	82414

Intermountain Region
Federal Building
324 25th St.
Ogden, UT 84401

Idaho

Boise	Boise	83702
Caribou	Pocatello	83201
Challis	Challis	83226
Payette	McCall	83638
Salmon	Salmon	83467
Sawtooth	Twin Falls	83301
Targhee	St. Anthony	83445

Nevada

Humboldt	Elko	89801
Toiyabe	Sparks	89431

Utah

Ashley	Vernal	84078
Dixie	Cedar City	84721
Fishlake	Richfield	84701
Manti-LaSal[1]	Price	84501
Uinta	Provo	84601
Wasatch-Cache[1]	Salt Lake City	84138

Wyoming

Bridger-Teton[1]	Jackson	83001

Pacific Northwest Region
333 S.W. 1st Avenue
P.O. Box 3623
Portland, OR 97208

Oregon

Deschutes	Bend	97701
Fremont	Lakeview	97630
Malheur	John Day	97845
Mt. Hood	Gresham	97030
Ochoco	Prineville	97754
Rogue River	Medford	97501
Siskiyou	Grants Pass	97526
Siuslaw	Corvallis	97339
Umatilla	Pendleton	97801
Umpqua	Roseburg	97470
Wallowa-Whitman[1]	Baker	97814
Willamette	Eugene	97440
Winema	Klamath Falls	97601

Washington

Colville	Colville	99114
Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	98668
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie[1]	Mt. Lake Terrace	98043
Okanogan	Okanogan	98840
Olympic	Olympia	98512
Wenatchee	Wenatchee	98807

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[1] Two or more separately proclaimed National Forests under one supervisor

Eastern Region
310 West Wisconsin Ave.
Rm. 500
Milwaukee, WI 53203

Illinois

Shawnee	Harrisburg	62946

Indiana

Hoosier	Bedford	47421

Michigan

Hiawatha	Escanaba	49829
Huron-Manistee[1]	Cadillac	49601
Ottawa	Ironwood	49938

Minnesota

Chippewa	Cass Lake	56633
Superior	Duluth	55802

Missouri

Mark Twain	Rolla	65401

New Hampshire and Maine

White Mountain	Laconia	03246

Ohio

Wayne	Athens	45701

Pennsylvania

Allegheny	Warren	16365
Grey Towers National Historic Landmark	Milford	18337

Vermont and New York

Green Mountain and Finger Lakes[1]	Rutland	05701

West Virginia

Monongahela	Elkins	26241

Wisconsin

Chequamegon	Park Falls	54552
Nicolet	Rhinelander	54501

Southern Region
1720 Peachtree Rd., NW
Atlanta, GA 30367

Alabama

National Forests in Alabama[1]	Montgomery	36107
William B. Bankhead		
Conecuh		
Talladega		
Tuskegee		

Arkansas

Ouachita	Hot Springs Nat'l Park	71902
Ozark-St. Francis[1]	Russellville	72811

Florida

National Forests in Florida[1]	Tallahassee	32303
Apalachicola		
Choctawhatchee		
Ocala		
Osceola		

Georgia

Chattahoochee and Oconee[1]	Gainesville	30501

Kentucky

Daniel Boone	Winchester	40391

Louisiana

Kisatchie	Pineville	71360

Mississippi

National Forests in Mississippi[1]	Jackson	39269
Bienville		
Delta		
DeSoto		
Holly Springs		
Homochitto		
Tombigbee		

Southern Region (continued)

North Carolina

National Forests in North Carolina[1]	Asheville	28802
Croatan		
Nantahala		
Pisgah		
Uwharrie		

Puerto Rico

Caribbean	Rio Piedras	00928

South Carolina

Francis Marion and Sumter[1]	Columbia	29201

Tennessee

Cherokee	Cleveland	37320

Texas

National Forests in Texas[1]	Lufkin	75901
Angelina		
Davy Crockett		
Sabine		
Sam Houston		

Virginia

George Washington-Jefferson[1]	Roanoke	24001

Alaska Region
Federal Office Bldg.
P.O. Box 21628
Juneau, AK 99802

Alaska

Chugach	Anchorage	99503
Tongass-Chatham	Sitka	99835
Tongass-Ketchikan	Ketchikan	99901
Tongass-Stikine	Petersburg	99833

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

State and Private Forestry

State and Private Forestry offices are located in the Regional Headquarters except for the Eastern Region. This S&PF office is at:

Northeastern Area-S&PF
100 Madsonford Road, Suite 200
Radnor, PA 19087

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease from 1996
			(Dollars in thousands)		
Forest Resource and Management Research	$	74,179	0	0	0
Research Foundation Program	$	111,375	0	0	0
Ecosystem Research	$	7,955	0	0	0
Forest and Rangeland Research	$	0	178,000	179,786	1,786
Total	$	193,509	178,000	179,786	1,786
	FTE	2,630	2,419	2,419	0

Appropriation Language

For necessary expenses of forest and rangeland research as authorized by law, $179,786,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1998: Provided, That unobligated and unexpended balances remaining in this account at the end of fiscal year 1996 shall be merged with and made a part of the fiscal year 1997 Forest and Rangeland Research appropriation, and shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 1998.

Budget Restructuring

The FY 1997 Forest Service Research Budget structure of which consists of one budget line item conforms to previous direction from the 104th Congress. In FY 1996 the Forest Service Research Budget was proposed under three budget line items: the Research Foundation Program; Forest Resources and Management Research (National Problems); and Ecosystems Research. With the FY 1996 Conference Action, Congress consolidated these budget line items into one designated as Forest and Rangeland

Research. The consolidation was proposed to provide the Forest Service with more flexibility to accomplish our mission. Congress also directed the Forest Service to continue describing its budget proposal and supplementary materials in the same detail as in previous years.

The Research program is described under four broad areas to meet this Congressional direction. These broad areas are:

(1) Vegetation Management and Protection Research;
(2) Wildlife, Fish, Water, and Air Sciences Research;
(3) Resource Valuation and Use Research; and
(4) Forest Resources Inventory and Monitoring.

Each of these four broad areas of research is followed by research activities providing more detailed descriptions of the research to be carried out. The complexity of today's natural resource issues requires a highly integrated approach when implementing studies in the field. Thus, much of our work is multi-disciplinary and integrated across the program areas and research activities described below.

Objectives

To develop and provide scientific and technical information on the biology, ecology, management, and protection of forest and rangeland vegetation essential for formulating natural resource policy and responsibly managing and conserving these resources.

To develop knowledge and strategies for managing activities in terrestrial, aquatic and air components of ecosystems to sustain the ecological processes and biodiversity of water, wildlife, fish and air resources.

To assess the condition, trends and capabilities of our forest and rangeland resources to meet the needs and desires of our citizens and provide technologies needed to improve utilization, increase recycling and reuse, and reduce the environmental impacts of human activities.

To provide a baseline and long-term set of scientifically sound resource data, technology, analysis tools, and information to assess the extent, health, productivity, and sustainability of the forest ecosystems of the United States.

Program Description

1. Vegetation Management and Protection Research

The scientific and technical information generated by Vegetation Management and Protection Research is essential for formulating wise natural resource policy and responsibly managing and conserving the Nation's forest and rangeland resources. An ever expanding demand for a wide array of products, services, and uses requires continued investment in understanding how to manipulate and protect forest and range vegetation. This investment is indispensable for sustaining the future productivity and health of public and private lands while maintaining environmental quality. Through the Vegetation Management and Protection Research area, the Forest Service will continue to conduct:

- long-term studies to better determine how forest management practices, forest fires, and forest insects and diseases combine to alter the productivity and sustainability of forested ecosystems;

- long-term silvicultural studies to develop alternative management guides and systems for the major forest types of the United States;

- growth and yield and cultural practice studies for many species;

- studies to reduce costs and environmental impacts of harvesting and other forest operations;

- studies to delineate management guidelines that better integrate livestock grazing, timber production, and wildlife habitat considerations,

- studies on ways to more safely and efficiently reduce the impacts of unwanted fires, insects, and diseases in our forests.

These studies will be conducted under the following research activities:

Fundamental Plant Sciences--To sustain healthy, diverse, and productive forests and rangelands it is important to understand the biological and ecological principles that govern these ecological systems. Forest Service research will focus on forest ecology, forest genetics, biotechnology, and plant physiology. Research will quantify the factors that regulate the composition, structure, function, and growth of forest and rangeland vegetation. These factors include water and nutrient relationships, carbon allocation patterns, and physiological processes that regulate plant defense mechanisms for resistance to heat, drought, cold and air pollutants.

Silvicultural Applications--Silviculture research provides a primary knowledge base for forest management that defines the relationship of various management practices to the resulting vegetative composition of a forest. Society demands that forests be managed to produce an expanding variety of goods and services, including clean water, wildlife, fiber, minerals, and recreation. To satisfy these sometimes competing demands, research needs to continually update management practices for a variety of site conditions and naturally occurring phenomena, such as fire, insect, or disease outbreaks.

A continued investment in forest management and protection research to improve forest regeneration, enhance wood quality, and maintain soil productivity is warranted. In special cases there is a need to restore degraded lands, manage sites after major climatic disturbance events, and adjust to human impacts.

Quantitative Analysis of Forest Vegetation--Forest resource managers and interested publics have long sought a way to accurately depict the consequences of alternative management actions on future forest condition. Forest Service Research is applying computer technology and mathematical modeling to the quantitative analysis of forest vegetation, thereby increasing the forecast precision and reliability. These efforts draw upon

Forest Service research results to understand forest dynamics and the complex biological interactions that are characteristic of forest ecosystems.

Multiple-Scale Forest Management--Decisions made on one tract of forest land can affect the status of neighboring forests. Land managers, policy-makers, and the public need to better understand the aggregated effects of their individual management decisions on the overall natural resources of a region. The Forest Service is working to improve the decision process by better incorporating recent advances in Geographic Information System (GIS) and other computer technologies into the management of public forests. Such techniques can help blend the social and economic needs of people with the capability of the resource to sustainably meet those needs.

Rangeland Ecology Research--Arid and semiarid rangelands occupy more than 80 percent of the western United States. These rangelands provide forage for millions of domestic livestock and hundreds of thousands of wild grazing animals. However, much of this rangeland has been severely degraded by overgrazing and poor management of riparian areas. Forest Service rangeland ecology research focuses on providing the technical information needed to restore the ecological diversity and productivity of degraded rangelands. Priorities include vegetation classification and monitoring, halting streambank erosion and sedimentation, restoring riparian communities, providing improved shrub varieties, evaluating impacts of exotic weed invasions, and providing guidelines for better integrating wildlife and livestock grazing. This information is essential for reducing conflicts between recreational and commodity users.

Forest Operations Engineering Research--Without new technologies, managers of both public and private forest lands will not be able to fully implement practices needed to provide a full array of values and services, while protecting the future health and productivity of our Nation's forests. Research is essential if we are to resolve the conflict between increasing demand for forest derived products and the escalating demand for non-consumptive forest uses. Examples where new technology is needed to improve forest operations are: to better accomplish wildlife management objectives; to harvest trees on seasonally wet lands; to reduce erosion and stream sedimentation from forest roads; to provide computer aided visualization to help evaluate aesthetics of future forest activities; and to manipulate density of small diameter trees when they threaten forest health, i.e., become fire and insect hazards.

Basic Ecology of Insects, Diseases, and Exotic Weeds--Over time, insects and diseases continually evolve to the the point where they can thwart even the best forest management practices. In addition, large numbers of exotic insects, diseases, and weeds are being introduced into our domestic forests via international trade and travel. Therefore, an investment in basic insect, disease, and exotic weed research should never lapse.

This research will provide fundamental knowledge and technology to better understand how insects, diseases, microorganisms, and exotic weeds affect forest and range health, and conversely, how forest and range conditions and environmental stresses influence insect, disease, and exotic weed damage trends. The research provides basic biological information on the ecological effects of insects and microorganisms necessary to develop forest management practices that create and maintain healthy ecosystems.

Prevention and Control of Insects, Diseases, and Exotic Weeds--Forest pests, such as white pine blister rust, the gypsy moth, and bark beetles, are the major cause of tree mortality in United States forests. Mortality of timberland is increasing--up 24.3 percent between 1986 and 1991, an increased loss of 1.1 billion cubic feet of timber. Forest Service research is developing techniques to survey and detect insect, disease, and exotic weed pests, evaluate their impact, and quantify their effects on ecosystem health. Research provides integrated pest management strategies that are environmentally sound. Research will focus on the most damaging pests, many of which are exotic species.

Fire Science Research--Fire is a powerful force which profoundly impacts both people and forests. Fire fighting remains a dangerous and costly endeavor for the Forest Service and other Federal and State agency partners. In 1994 a total of 13,575 forest fires took the lives of 34 firefighters, cost $951,000,000, and burned 1,400,000 acres. Forest Service research is studying ways to make firefighting safer, better, and cheaper. We are developing cost reduction analysis techniques, fire weather and behavior forecast improvements, improved quantification of fire damage and smoke emission, new technologies for predicting fire danger in the wildland-urban interface, and new approaches that use satellite based fire prediction and detection.

Fire is also a primary shaper of many forest ecosystems. We are using the knowledge base of fire research to develop technologies that better map catastrophic fire damage potential in unhealthy forests, enhance use of fire effects information to better plan post-fire recovery, and improve the use of prescribed fire to help restore forest health.

2. Wildlife, Fish, Water, and Air Sciences Research

Research in this area increases our understanding of organisms, ecosystems, and ecological processes. Scientists often work in close harmony with resource managers to synthesize research results, transfer technology, and adapt management approaches. General areas of high priority research include:

- analysis of watershed processes and functions,

- analysis of freshwater aquatic communities and habitat,

- the effects of management on habitat condition for recovery of threatened, endangered, and sensitive plant and animal species,

- ecosystem response to atmospheric factors, such as temperature, precipitation, and chemical composition, and

- analysis and restoration of riparian communities.

Research activities include:

Wildlife Habitat--The National Forest Management Act and the Endangered Species Act require the Forest Service to manage the National Forests and Grasslands in a manner that maintains populations of native plants and animals. The Nation's public has increasingly demanded that we redeem this responsibility. Currently, there are over 900 species of plants and animals federally listed as threatened or endangered, of which about one-third occur on Forest Service lands. Forest Service wildlife habitat research is designed to identify critical habitat requirements, improve habitat quality, and integrate wildlife management with other forest uses. This knowledge is needed to develop Habitat Conservation Assessments and technically sound management options. Research priorities include understanding and ameliorating the effects of habitat loss and fragmentation, with specific emphasis on declining or vulnerable species and communities, such as neotropical migratory birds and those species occurring in old growth and riparian habitats.

Aquatic Habitat--The American Fisheries Society estimates that the populations of over 300 freshwater native fishes and over 200 anadromous fish stocks are at risk. As our nation's fisheries decline, so do their associated recreational, commercial, and subsistence values.

Forest Service Research exerts a key role in sustaining the vitality of our Nation's fisheries and conducts the only fisheries research program in the country that focuses primarily on fish habitats. Our research monitors aquatic habitats, identifies the cumulative effects of land management disturbances, and designs habitat and watershed restoration strategies. Research results have been instrumental in designing and implementing Forest Service fisheries management programs such as "Rise to the Future," "Bring Back the Natives," and "PacFish."

Watershed--The maintenance of watershed functions is essential for ensuring the Nation an ample supply of clean water for human purposes, as well as for concerns like fish habitat. However, in many locations the pressures upon our Nation's watersheds are mounting due to factors such as population growth, land use changes, soil erosion, and chemicals from air pollution. Forest Service watershed research develops knowledge about the flow of water through soils, streams, and lakes together with water-related erosion, sediment, and chemical and nutrient cycles in forest and grassland ecosystems. Emphasis is placed on studies of riparian ecosystems to better understand how streams interact with plants and soils along their banks. The information from these studies provides managers with options for protecting and restoring upland and aquatic ecosystems in forests and rangeland. The long-term data sets generated by these studies are used to develop an ecological basis for watershed management, assessment, protection, and habitat restoration.

Atmospheric Sciences--Climb any mountain peak near major cities in the United States and you'll grasp the extent of smoke and air pollution. But how is this pollution affecting the health of our forests or conversely, how does forest fire smoke affect the atmosphere? At a broader scale, how is climatic change affecting our forests, and how should this translate to forest management and policy? Forest Service Research is working to provide policy-makers and managers with the tools to assess forest ecosystem responses and risks resulting from factors such as temperature, precipitation, wind, and air pollution.

3. Resource Valuation and Use Research

Pressures on the Nation's forests have never been greater. Over the past 25 years our population has grown by more than 22 percent, while our demand for wood fiber has increased by 55 percent. Harvested forest products now represent 4 percent of our import and export trade volume and 2.5 percent of our gross national product. During the same time frame an increased recognition of non-commodity forest values that affect the quality of life for all Americans has developed. Forests are expected to purify air and water, afford recreation opportunities, provide wildlife habitat, and provide numerous other benefits.

As our Nation's population continues to increase in size and diversity, the need to better understand and quantify the social and economic tradeoffs of various resource management and policy options heightens. It is essential to:

- accurately assess the conditions, trends, and capabilities of our forest and rangeland resources;

- estimate current and anticipated demands for these resources; and

- integrate social, economic, and biological factors to ensure sustainability of the natural resource while meeting people's needs.

- promote conservation and sustainability of forest products through improved procurement methods, design and treatment of durable longlasting materials, and recycling to reduce demand on natural resources.

Research activities include:

Renewable Resources Economics Research--How much is something worth? This is a key question in making decisions on land use and management. To provide answers to this question the Forest Service tracks markets for timber products, develops methods to value non-market goods and services, analyzes the economic efficiency of alternative management actions, and assesses the status and trends of the renewable resource situation. Current research emphasis areas include: evaluating the potential for expanding the management of southern forests; analyzing the effectiveness of state tax systems in promoting better management of private forest lands; analyzing the impact of reduced timber harvests in eastern public forests on the hardwood products industry; refining methodology for cost/benefit analysis of watershed management; and modeling national timber supply and demand.

Urban Forestry--Close to 80 percent of the population of the United States resides in an urban setting. These people are vested share holders of public lands, but they often harbor preferences, values, and perceptions about forests that differ greatly among themselves and from those held by rural populations. The future management of the National Forests and other public forest lands will be greatly influenced by the views of urban populations.

Forest Service research provides knowledge for protecting, restoring, and managing ecosystems that contain urban-related land uses. These studies attempt to understand the preferences of urban populations. Studies are also evaluating forest management alternatives for urban high-use recreation, as well as the potential for trees to ameliorate air and noise pollution and to provide shade and wildlife habitat. Results of this research will provide important implications for managing forests that lie along a gradient from forests that border residential dwellings to municipal watersheds and woodlands near metropolitan centers.

Wilderness Research--Human pressures continue to mount on our Nation's limited wilderness land base. This has begun to threaten opportunities for primitive recreation experiences, as well as the long-term sustainability of wilderness areas. To meet the goals of the 1964 Wilderness Act we need to better understand the dynamics of natural ecosystems and the effects of human activities on them. The Forest Service's wilderness research includes studies on techniques for monitoring wilderness condition and restoring damaged sites. Critical information needed to restore the role of natural fires in sustaining selected ecosystem types is being generated. Control strategies for exotic species of plants and animal that threaten to displace native species are studied. Results from this research are used by the Forest Service and other public land management agencies to formulate policies and practices that protect and perpetuate wilderness ecosystems.

Recreation and Cultural Heritage Resources Research--Outdoor recreation is a key consideration in the management of public and private forest lands, as well as a strong force for creating jobs and invigorating local communities. Outdoor recreation demands are changing in response to changing opportunities and a population which is aging, while becoming increasingly diverse and urbanized. Forest Service research provides projections of future demands for various forms of outdoor recreation. This information is essential for the National Forest System recreation program, as well as many local and state governments and the travel and tourism industry.

Cultural heritage research seeks to understand the relationship of cultural preferences to sustainable natural resource use, as well as the role of humans in the evolution of North American ecosystems. Studying past and contemporary societies' use of natural resources provides fundamental insights to help resolve social/biological resource conflicts.

Forest Products Utilization and Processing Research--Satisfying the escalating consumer demands for forest-derived products, while sustaining the ability of our Nation's forests to provide a wide array of non-consumptive values and services, requires a conservation strategy. We need to learn to harvest and process trees more efficiently, be less dependent on certain tree species, extend the service life of wood products, increase the recycling of wood fiber, and reduce pollution and environmental impacts associated with manufacturing. Forest Service research provides solution in all these areas through its Forest Products Laboratory and a network of utilization research units in the Northwest, North Central, Northeast, and South. This research generates technologies that help manufacturers, mills, and small business operators more efficiently meet society's needs in ways that are less harmful to the environment.

Forest Product Safety and Human Health--People are in daily touch with with forest products, ranging from housing and construction to paper and packaging materials. Safety and health concerns require research to ensure that wood products are properly designed, manufactured, tested, and used. Forest Service research provides a credible source of unbiased information upon which building codes and performance-based design standards for wood materials and products are based. Results of this research contribute to the quality of life and the health and safety of indoor occupants; help protect consumers against life and structural losses from catastrophes such as fire, earthquakes, hurricanes, and tornadoes; and conserve natural resources by promoting the efficient use of wood products.

4. Forest Resources Inventory and Monitoring

In order to manage our Nation's forestlands rangelands on a sustainable basis, we need to know what we have, where it is located, what condition it is in, and how it is changing over time.

Research activities include:

Forest Inventory and Analysis--For more than 60 years Forest Service research has conducted the Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program. This is the only continuous inventory that periodically quantifies the timber supply and the status of forest ecosystems: across all land ownership in the United States. This information is in high demand by international groups, industry, and state and private organizations.

Proposed funding for 1997 will allow completion of scheduled field work in Oregon, Indiana, Illinois, New Hampshire, Vermont, Tennessee, Arizona, New Mexico and Georgia. These inventories will be established with a common sample frame, spatially referenced, across all forested lands. The overall goal of FIA is to attain a minimum 10-year cycle of collecting information on all U.S. forest lands nation-wide.

These and future inventories will require the continued development and implementation of state-of-the-art technology and methods to reduce costs and improve the quality and utility of our inventory information. We are currently evaluating the use of satellite imagery for large area change detection and to test and evaluate airborne radar, airborne videography, and digital imagery to learn what can be detected about changes in forest cover and structure. Development of viable remote sensing technologies promises to be one of our greatest return on investment opportunities by potential to reduce field time and increase monitoring capabilities.

Forest Health Monitoring (FHM)--Forest Health Monitoring research studies long-term trends in the health and productivity of domestic forest ecosystems, and develops reports to disseminate the findings of these activities. This research provides data critical to identifying or predicting potential changes caused by air pollution, global climate change, and the interaction of these stresses with insect pests and other pathogens.

Proposed funding for Forest Health Monitoring will allow detection monitoring to be maintained in 20 states (ME, NH, VT, MA, CT, RI, NJ, MD, VA, DE, IN, WV, MI,MN, WI, GA, AL, CO, ID, and CA). By utilizing co-location with FIA plots and an innovative 'rotating panel' sampling design, developed by FHM scientists, we will be able to maintain the FHM program at the detection level where already established with reduced funding. The limits of efficiency in this area, however, have been reached and increased funding will be needed to expand nationally.

Monitoring Methods and Applications--Monitoring methods and applications include research on direct and remote natural resource monitoring techniques as well as the development and testing of equipment used for monitoring. Methods and technologies to conduct long-term monitoring and evaluation studies are not clearly defined and considerable research is needed to identify and correlate indicators that can assist in measuring the health, productivity, and sustainability of forest ecosystems.

Proposed funding will maintain most current research on long term studies and indicators but limit the opportunities to expand efforts in this critical area.

Global Change Research -- A Research Program Budget Crosscut

For more than a decade, scientists around the world have expressed concern over climate change and greenhouse warming, ozone depletion and UV radiation, and significant variations in the seasonal climate. An international consensus among scientists has recently been reached and concludes that, because of human activities, these globally exhibited changes are having a profound effect on people and natural resources. The Forest Service is an integral participant in the U.S. Global Change Program. However, Forest Service research relevant to this issue is not just specific to Global Change.

Global Change is concerned with many of the primary drivers that determine the health and productivity of forest and rangeland ecosystems;

factors such as temperature, precipitation patterns, and air quality. Whether changes in these ecosystem drivers were occurring or not, their relationship to forest and range ecosystems would still need to be better understood. Therefore, Forest Service global change research efforts are highly integrated and consists of a broad spectrum of contributing studies that provide fundamental knowledge in the Vegetation Management and Protection; the Wildlife, Fish, Water, and Air; and the Resource Valuation and Use research areas.

Vegetation Management and Protection studies evaluate the impacts of large-scale environmental changes on the sustainability of forest and rangeland resources. Understanding the role of global change in modifying the frequency and severity of ecosystem disturbances such as fires and insect and disease outbreaks is critical for early detection of deleterious changes and the development of management options for mitigating them. Changes in forest growth and composition, the effects of altered precipitation patterns, and the cycling of soil organic matter are important factors being quantified.

Wildlife, Fish, Water and Air studies address the impacts of environmental changes on the balance of nutrients and other critical chemicals in our ecosystems and watersheds. This involves the study of how habitat changes associated with weather and climate variability affect species range and behavior; and how forest and rangeland air and water quality changes impact ecosystem productivity and health. Improved understanding of how large-scale changes in the physical environment affect wildlife and fish habitat, health, and productivity is needed by resource managers.

Resource Valuation and Use studies contribute to the global change program by developing technologies that enhance the life of wood products and improve recycling of wood fiber. This lessens the need to harvest forests and maintains more carbon in solid materials for longer periods of time. Research is also conducted on ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) from wood products, paints, and finishes to help meet standards required under the new Clean Air Act.

Program In FY 1997

During FY 1996, seven research labs will be closed in FL, GA, MS, PA, IL, OR and AK, and 19 Research Work Units will be terminated or merged with existing units. Five of these closures and 17 of the Unit terminations are due to reductions from the FY 1996 President's budget. Approximately 300 employees (80 scientists) were impacted. Some employees retired, several found other positions within the agency, and others left the organization. Research has been granted authority for a Reduction In Force (RIF) to alleviate the impact of surplus positions on a reduced budget.

The FY 1997 President's budget ($179,786,000) proposes an increase of $1,786,000 for Research over the FY 1996 Conference Action. This funding level would allow us to continue our highest priority research in: vegetation management and protection; wildlife, fish, water, and air sciences; resource valuation and use; and forest resources inventory and monitoring.

Research supporting implementation of the President's Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest is funded at $7,600,000, an increase of $1,300,000 over the FY 1996 Conference Action. Research and development in the areas of watershed assessment, adaptive management, planning, and monitoring will be expanded.

Funding for the Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry in Hawaii will be increased by reallocating $629,000 from the Washington Office. Institute scientists will expand research needed to restore and protect Hawaiian and Pacific Island tropical forests in three areas: (1) restoration of ecosystem function, (2) control of non-indigenous species, and (3) forested wetland ecosystems. Rehabilitating and improving the health of these forests is important to tourism, Hawaii's number one industry and critical to sustainable supplies of fresh water, wood, and inshore marine life. The role of tropical forests in global conservation is unparalleled: Hawaii's tropical forests alone, for example, host about two-thirds of the nation's threatened and endangered bird species.

In FY 1997, we anticipate offsetting increased costs of doing research (salaries, inflation etc.), by delaying measurement of some long-term studies and scaling back or terminating other lower priority research, thereby slowing progress toward some problem solutions. Additional costs will also be offset through efficiencies gained by terminating an additional 12 Research Work Units and merging them into existing units or combining them to create new units.

More specific information relative to each state can be found in the State Briefing Papers which will be provided to Congress and are available from the Office of the Deputy Chief for Research or the respective Station Director.

STATE & PRIVATE FORESTRY

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease from 1996
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Forest Health Management	$	48,591	49,930	57,000	7,070
	FTE	581	554	560	6
Cooperative Forestry	$	105,587	86,864	107,000	20,136
	FTE	231	189	222	33
Total	$	154,178	136,794	164,000	27,206
	FTE	812	743	782	39

Appropriation Language

For necessary expenses of cooperating with, and providing technical and financial assistance to States, Territories, possessions, and others and for forest pest management activities, cooperative forestry and education and land conservation activities, $164,000,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by law.

Forest Health Management

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease from 1996
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Federal Lands	$	27,097	25,124	25,000	-124
MM Acres Monitored		175	175	175	0
M Acres I&D Suppression 1/		2,400	N/A	N/A	N/A
	FTE	519	502	501	-1
Cooperative Lands	$	7,805	7,806	15,000	7,194
MM Acres Monitored		482	482	482	
M Acres I&D Suppression 1/		900	N/A	N/A	
	FTE	24	18	24	6
Coop. Lands - Fire Management	$	13,689	17,000	17,000	0
	FTE	38	34	35	1
Total	$	48,591	49,930	57,000	7,070
	FTE	581	554	560	6

1/ Estimated acres of Insect and Disease (I&D) Suppression not available for FY 1996 and FY 1997.

Budget Restructuring

As part of the FY 1993 Forest Service appropriation, Congress established an emergency pest suppression fund to be used only after a Presidential Declaration of a suppression emergency. Congress established this fund since regular appropriated funds were not sufficient to meet expected suppression and eradication needs. The fund was exhausted in FY 1996 and is no longer available to meet suppression needs in FY 1997. Pest prevention, suppression and eradication projects will be funded to the extent possible from available funds within the Federal Lands Forest Health Management program and the Cooperative Lands Forest Health Management program. Of total funds available to the Forest Health Management program, the table on the following page shows how much funding is dedicated to these kinds of projects for FY 1995-FY 1997:

Source of Pest Suppression Funds
(Dollars in millions)

	Final 1995	Estimate 1996	Estimate 1997
Federal Lands FHM	4.7	3.5	3.3
Cooperative Lands FHM	3.2	2.6	7.1
Emerg. Pest Suppression Fund	14.4	16.7	0.0
	22.3	22.8	10.4

This situation is discussed in futher detail in the individual Program Description sections below.

Federal Lands Forest Health Management

Objectives

To detect and evaluate insect and disease epidemics on Federal lands. To maintain healthy, productive forest environments by preventing and suppressing damaging insects and diseases. To improve capacity to protect forest health by developing new and improved technology for use in survey, technical assistance, prevention, and suppression activities.

Program Description

Survey and Technical Assistance: This program provides for professional forest health assistance, detection surveys and evaluations on all Federal forested lands, including the National Forest System, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service, Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, Smithsonian Institution, and Department of Defense installations.

A major goal of this program is to assure that the latest scientific information in insect, disease, and forest health management is available to and utilized by resource managers in their forest plan updates and in implementing ecosystem management. Forest health management professionals provide this information through direct input into forest planning teams and by sponsoring training. This information transfer encourages sound forest health management, recognition of both the positive and negative role of forest pests in forest health, and proper use of pesticides in natural resource management.

The program provides national leadership in the implementation of the Forest Service's "Healthy Forests for America's Future," a strategic forest health plan, published in 1993, in cooperation with the National Association of State Foresters. The plan sets forth 12 strategic goals that strengthen Forest Service policies and direction for responding to forest health problems; represents the Forest Service response to congressional and public interest in forest health; and incorporates new emphasis on ecosystem management.

An example of the plan's goals is the Forest Health Monitoring Program which establishes standardized baseline information which will enable the detection and evaluation of changes in health conditions across time.

Other examples of the strategic plan's goals are:

- The inclusion of the ecological significance of pests and wildfire in all forest resource planning.

- The assurance that environmentally acceptable pesticides are available to protect forest values and achieve resource management objectives.

- The exclusion of exotic forest pests in continued cooperative efforts with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

The Western Forest Health Initiative which was started in FY 1995 and which includes short and long-term actions to make forests less susceptible to drought, insects, diseases, and wildfire; and the FY 1993 economic analysis of the Forest Pest Management program, guide program development. **The economic analysis showed that every dollar expended for forest health management on Federal lands avoids over five dollars of resource loss or future suppression costs.** Ongoing analysis seeks to shift program emphasis from lower to higher efficiency activities.

In FY 1995, 175 million acres were surveyed on National Forest System and other federal forest land. Major pest problems surveyed and evaluated continued to be: gypsy moth in the East; dwarf mistletoe, mountain pine and Englemann spruce beetles; Douglas-fir tussock moth, root rots and western spruce budworm in the West; and the southern pine beetle "outbreak" in the South. In addition, efforts were continued to assist APHIS in evaluating the severity and scope of the inadvertent introductions of Asian gypsy moths in the Pacific Northwest and in the mid-Atlantic States, including introductions in North Carolina that occurred when a gypsy moth-infested cargo ship was unloaded in 1993.

In addition, the Forest Service, APHIS, and plant regulatory agencies in Canada and Mexico work together to strengthen safeguards against introduction of exotic forest insects and diseases into our forest ecosystems.

In FY 1995, the Forest Service chartered the "Wood Import Pest Risk Assessment and Mitigation Evaluation Team" to provide a permanent source of Forest Service technical expertise to APHIS on exotic pests that may move with logs, chips and similar wood products.

Prevention and Suppression: This program provides for prevention and suppression of forest pests, and the eradication of gypsy moths on all Federal lands, including the National Forest System and lands managed by the Department of the Interior and the Department of Defense. The program coordinates suppression with State land management and environmental protection agencies, and with APHIS on Asian gypsy moth eradication as necessary.

Activities include development of forest health technologies to support prevention and suppression. This development is being carried out by a newly-chartered Forest Health Technology team consisting of the National Center for Forest Health Management at Morgantown, West Virginia; the Methods Application Group at Fort Collins, Colorado, and the Davis, California Pesticide Application unit. Examples of other major efforts are presuppression surveys to delineate treatment areas, and post-suppression surveys to assess treatment effectiveness and National Environmental Policy Act activities.

Suppression actions protect timber, wildlife habitat, water quality, and recreation values as well as human health and safety. Protection of timber minimizes reduction of the wood supply and its associated impact on employment and price structure. Eradication of isolated gypsy moth infestations prevents establishment of these damaging pests in new areas, and eliminates the need for suppression treatments in the future. The program uses an integrated pest management approach involving cultural, biological, chemical, and mechanical methods to suppress major forest pests that weaken and kill trees, impact biological diversity, slow growth, and reduce the quality of the forest environment.

Federal lands prevention and suppression funds may be used on State and private lands when Federal suppression or eradication projects include intermingled private lands as part of a biologically sound treatment unit.

Suppression actions are supported by economic analyses that reflect benefits and costs of all feasible alternatives, are environmentally acceptable and supported by documented environmental analyses, and are supported by biological evaluations that substantiate the need for the project and strategies proposed.

Examples of current major pest and disease outbreaks are the European gypsy moth; southern pine beetle which has reached major epidemic proportions; and dwarf mistletoes.

Major eradication efforts continue in Arkansas, Wisconsin, North Carolina, and Tennessee where a total of 179,000 acres were treated with *Bacillus thuringiensis* to eradicate isolated infestations of the North American gypsy moth. A large gypsy moth infestation in Utah was successfully eradicated and no longer requires treatment. Most of these projects involve State and private lands as well as Federal lands. In these projects, Forest Service participation provides for coordinated actions that protect all lands.

During FY 1995, the program applied suppression treatments to insect and disease outbreaks on 2,021,482 acres of NFS lands and 389,259 acres of other Federal lands. **These efforts represent an estimated $52 million in resources saved and future suppression costs avoided.**

Special Projects: This program develops, improves, and demonstrates new technologies, materials, methods, and strategies to improve the efficiency of forest pest management. Program activities include pilot projects, loss assessment evaluations, demonstration projects, and the National Agricultural Pesticide Impact Assessment Program (NAPIAP).

The Special Projects program assesses the impacts of air pollution and pests, such as western spruce budworm, gypsy moth, and southern pine beetle, on forest health, and provides information for improved resource management decisions.

Special projects also evaluate the benefits and environmental risks of using pesticides critical to forestry under the NAPIAP. These projects fill data gaps on environmental effects, human exposure, and timber growth yields associated with pesticide use in forestry.

The program continues to give high priority to the Forest Service's strategic plan "Healthy Forests for America's Future" in developing methods to ensure that the forest planning process considers both positive and negative pest-caused tree mortality. Emphasis also continues on developing pesticide application technology and on evaluating environmentally sensitive pesticides. Special projects also continue to develop and improve technologies to prevent pest outbreaks.

In support of development and improvement of technologies, including NAPIAP, the Forest Service funded 38 new and continuing projects in FY 1995. These included projects such as "Pest Trend Impact Plots in West"; "Methyl Bromide Alternatives"; "Operational Use of Behavioral Chemicals for Suppression and Manipulation of Southern Pine Beetle"; and "Effects of Three Thinning Strategies on Future Disease Losses in Coastal Douglas-fir Stands."

Program in FY 1997

Surveys and Technical Assistance: This activity is proposed at $19,000,000. The proposed level of funding emphasizes forest health technical assistance to all federal land managers, and State and private land managers in planning and implementing on-the-ground forest health management projects designed to improve the health of the Nation's forests. This program will emphasize forest health monitoring on federal lands to gather critical information necessary to evaluate changes in the health of the Nation's forests.

Based on a recent economic analysis of the forest health management program, this funding level can be expected to prevent the loss of almost $117 million in timber, wildlife, recreation, and water values nation-wide.

Prevention and Suppression: The proposed budget provides $3,329,000 for prevention, suppression and eradication. This level of funding provides for suppression and eradication of only the most critical pest problems in FY 1997. In previous years, the Emergency Pest Suppression fund provided additional funds to meet nearly all emergency pest suppression needs; however, this fund was exhausted in FY 1996 and is no longer available. For example, in FY 1995 the Emergency Pest Suppression fund provided 60 percent of the $11,107,000 expended to meet high priority suppression needs.

Special Projects: The program would be funded at $2,671,000 in FY 1997. This level of funding addresses most high priority national needs for technology and information to protect the health of the Nation's forests from damaging pests, and will continue to provide the Forest Service share of projects under the National Agriculture Pesticide Impact Assessment Program (NAPIAP).

President's Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest: The proposed funding level includes $1,100,000 in support of the President's Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest. The Pacific Northwest forests are subject to serious impact by bark beetles, defoliators, root diseases, and dwarf mistletoes. Areas at risk are being identified and prioritized for silivicultural or other preventative treatments. Without risk rating, priority treatments cannot be scheduled and avoidable impacts will continue. This amount will provide for prevention activities on national forests in the Pacific Northwest, and enable forest health specialists working with land managers to target and prioritize treatments to enhance and protect forest health.

Cooperative Lands Forest Health Management

Objectives

To maximize Federal and State efficiency in carrying out a coordinated forest health management program for America's forests. To detect and evaluate insect and disease outbreaks on State and private lands in their early stages to reduce forest resource losses and suppression costs. To maintain healthy, productive forest environments by preventing and suppressing damaging insects and diseases.

Program Description

Survey and Technical Assistance: The program is a cooperative effort with the States to survey and evaluate insects and diseases and monitor forest health. It also provides States and private landowners with technical assistance, training, and information needed in all phases of pest management. The assessments also provide information needed from State and private lands to assess the health of all the Nation's forests and to plan coordinated joint USDA and State pest management activities when insect and disease epidemics threaten Federal lands intermingled with or adjacent to State and private lands.

This program provides Federal financial assistance to participating States. To qualify for participation in the program, a State must have at least one professional forest pest management specialist. The level of forest health services provided and non-Federal forested acreage in the State are the basis for determining a particular State's share of funds appropriated for this program. The required minimum cost-share is 50 percent, but the States actually contribute an average of $1.25 for each Federal dollar expended.

The Forest Service is also in partnership with the State Foresters of the following 20 States active in the Forest Health Monitoring program: Alabama, California, Colorado; Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. An additional 9 States in the West and other parts of the Nation will be included in the program in 1997. The Forest Service is working with States to jointly identify which States will be added to the program. This partnership provides monitoring and reporting on State and private lands to complement information on Federal lands.

In FY 1995, the Cooperative Forest Health program surveyed 482 million acres of State and private lands to detect pests.

Prevention and Suppression: This program provides prevention and suppression for a wide variety of insect and disease pests as well as gypsy moth eradication on State and private lands. Suppression protects timber, watershed functions, wildlife habitat, and recreation values. Protection minimizes disruptions in wood supply and associated employment and price structures.

The program also funds National Environmental Policy Act analyses including the recently released national gypsy moth Environmental Impact Statement and the production and processing of the gypsy moth biological control virus, GYPCHEK for use in suppression and eradication in environmentally sensitive areas.

Financial assistance for prevention and suppression is provided to State agencies based on the following cost share rates: 25 percent on non-Federal public lands, 33 1/3 percent on industrial lands, and 50 percent on nonindustrial private lands.

The current major pest prevention and suppression projects are for the gypsy moth; southern pine beetle; and oak wilt disease eradication in Arkansas, Tennessee and Wisconsin; and spruce beetle in Alaska. In FY 1995, the gypsy moth and southern pine beetle accounted for the most of the $11,137,000 expended. Of this amount, 72 percent came from the Emergency Pest Suppression Fund which was exhausted in FY 1996 and is no longer available. Gypsy moth suppression projects covered 436,828 acres in 9 States, and southern pine beetle projects covered 61,486 acres in 8 States. Total suppression treatment covered, including other pests, 849,183 acres of State and private lands nationally.

Program in FY 1997

Surveys and Technical Assistance: This activity is proposed at $7,900,000. The proposed level of funding will increase financial assistance to cooperating States and landowners. Emphasis on region-wide gypsy moth problems will continue. Forest health monitoring will be fully funded in 28 States, compared to 19 States in 1996, to gather critical forest health information necessary to monitor and evaluate changes in the health of the Nation's forests.

Prevention and Suppression: This activity is proposed at $7,100,000. Based on the FY 1991-95 annual average pest prevention and suppression expenditure of $11,800,000, this level of funding will provide 60 percent of the Federal of prevention and suppression share on cooperative lands. State and private landowners will be responsible for funding any remaining suppression needs.

Cooperative Lands Fire Management

Objectives

To maximize efficiency in protecting America's wildlands from fire through cooperative protection of non-Federal wildlands and rural lands. To achieve national benefits that exceed Federal expenditures for fire protection on non-Federal wildlands. To cooperate, participate, and consult with the States on fire protection for non-Federal wildlands and other rural lands.

Program Description

The Cooperative Fire Protection (CFP) program helps protect over 1 billion acres of non-Federal lands from wildfire.

States and their political subdivisions have the primary responsibility for basic fire protection. The CFP program uses Forest Service technical and related assistance to help States efficiently and adequately protect non-Federal wildlands and rural areas. Program objectives are achieved through leadership, coordination, and cooperation. The Forest Service cost shares the CFP activities with the States at a rate of not less than 50 percent State versus Federal funds. **On average, each Federal dollar leverages two dollars in State funds.**

The CFP program consists of:

Wildland Fire Protection. Provides Federal technical and related assistance in fire protection for non-Federal wildlands. Increases local, rural, and State capability to provide coordinated fire suppression preparedness and mobilization for Federal and non-Federal lands. This is vitally important to Federal interest because of the continued high level of fire potential in certain parts of the country and because of the outlook for reduced Federal firefighter forces due to workforce reductions and budget pressures.

Federal Excess Personal Property. Loans Federal excess personal property to State Foresters and rural communities for their fire protection programs. This program is a vital component of local fire departments who have received federal excess personal property valued at over $500 million. A wide variety of military equipment, cargo trucks, fixed wing aircraft, helicopters, and automobiles, is converted for fire protection applications. Shortages of some types of property, such as helicopters and vehicles, mandate that Federal excess personal property equipment be assigned to maximize potential benefits. Project and program management plans and analysis within the States support this assignment.

Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention. Provides a nationwide fire prevention program through public service advertising, educational and special prevention activities, licensing awards, corporate partnerships, and coordination and cooperation with other organizations to deliver the wildland fire prevention message. The Smokey Bear program is a component of this effort.

National interest priorities are:

Information. Collect consistent historical data for planning and analysis, assess the accomplishments of and opportunities for improved management, and conduct efficiency studies.

Analysis and Planning. Help States determine the efficient use of fire protection resources and steps to implement and maintain efficient levels of fire protection.

Technology Development and Transfer. Provide assistance for development and transfer of new ideas and technologies between States and Federal agencies to improve fire protection efficiency.

Shared Protection Resources. Develop and maintain fire protection resources to share among Federal, State, and local agencies for more cost effective operations and mobilization.

Efficient State Protection. Provide program assistance to improve the efficiency of a State's basic protection program.

The combination of increased State funding and direct Federal financial and technical assistance to States under this program has been successful in significantly reducing the number of acres burned. The average annual acreage burned on State and private lands between 1959-1990 has been about 3 million acres, compared with an annual average of 36.5 million acres between 1924-1940, which was the first period of Federal participation in State fire protection programs.

The program emphasizes Forest Service participation in activities that result in the most efficient level of cooperative fire protection, with priorities on activities of national interest.

Program in FY 1997

The program will continue at the FY 1996 funding level to emphasize Forest Service technical assistance to States in:

Completing basic State efficiency analyses, incorporating results into regional and national plans, and providing new technology in fire planning.

Training for the National Interagency Incident Management System, a total systems approach that provides for an all-risk incident command.

Participating with Federal agencies in national wildland fire coordination, and as members of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group and in national training courses.

Transferring new firefighting technology for standardization and coordinating shared resources between State and Federal agencies.

Implementing wildland fire prevention programs, including the Smokey Bear program.

Acquiring and managing federal excess personal property for more efficient State wildland and rural community fire protection as determined through planning and analysis.

Providing technical advice to the Federal Emergency Management Agency in State fire emergencies.

Strengthening State and local capability to address expanded protection needs in the wildland and urban interfaces.

Cooperative Forestry

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease from 1996
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Forest Stewardship	$	25,908	23,364	30,000	6,636
	FTE	58	52	67	15
Stewardship Incentive Program	$	18,283	4,500	20,000	15,500
	FTE	40	30	41	11
Forest Legacy Program	$	0	3,000	3,000	0
	FTE	13	10	8	-2
Urban and Community Forestry	$	28,310	25,500	26,000	500
	FTE	45	35	37	2
Economic Action Programs	$	16,020	14,500	15,000	500
	FTE	40	35	41	6
Pacific NW Assistance Programs	$	17,066	16,000	13,000	-3,000
	FTE	35	27	28	1
Total	$	105,587	86,864	107,000	20,136
	FTE	231	189	222	33

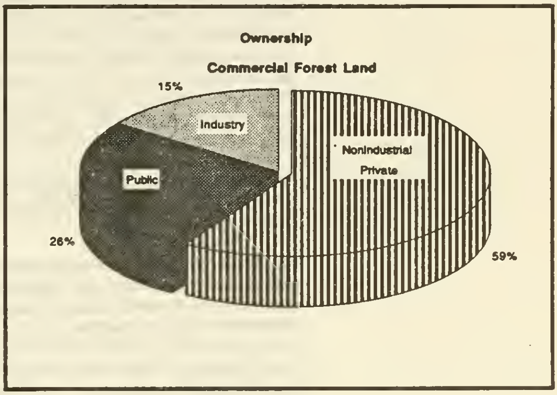
Forest Stewardship

Objectives

To assist the 9.9 million non-industrial private forest landowners (NIPF), who own 59 percent of the Nation's forests and two-thirds its commercial timberland, in applying sound management practices to enable them to better manage, protect, and use natural resources. To provide high quality, genetically improved tree seed and planting stock for reforestation.

Program Description

Forest Resource Management Program: This program provides site-specific on-the-ground technical assistance to NIPF landowners as available through State forestry agencies. The program helps landowners manage and protect forests through using sound silvicultural procedures. The Forest Service provides national leadership and serves as a technical resource to States for silviculture practices. **Each Federal dollar is matched by the State.**



The Forest Resources Management program reaches some of the 9.9 million NIPF landowners who do not have Forest Stewardship plans before they harvest timber or plant trees without technical forestry advice and assistance. The reality is that most NIPF land is harvested without the benefit of technical forestry advice and assistance. This can result in below market prices received by owners of forest land, highgrading of forest stands, severely impacted residual stand values, lack of implementation of best management practices to protect soil resources and water quality during harvesting, and inadequate or no reforestation. Site-specific technical assistance by a forestry professional at this critical juncture contributes to the improvement of future timber supplies and timber values and helps protect wildlife habitat, soil resources and water quality, and aesthetic values.

Forest management activities at the Federal and State levels are coordinated with the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Farm Services Agency, and the Cooperative States Research Education and Extension Service.

Forest Stewardship Program: This program assists NIPF landowners, on a voluntary, non-regulatory basis, in developing long-term Forest Stewardship Plans which will guide the management of their forests and related resources. Through this process more options for improved practices related to non-commodity resources such as soil and water, wildlife, recreation, agroforestry, and aesthetics are considered and balanced with commodity outputs such as timber products. Although many landowners rely on their own expertise or consulting foresters, most of them rely on technical assistance from State forestry personnel to help them protect and sustain their forest resources. Studies have shown that NIPF landowners increased their economic return by 20 percent when they received professional technical assistance before harvesting. **Each federal dollar leverages an additional dollar at the State level.**

Forest Stewardship Plans are implemented by landowners through approved practices. These are accomplished by landowner investments supplemented by various USDA conservation cost-sharing programs, such as the Forestry Incentives, Stewardship Incentive, Agricultural Conservation, and Conservation Reserve programs as well as through other State, local, and non-governmental incentive programs that may be available. A Forest Stewardship Plan is a mandatory prerequisite for cost-share funding for conservation practices through the Stewardship Incentive Program (SIP - see the program narrative for this program).

From the beginning of the program through Fiscal Year 1995, approximately 102,800 landowners have enrolled 12.4 million acres in the Forest Stewardship Program.

Seedlings, Nursery, Tree Improvement Program: This program provides assistance to States for tree improvement, nursery, and tree distribution efforts. The program is directed toward upgrading the quality of nursery operations and producing trees that are locally adaptable and improved in terms of survival, growth, form, resistance to insects and diseases, and wood quality. Over 85 State forest nurseries produce about 30 percent of the total seedling production in the United States State nurseries are the primary source of tree seedlings reforesting NIPF lands under increasing harvesting pressures. Meeting the Nation's projected timber demand from nonindustrial private lands requires large increases in reforestation on these lands. Use of locally adapted, high quality, and genetically improved planting stock results in higher survival rates for plantations and in faster growing trees to meet future demand.

The Forest Service provides for the dissemination of information, technology, and training on forest nursery management, tree improvement, tree planting methodology, seedling culture, and equipment development to State, private, and federal nurseries, as well as evolving nursery and reforestation programs in developing countries. The Forest Service also operates a tree seed bank which provides seed to international scientists for research purposes and makes quality assessments on seed used in the United States Federal nursery and tree improvement specialists administer certification programs designed to control the origin and quality of seeds traded among national and international forestry organizations. Without improved planting stock, returns to landowners will decline, resulting in a diminished financial ability to reinvest in the forest resource. **Each federal dollar expended in this program is matched by the States.**

Program in FY 1997

The proposed budget will provide funding for 23,076 landowners to develop Stewardship Plans on 2,884,500 acres. Since the beginning of the program in 1990, a total of 143,826 landowners, with Stewardship Plans covering over 17.5 million acres, will have been enrolled in the program. When implemented, these plans will help protect the multiple resource values (water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, forest recreation and timber production) associated with these lands. The increased funding will also provide additional technical assistance to small woodland owners and help States produce high-quality, genetically improved seed and planting stock for improving the productivity of forest lands.

Stewardship Incentive Program

Objectives

To provide cost-share assistance to eligible landowners to implement approved multi-resource forest practices on NIPF lands.

Program Description

This program leverages long-term financial investments in the health and productivity of the Nation's nonindustrial private forests (NIPF). Financial incentives are provided to NIPF landowners who invest in approved multi-resource forest practices. The Forest Service provides national leadership in developing the program and linking it with the companion Forest Stewardship Program.

The Stewardship Incentive Program (SIP) shares with landowners the costs of forest practices that provide major environmental benefits to sociey as a whole, including clean air and water, abundant wildlife, soil protection, and a sustainable supply of timber and other forest products. To qualify for SIP payments, a NIPF landowner must have an approved Forest Stewardship Plan and own less than 1,000 acres of land (up to 5,000 acres with a waiver). A landowner may receive up to 75 percent cost-sharing to implement forest practices such as tree planting, enhancing fish and wildlife habitat, improving water quality, restoring riparian areas and wetlands, and timber stand improvement. These practices sustain both the resource and forest-based employment. On the average, we cost-share with States and landowners on a 50/50 basis.

State Stewardship Coordinating Committees whose members represent public and private interests, identify unique forest management objectives and develop State priorities for approval of practices based upon key issues, concerns, and pressures facing their NIPF lands.

From the beginning of the program through FY 1995, multi-resource forest practices have been implemented on over 1.6 million acres.

Examples of successful SIP practices can be found in all States and include the planting of trees on over 100,000 acres. SIP practices have helped landowners in Oregon to improve fish habitat on stretches of streams that flow through multiple ownerships. Thirty landowners are working together to develop a watershed-wide strategy addressing forest health utilizing forest stand improvement practices. Hawaii is sharing the costs of planting high value hardwoods on former sugar-cane plantations. In many cases, SIP practices not only improve the resources on the lands on which they are implemented. For example, the quality of water entering the Chesapeake Bay is improved by SIP practices implemented many miles away in the watersheds that feed the Bay.

Program in FY 1997

The proposed budget will enable us to fulfill some of the substantial demand for cost-sharing of tree planting resulting from reduced funding of the Forest Incentives Program (FIP), the Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP), and the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). The program will aid nonindustrial private forest owners to provide timber and other wood products over the long run to offset diminished commodity outputs available from Federal lands. In some parts of the country, harvest is exceeding growth and there are very few States with requirements that landowners replant after harvest. It will also generate additional private sector jobs through contracts with private forestry consultants and tree planting vendors.

The proposed budget will provide for multi-resource practices to be implemented on over 543,200 acres, including 52,200 acres of tree planting and 52,522 acres of timber stand improvement practices. Since the beginning of the program in 1991, multi-resource practices will have been implemented on over 2,282,000 acres, including over 239,600 acres of tree planting.

Research studies have indicated that 77 percent of the total timber yield from tree planting will be obtained during the first 50 years following practice treatment. The remaining 23 percent will be obtained over the rest of the growing cycle, which may extend to 125 years.

Included within the increase is $2.0 million in support of the President's Pacific Northwest Plan by cost-sharing Stewardship practices that address the impacts of increased harvesting on private lands resulting from the changes in Federal land management in Oregon, Washington and northern California.

Forest Legacy Program

Objectives

To conserve environmentally important forests threatened by conversion to non-forest uses through the purchase of land or conservation easements.

Program Description

The purpose of this program is to conserve environmentally important forests threatened by conversion to non-forest uses. The public values and benefits of these special places are conserved by the Forest Service and its partners through the purchase of conservation easements or land.

Private forests are ecologically important, but economic forces can alter the traditional uses of these lands, affecting the landscape, people, communities, and the ecosystem. Expanding development, economically advantageous to some, can change communities and landscapes in ways that harm the environment, the local economy, and traditional uses of the forest.

When large forest tracts are fragmented and converted to other uses, wildlife habitat, aesthetics, public access, and traditional uses of the forest are altered. To maintain important traditional uses, such as outdoor recreation and forest products, the Forest Legacy Program provides an avenue for the Forest Service to work with States and willing private landowners. Federal funds are leveraged by partners' contributions.

The primary tool of the program is the conservation easement. Usually, landowners sell development rights and the right of public access to the Forest Service, but in some cases land is purchased outright. The program operates on a "willing seller-willing buyer" concept and offers appraised fair market value to the landowner. Examples of successes are:

- The Northern Forest - A special area of mostly privately owned forest in northern New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. Forest Legacy conservation easements are conserving resource values of regional and national significance. One of four completed cases in this area, the 1,272 acre Mooselookmeguntic conservation easement, guarantees recreation and water access, protection of scenic shoreline values, forest products production, and connection to thousands of acres of private, local, and State conservation efforts.

- The Mountain to Sound Greenway - Part of the Greater Puget Sound Forest Legacy Area, two Forest Legacy acquisitions totalling 390 acres are linking critical habitat and public access within this nationally recognized corridor paralleling Interstate 90. Additional projects have been identified. Forest Legacy is a perfect tool to accomplish national goals in partnership with State, local, and private partners to conserve this beautiful forested area.

Conservation easements and lands acquired from willing landowners through the program will be administered by the Forest Service and its cooperators. The program assures that both traditional uses of private lands and the public values of America's forest resources are protected on thousands of acres of land for future generations. The lands involved are of regional or national significance and the Forest Service has a critical role in conserving the important resource values at risk. Projects conserving more than 80,000 acres at a cost of $27 million have been identified.

In FY 1996, eighteen States and one territory participated in the Forest Legacy Program.

Program in FY 1997

The proposed budget will allow for the acquisition of land, or interests in land (conservation easements), in 13 states with programs approved by the Secretary. Based on an equal distribution of available project funds, each state would receive about $177,000 to implement the Forest Legacy Program.

Based on estimated conservation easements costs of between $150 and $2,500 per acre, a range from about 900 to 15,000 acres could enter the Forest Legacy program. States determine important or critical Forest Legacy Areas by assessing forest resource values that are at risk of fragmentation and conversion to non-forest use due to land speculation and development pressures. High cost lands would reduce the total acreage as would full-fee acquisition in lieu of conservation easements.

Urban and Community Forestry

Objectives

To foster protection and management of community forests, and related greenspace in sustaining healthy, viable cities, communities and neighborhoods. To increase awareness and support for the role that urban forests play in improving the social, natural, and economic environment of the nation's urban and community areas. To provide technical and financial assistance to foster local activities in urban forestry, such as tree planting and improvement.

Program Description

Through this program the Forest Service provides leadership in improving and expanding urban forest ecosystems with resulting enhancements in the natural, economic, and social environments of the nation's 52,000 towns and cities, where nearly 80 percent of the nation's population resides. The urban and community forestry program builds local capacities to manage forest resources associated with urban and community areas. The Forest Service provides these services to the public in cooperation with State Forestry agencies and to a host of local governments and non-profit organizations.

Community assistance through this program is made available in a voluntary, non-regulatory manner and encourages active participation by all segments of community residents.

The Forest Service provides leadership in delivering state-of-the-art technology and capacity-building grants to towns and communities across the nation to improve their quality of life through tree planting, maintenance and protection activities. These actions improve natural environments by mitigating air, water, soil and noise pollution, reducing energy use and beautifying communities. Economic environments are improved by increasing real estate values, making communities more attractive to business, and creating employment opportunities. Social environments are improved by creating opportunities for citizens to be engaged in community activities and by improving human mental and physical health.

Public value for urban forests and for the role of Federal government in their management is evidenced by the participation of more than 7,000 communities and 7,000 volunteer organizations in the program, annually. The numbers of requests for federal grants through this program exceeds the capacity of the existing program by eight times.

The program focus areas include:

- Promoting citizen involvement in their communities;
- Building local commitments through legislation, plans and budgets;
- Building support of local decision makers;

- Contributing to public education and awareness at all ages;
- Expanding public access to the natural world;
- Recycling and reducing waste through value-added industry;
- Managing for sustainable, natural resources from an ecological approach;
- Providing employment in natural resource management;
- Improving the quality of life for citizens;
- Creating positive social change;
- Involving the diverse segments of society;

Community grants are made available on a matching basis and are typically matched 2 dollars of private donation of funds and in-kind services for every Federal dollar.

In FY 1995, the Urban and Community Forestry program assisted a total of 7,258 urban communities.

Program in FY 1997

This level of funding proposes a modest increase in: the number of matching grants to communities that involve grass-roots citizen groups in preserving, maintaining, and enhancing the urban ecosystem; developing model and demonstration projects in urban and community forestry activities. The program will emphasize financial and technical assistance to more than 7,200 communities to make positive changes in their community and help build local capacities to manage forest resources associated with urban and community areas. The proposed funding level will continue the concept of federal partnerships to promote community-based action to enhance, restore, and sustain urban ecosystems in demonstration metropolitan areas through the Urban Resources Partnership program.

Economic Action Programs

Objectives

To assist eligible forest resource-dependent rural communities. To provide technical and financial assistance to rural communities to help them strengthen, diversify, and expand their local economies. To cost-share feasibility studies that develop alternative economic opportunities for forest resource-dependent communities. To diversify and strengthen local economies by improving transportation networks. To encourage and facilitate conservation of forest resources through conversion and adaptation to products and services that meet the needs of people and improve their economic well-being.

Program Description

This program increases the capability of rural communities to: make informed decisions regarding natural resources and sustainable development; diversify their economies; and stimulate the development of competitive, environmentally responsible forest-based enterprises. In FY 1995, this program assisted about 1,600 rural communities.

The Forest Service strategy for assisting communities emphasizes the national role of catalyzing local action and bringing together people to solve their own problems. Economic Action programs help communities realize the potential of their natural and human resources as local Agency employees work with community leaders to facilitate community-based planning, skill development and training; focus the gathering of baseline information and provide user access to it; supply professional assistance and technology transfer to identify income-producing opportunities; develop business plans; develop and implement market strategies; and apply technology.

The Economic Action programs use partnerships and public-private networks to link communities with resources, information, or other assistance. In addition to networking and technical assistance, limited financial assistance provides an added resource for communities to implement their strategic plans. **This "seed money" from the Forest Service is leveraged by the communities and other partners at least 1:1, but frequently much higher. Individual community efforts have used Forest Service grants of $5,000 to $15,000 to leverage as much as $100,000 to $250,000.**

Economic Recovery. This program provides direct technical and financial assistance, training, and education to help eligible rural communities with acute economic problems associated with changes in resource management policies and decisions. Assistance is directed to community capacity building and sustainable solutions for eligible rural communities located in or near National Forest System lands.

The Economic Recovery program helps communities build their own bridge to self sufficiency and sustainability. In FY 1995, over 830 forest-dependent communities received intensive assistance from local Forest Service employees and partners in meeting their diverse economic, social, and environmental needs.

The Economic Recovery program is the Forest Service's lead effort for changing the way the agency views local-national relationships. Forest

Service participation in Community Action Teams builds trusting relationships and is frequently cited as *the* key to avoiding adversarial conflicts at the local level. The resulting long-term commitment to working through conflicts, and enthusiasm for building the capacity to face changes are essential to achieving significant results, as indicated by the following examples from the Economic Recovery program in FY 1995:

- The Clifton-Choctaw (Louisiana) has worked for three years to build on the skills and interests of tribal members. A small effort to grow bedding plants has grown to a full-fledged tree seedling nursery. The tribe supplied 75,000 longleaf pine seedlings to the Kisatchie National Forest in 1995 and is establishing a larger nursery to provide much-desired seedlings to state and private industry. This economically depressed minority community is recognized at state and regional levels as achieving the first stage of self-sufficiency as a result of the Economic Recovery program.

- The isolated, island-community of Wrangell, Alaska used the program in 1995 to get focused and moving in a new direction after a mill closure. The community is implementing projects based on a comprehensive, community-wide planning effort, "Wrangell 2001": a series of small business seminars; a feasibility study for development of a vocational education/cultural center; continued operations of the Work Transition Center; and survey and acquisition of tidelands outside the city for water-based development. The citizens and partners of Wrangell have pulled together to deal proactively with economic adversity.

Rural Development. This program addresses the long-term health of rural areas, whether or not they are national forest dependent, by seeking ways to stimulate improvements in the economic, environmental, or social well-being of rural citizens. Working cooperatively through partnerships, the Forest Service emphasizes two main themes: community-based efforts and technology transfer. The program assists communities to develop natural resource-based opportunities and enterprises through a more diverse use of forest resources such as wood, recreation, wildlife, cultural and heritage resources, minerals, and scenic quality. The current emphasis is on the needs and opportunities of national forest resource-dependent communities.

This program supports on-going community conservation efforts and fosters opportunities provided by different or unconventional resources and amenities. The Rural Development program helps communities implement new or different technology, as well as support entrepreneurial efforts based on community strategies and long-term goals. In FY 1995, nearly 800 communities received financial or technical assistance. The following examples of projects indicate the variety of needs and opportunities being addressed in the program:

- Forests produce a wide variety of products to support and diversify rural economies. For example, ginseng has been a significant income generator in rural West Virginia for over 200 years, but many other wild products can and do provide income. The State Forester and West Virginia University are working together to support the expansion of sustainable use of wild-harvested products. The small, northern Minnesota community of McGregor is taking a different approach to diversify its economy through wild foodstuffs. They are using a revolving loan fund and Forest Service grants to sustain and expand a local business, Minnesota Specialty Crops, Inc. (MSCI). Currently, MSCI products are sold in over 90 retail outlets in the Midwest; retail sales are increasing annually; new employees have been hired; and over 100 local gatherers have reliable seasonal incomes.

- The Zuni Pueblo (New Mexico) has used this program to expand wood products operations and increase local, value-added wood processing. The Zuni started specialty furniture and other wood-based enterprises in recent years; the original efforts depended on lumber from outside the reservation. Efforts to use tribal resources and create jobs for members of the Zuni Pueblo resulted in the purchase of a small portable sawmill, timber harvest on the Reservation, and the purchase in 1995 of a kiln to dry their lumber. The Pueblo sees increased skills and knowledge, increased community initiative, and culturally-acceptable economic diversification.

- The Wood Manufacturing Network and Technical Training Center in Medford, Oregon is using a combination of Forest Service and State funding to create a flexible manufacturing and training network for approximately 200 small secondary wood product firms. Over the long term, the Wood Center expects to be self sufficient and to play a major role in assisting small manufacturers in accessing new markets, competing more effectively, creating more family-wage jobs, and strengthening owners' business skills.

Economic Diversification Studies. This program provides funds to cost-share feasibility studies that develop alternative economic opportunities for communities or regions whose economic base is largely dependent on forest resources. The program makes it possible for communities lacking resources and/or expertise to conduct a professional assessment of possible diversification strategies and opportunities without having to invest limited or non-existent resources on high risk ventures or those that might not be environmentally sustainable.

Economic Diversification Studies are an integral part of a well-prepared community planning process; for example:

- In Mendocino County, California, a feasibility study is being used for dual purposes: (1) develop a fire risk reduction method that is an alternative to current methods of controlled burning and fire abatement; and (2) harvest and process formerly-unused material for direct transport to markets. The long-term goal of the "Forest Fire Risk Reduction and Materials Utilization Plan" (FIRMUP) is to develop a cost-effective sustainable model for other communities to share -- providing new employment opportunities and offering creative methods marketing on specialty wood products, as well as reducing losses resulting from wildland and forest fires.

- A consortium of individuals in Pickens, Gilmer, and Fannin Counties is using a feasibility study to evaluate the establishment of a first-class farmers market in northern Georgia. The inventory looks at the local resources as they relate to agriculture production and cottage industries for crafts production, plus additional income-producing opportunities associated with natural resources. An education process is planned to enhance the development and operation of the recommended businesses and markets. In addition to the Forest Service, assistance is being provided by local colleges and the University of Georgia to determine the market area.

Forest Products Conservation & Recycling (FPC&R): The demand for wood products is growing steadily and will continue to do so in the foreseeable future. As more forest land is set aside for non-productive uses we must become more efficient in the way we utilize products from our remaining working forests. Many opportunities exist for improving the contribution wood and other forest products industries can make to strengthen local economies through value-added processing, incorporation of new technologies and recycling. For example, most solid wood is used only once before being discarded.

FPC&R maintains a qualified staff of experts which provides technical assistance to help state counterparts assure that client communities and businesses receive the guidance they need to build sound, sustainable forest-based economies. The program seeks to achieve sustainable, local economic development by assisting and stimulating business expansions or start-ups involving recycling wood and wood fiber wastes; producing special (non-timber) forest product; value-added and secondary forest products; and implementing environmentally sensitive harvesting and manufacturing practices.

Thirteen Federal specialists serve and facilitate the work of some 70 State specialists and 25 State Extension specialists who in turn provide assistance to countless community and business customers. The strategy to accomplish this integrates environmental protection with forest-based economic growth. Examples include siting new forest-based businesses; promoting wood waste reduction, re-use and recycling; assisting business creation and expansions into high value-added forest products processing and special (non-timber) forest products.

Our nation's forests cross all jurisdictional boundaries. Duplication is avoided by having a small core of federal experts provide a broad range of knowledge and expertise, facilitating information and technology sharing among states, and serving as a central clearinghouse for training and technology transfer. Efficient utilization, waste reduction and recycling have become increasingly important to maintain productive, competitive and sustainable domestic forest-based industries. Without this program we will waste our own forest resource while facilitating the exploitation of foreign-owned forests - often inadequately regenerated - through demands for more imported forest products.

Forest Products Conservation and Recycling works primarily through, and in cooperation with the 50 State Foresters. Other partners include equivalent State officials, State extension directors, other USDA agencies, institutions, organizations, and individuals. No funds are transferred to states.

Wood in Transportation/Timber Bridge Initiative. This program addresses the need for safe, affordable, short to medium span bridges, posts, guardrails, sound barriers, retaining walls, docks, marine facilities and railway bridges throughout the country to help improve transportation infrastructures and markets for wood. This increases the value of forests, particularly those with under-utilized species, which in turn stimulates better forest stewardship on State and private lands. This program finances demonstration vehicular and pedestrian bridges; other wood applications in surface highway, railway and marine construction; modern wood construction technology transfer projects; and conferences. These activities increase awareness among transportation planners of the role of wood as an additional construction material in rebuilding the nation's infrastructure that promotes sustainable rural economies.

The program is linked with the Rural Transportation Assistance Program of the Federal Highway Administration (FHwA), the Timber Bridge Demonstration Program of the FHwA, the American Association of State Highway Transportation Engineers, and the National Association of County Engineers.

This program is a cross-cutting effort between State and Private Forestry and Research. New wood engineering technologies such as stress laminated bridges and structural composite timber products have been successfully demonstrated and shared with our partners through this collaborative program. In addition Forest Service Research information developed in this program has been successfully incorporated into national highway construction standards. An extremely wide range of opportunities exists for continued advancements in technology and applications for wood in transportation, virtually all of which can benefit local communities if commercialized.

Program In FY 1997

The proposed budget maintains the core programs. It provides direct technical and financial assistance nationwide to natural resource-based communities facing sudden economic change as well as rural communities experiencing long-term, persistent problems. The proposed budget supports the essential elements to achieving significant, long-lasting results through community capacity building, initiating local action, and leveraging scarce resources.

The proposed funding level will provide funds for base-level technical assistance and professional expertise and "seed money" to approximately 1,600 communities for such activities as community self-development, recycling, wood-in-transportation and special forest products opportunities in communities. Significant accomplishments would include providing financial and technical assistance to communities for the development and implementation of local solutions for diversifying rural economies; the development of a well-trained workforce for the future; combining new technologies, environmental ethic, and economic opportunities; improving the utilization of wood wastes and residues; extend the useful life of forest products and expanding the range of markets for wood and other forest products.

Pacific Northwest Community Assistance

Objectives

To provide economic adjustment assistance to States and communities affected by the President's Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest.

Program Description

The Forest Service program is part of a larger, multi-agency effort charged with implementing the President's Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest, and provides economic assistance to communities and people that have been adversely impacted by reduced timber harvest levels. The effort targets resources to rural areas experiencing acute financial problems, enabling them to diversify their economies.

The President's Plan outlines the need for a collaborative process for integrating economic and environmental concerns. The model of cooperation between the Forest Service, fourteen other federal agencies, state and local governments, tribes, and non-profit organizations can be applied to other areas of the country experiencing similar economic and environmental distress.

The economic side of the President's plan is delivered through the Northwest Economic Adjustment Initiative (NEAI). The Forest Service provides funds to the NEAI through its Jobs in the Woods, Old Growth Diversification, and Economic Action Programs. In FY 1995, this funding provided additional resources and technical assistance to 150 communities.

Old Growth Diversification funds in Oregon alone stimulated the investment of $10.00 for every $1 of agency funding. As a result, over 2,000 jobs were created during the last two years. An example of a successful project funded by the NEAI is the Sony disc manufacturing plant established in Springfield, Oregon. Forest Service funds targeted retraining of displaced timber workers. Sony has created over 300 full-time jobs, of which 13 percent are displaced workers who were previously employed in Oregon's forests and mills.

FY 1997 will be the fourth year funds have been requested for the NEAI. After the first two years of implementation, the Forest Service has awarded over $29 million to fund all or part of over 300 community-generated projects in Oregon, Washington, and northern California.

Program in FY 1997

Portions of the "Interagency Memorandum of Understanding for Economic Adjustment and Community Assistance" for the President's Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest and Northern California expired at the end of FY 1996 and prescribed actions have been successfully completed. The proposed funding represents the Agency's continued commitment to the Pacific Northwest Community Assistance effort.

The program will target technical and financial assistance to approximately 200 communities that have been adversely impacted by reduced timber harvest levels in the Pacific Northwest. The Old Growth Diversification Program component will stimulate the investment of approximately $15.00 for every $1.00 of program funding.

The program is delivered in concert with State Community Economic Revitalization Teams (SCERTs) who work closely with county officials. This efficient "one stop shopping" delivery system reduces red tape for communities and improves coordination among agencies. The result is less confusion for communities seeking help and assures shorter timelines for getting projects approved and underway, while maximizing federal resources.

State and Private Forestry Financial Assistant by State
FY 1995 - Actual
(Dollars In thousands)

		Forest Health Management	Fire	Coop Forestry	Total
Alabama	$	468	262	1,222	1,952
Alaska	$	37	265	1,404	1,706
Arizona	$	28	110	590	728
Arkansas	$	515	211	771	1,497
California	$	247	108	4,357	4,712
Colorado	$	173	211	578	962
Connecticut	$	55	43	429	527
Com. N. Marianna Is.	$	10	0	0	10
Delaware	$	402	42	295	739
District of Columbia	$	0	0	511	511
Florida	$	235	308	1,085	1,628
Georgia	$	226	270	1,948	2,444
Guam	$	43	6	157	206
Hawaii	$	30	58	371	459
Idaho	$	88	40	738	866
Illinois	$	38	99	3,711	3,848
Indiana	$	54	54	764	872
Iowa	$	32	44	1,310	1,386
Kansas	$	20	124	416	560
Kentucky	$	50	205	1,004	1,259
Louisiana	$	63	238	937	1,238
Maine	$	142	168	806	1,116
Maryland	$	1,581	109	1,285	2,975
Massachusetts	$	43	108	937	1,088
Michigan	$	1,497	246	1,423	3,166
Minnesota	$	253	154	1,285	1,692
Mississippi	$	67	242	982	1,291
Missouri	$	49	192	1,108	1,349
Montana	$	34	68	913	1,015
Nebraska	$	24	117	393	534
Nevada	$	31	109	457	597
New Hampshire	$	60	87	692	839
New Jersey	$	303	170	1,020	1,493
New Mexico	$	45	123	579	747
New York	$	68	192	2,570	2,830
North Carolina	$	509	258	1,142	1,909
North Dakota	$	15	109	426	550
Ohio	$	171	120	2,402	2,693
Oklahoma	$	29	140	747	916
Oregon	$	113	235	7,031	7,379
Other Pacific Islands	$	0	0	130	130
Pennsylvania	$	883	212	3,202	4,297
Puerto Rico	$	0	0	825	825
Rhode Island	$	31	43	349	423
South Carolina	$	197	243	1,024	1,464
South Dakota	$	24	168	379	571
Tennessee	$	485	221	884	1,590
Texas	$	575	210	1,285	2,070
Utah	$	52	109	669	830
Vermont	$	170	46	696	912
Virgin Islands	$	0	0	0	0
Virginia	$	2,359	264	1,185	3,808
Washington	$	97	285	8,513	8,895
West Virginia	$	1,312	121	1,705	3,138
Wisconsin	$	857	275	1,640	2,772
Wyoming	$	14	109	424	547
Total, States	$	14,904	7,951	71,706	94,561
Add'l Funds for Distribution	$	0	0	0	0
Total, State Grants	$	14,904	7,951	71,706	94,561

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* Estimates for FY 1996 & FY 1997 have not been made due to the unpredictable nature of insect and disease outbreaks, and other factors that affect S&PF assistance levels.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease from 1996
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Ecosystem Planning, Inventory and Monitoring	$	149,732	130,000	145,000	15,000
	FTE	2,088	1,745	2,060	315
Recreation Use	$	220,136	211,065	211,000	-65
	FTE	3,980	3,826	3,826	0
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	$	93,182	85,500	91,000	5,500
	FTE	1,469	1,358	1,452	94
Rangeland Management	$	18,473	27,000	31,000	4,000
	FTE	794	609	702	93
Forestland Management	$	237,174	240,322	242,000	1,678
	FTE	3,994	4,064	4,355	291
Soil, Water, and Air Management	$	48,282	42,000	48,000	6,000
	FTE	735	644	738	94
Minerals and Geology Management	$	38,932	35,000	35,000	0
	FTE	543	488	497	9
Landownership Management	$	61,566	57,000	57,000	0
	FTE	919	852	868	16
Infrastructure Management	$	110,088	104,000	107,000	3,000
	FTE	1,271	1,199	1,199	0
Law Enforcement	$	63,516	59,591	60,000	409
	FTE	768	789	789	0
General Administration	$	296,982	264,775	264,553	-222
		3,876	3,456	3,456	0
Total, NFS	$	1,338,063	1,256,253	1,291,553	35,300
	FTE	20,437	19,030	19,942	912

Appropriation Language

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, for management, protection, improvement, and utilization of the National Forest System, for ecosystem planning, inventory, and monitoring, and for administrative expenses associated with the management of funds provided under the heads "Forest and Rangeland Research", "State and Private Forestry", "National Forest System", "Reconstuction and Construction", "Wildland Fire Management", and Land Acquisition Accounts" $1,291,553,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1998, and including 60 per centum of all monies received during the prior fiscal year as fees collected under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended, in accordance with section 4 of the Act (16 U.S.C. 4601-6a(i)): Provided, That unobligated and unexpended balances in the National Forest System account at the end of fiscal year 1996, shall be merged with and made a part of the fiscal year 1997 National Forest System appropriation, and shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 1998: Provided further, That up to $5,000,000 of the funds provided herein for road maintenance shall be available for the planned obliteration of roads which are no longer needed.

FY 1996 Supplemental

The FY 1997 budget request assumes passage of an emergency FY 1996 supplemental appropriation, which the President recently submitted to Congress. Within this supplemental request are funds for emergency expenses related to recent natural disasters, including the severe winter flooding in the Pacific Northwest, the blizzard and subsequent flooding in the Northeast, and damaging hurricanes in the Virgin Islands. Many Forest Service facilities, roads, trails, and bridges were damaged or destroyed by these events, and are a high priority for restoration.

Ecosystem Planning, Inventory, and Monitoring

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease from 1996
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Ecosystem Planning, Inventory and Monitoring	$	149,732	130,000	145,000	15,000
	FTE	2,088	1,745	2,060	315

Objectives

Forest Planning: To plan management of all resources on National Forest System lands so as to fulfill the requirements of the National Forest Management Act, including related appeals and litigation.

Inventory and Assessment: To inventory and assess resources on National Forest System lands at scales above the project level, to provide a basis for Forest Plans.

Monitoring: To monitor and evaluate the implementation, effectiveness, and validity of Forest Plans over time to provide a basis for management adjustments.

Program Description

To manage ecosystems, the Agency uses an ecological approach in a landscape perspective to achieve the multiple-use management of the national forests and grasslands in an environmentally sound, socially responsive and scientific manner. The Forest Service planning process achieves the goals of public participation and compliance with Federal environmental laws.

National Forest plans are important to society, the economy and the natural resources. They establish a framework to harmonize the conflicting laws and regulations governing National Forest management (i.e., National Forest Management Act (NFMA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, Endangered Species Act and other environmental laws). It is the interaction of these laws and regulations that has increased the controversy surrounding forest planning and land use. Forest plans do not resolve all disagreements over the management of the National Forests, but allow long-term strategies to be developed while recognizing the need to make short-term decisions.

The law requires that each forest have a forest plan and that it be revised at least every 15 years. Over the next 5 years, 58 out of a total of 123 forest plans must be revised. This large effort - almost half of all forest plans in a 5 year period - requires a significant funding commitment from Ecosystem Planning, Inventory, and Monitoring (EPIM) budget line item. The plans take an average of 4 years to complete, rely on basic inventory data and assessments to build the documents, and require increasingly more complex tasks and skills than in years past. The integrated inventory and assessments also rely on EPIM funds to accomplish essential tasks. Monitoring is the key to effective implementation of the forest plans to provide the proper project implementation and feedback for the planning process.

Day-to-day resource output or production is specifically dependent on all components of the EPIM budget line item. Statistics on the number of NEPA documents needed annually to guide the management of the national forests illustrates this. Approximately 100 Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) and 15,000 Environmental Assessments (EAs) are produced annually. These project documents are dependent on (i.e., tiered to) having forest plans or forest plan amendments in place.

The major components of the Ecosystem Planning, Inventory and Monitoring (EPIM) budget line item include:

(1) Integrated inventories and assessments;

(2) Regional and Forest Planning; and

(3) Monitoring and evaluation designed to meet multiple needs.

The management of the nation's resources is highly complex. The uses and the demand and supply for the resources are subject to change over time. The public interest is served through a detailed inventory, assessment, planning and monitoring of the nation's resources. Periodic review and update or change is provided through the planning process. The renewable resource program must be based on a comprehensive assessment and plan that has involved the public throughout. A sound technical and ecological base is provided for effective management, use and protection of the nation's renewable resources through the knowledge gained from coordinated planning.

Management that is focused on short-term commodity production only without acknowledging the importance of diversity and complexity, and influence of the surrounding area, is not likely to be sustainable in the long term.

Integrated Inventory and Assessment

Integrated resource inventory provides for classification, interpretation, mapping and computer-generated products used in assessments and decision making designed to meet multiple needs. Several types of integrated inventory have been identified.

- **Existing Vegetation:** includes the forest resource inventory, rangeland, wildlife habitat inventories, and threatened and endangered species habitat.

- **Permanent Land Features/Ecological Units:** includes integration and examination, description, classification, interpretation and mapping of soil, geology, climate and potential natural community.

- **Hydrologic/Aquatic:** includes miles of streams and acres of lakes inventoried for inland fish, anadromous fish, threatened and endangered species, or recreation.

- **Social/Cultural:** includes social/cultural/economic and political trends and indicators and heritage inventories.

- **Air:** Can include air quality related values and measures of air pollution impacts inventoried. Units are air quality related values.

Ecological or ecosystem assessments or analysis are comprehensive inventory and analysis projects focusing on large geographic areas, often with overlapping political and Forest Service administrative boundaries. Assessments and analysis are ecologically based and scientifically objective; they provide information based on accepted protocols.

Assessments are a characterization of an ecosystem designed to meet multiple needs (i.e., eco-regional assessment, watershed assessment). They provide for integration of the biological, physical and social settings and set the larger context for which forest and project level decisions are made. For example, eco-region assessments are valuable for setting the context for multiple land ownership or administration across political boundaries where watershed based assessments are a valid ecosystem management planning tool, particularly at the landscape scale.

Regional Forest Planning and Appeals

Complicated resources issues involve high economic value and vast federal holdings such as minerals, commercial timber production, proper protection of TES, valuable commercial and sports resources whose habitat can be devastated, and wildlife requiring large tracts of wild undisturbed land. Changing demands require the forest plans to establish multiple-use goals and objectives which are adjustable through monitoring and evaluation, amendment and revision. This process creates a direct link for future site specific project decisionmaking.

Difficult resource choices must be made among competing interests, often where there are no universally accepted answers. Forest planning helps to better focus the issues and choices to lead to better and more informed choices.

Integrated interdisciplinary planning results in a completed Forest Plan, a Forest Plan revision, or a Forest Plan Amendment. Development, amendment, and revision of forest plans are required under the NFMA. The land management planning process is used to determine the best management of all resources on NFS lands, including recreation, fish and wildlife habitat, water, timber, minerals, range, and wilderness while incorporating the principles of ecosystem management.

Forest plans set forth the resource management direction to guide forest activities over a 10-15 year planning period. The resource management direction decisions made in forest plans are to:

(1) establish forest-wide multiple use goals and objectives,

(2) establish forest-wide standards and guidelines to govern the implementation of different activities,

(3) determine lands not suitable for timber production,

(4) delineate management areas and associated management prescriptions, and

(5) establish monitoring and evaluation requirements.

- **Forest Plan Appeals and Litigation:** Administrative appeals continue to be filed on most forest plans and amendments to forest plans. Appeals are complex and filed by individuals and groups with legal representation. Litigation involving forest plans is increasing. Both appeals and litigation will continue to result in considerable work at forest, regional and national levels.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation strategies and annual reports are prepared to determine and document the effects of actions on ecosystems.

Monitoring and evaluation is accomplished in accordance with the forest plan and all other landscape efforts. The integrated monitoring of ecosystem conditions associated with these efforts includes, but is not limited to, the process of detecting change over time; analyses and evaluations of trends in use, condition and function; and monitoring criteria and indicators of ecosystem health, with the intent of recommending management adjustments if needed.

Program in FY 1997

The proposed program level would support the major components (**forest planning, inventory & assessment**, and **monitoring**) of the Ecosystem Planning, Inventory and Monitoring (EPIM) budget line item, enabling progress in meeting the program objectives. Legally mandated schedules would be maintained.

This level allows for 6 National Forests to begin revising their **forest plans** to incorporate ecosystem management, and 27 forest plan revisions to continue into the second year. This would generally keep the agency on course towards the plan revision "peak" required during the next five years. It would facilitate timely work on associated appeals and litigation. Finally, this program level would contribute significantly towards functional resource management activities since the numerous EAs and EISs prepared annually are tiered to the forest plans and their amendments.

This level of **inventory** activity would support the land and resource management plan (forest plan) revisions and amendments now scheduled to be ongoing or to begin in FY 1997. Integrated inventory products are used in forest plan revisions and amendments. The inventory level is expected to be 19.2 million acres (10 percent/year).

The proposed funding level allows for the continuation of the three eco-regional **assessments** approved by the Chief and begun in FY 1996. These assessments are expected to be completed within 1-3 years and include the Northern Great Plains, Great Lakes, and Ozarks. Large-scale assessments determine the condition of the Nation's ecosystems and provide the foundation for landscape level assessments and implementation plans.

This funding level maintains the level of **monitoring** activities needed to support the current level of land and resource management plan (forest plan) revisions and amendments. Monitoring will be undertaken or continued on all 123 forest plans. Integrated monitoring detects change over time, and provides a basis for management adjustments.

The proposed funding level includes $35,278,000 for implementation of the President's Plan for the Pacific Northwest. These funds would be used to support the Watershed Assessment, Adaptive Management Areas, Planning, and Monitoring components of the President's Plan.

Recreation Use

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease from 1996
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Recreation Management	$	159,275	164,250	164,000	-250
	Seasonal Capacity Available -- MM PAOT days	163	140	140	0
	Trails -- Miles maintained	66.4	50.5	50.5	0
	FTE	2,921	3,012	3,012	0
Wilderness Management	$	46,279	33,250	33,000	-250
	Wilderness Trails -- Miles maintained	25.2	20	20	0
	FTE	807	580	580	0
Heritage Resources	$	14,582	13,565	14,000	435
	FTE	252	234	234	0
Total	$	220,136	211,065	211,000	-65
	Million RVDs	345.1	357.0	370.0	13
	FTE	3,980	3,826	3,826	0

The Olympics come to the national forests! The Forest Service will be a partner to the International Olympic Committee in both the 1996 summer Olympics and the 2002 winter Olympics. The 1996 summer games in Atlanta will include a whitewater venue on the Ocoee River on the Cherokee National Forest in Tennessee, and the 2002 winter games in Salt Lake include the downhill and super-G events to be held on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest.

The Forest Service National Recreation Strategy continues to support community and State efforts to diversify their economic base through sustainable tourism activities. The focus in FY 1997 will be:universal designs for accessibility; public interest in the heritage program; urban national forests with their heavy use impacts; partnerships with other organizations and individuals; special recreation areas such as National Recreation Areas, etc.; and the implementation of new management tools.

Cooperative Activities: Cooperative activities with others are a way of improving customer service. The Forest Service recreation program accounts for almost one quarter of all Forest Service cooperative activities. In

FY 1997, approximately $17 million in Forest Service recreation funding will be matched with an estimated $37.5 million in cooperator funds or in-kind contributions. A vast majority of these activities are initiated at the national forest level. Partners established in FY 1995 include the Walt Disney Company, the National Off-Highway Vehicle Conservation Council and the American Hiking Society.

Recreation Management

Objectives

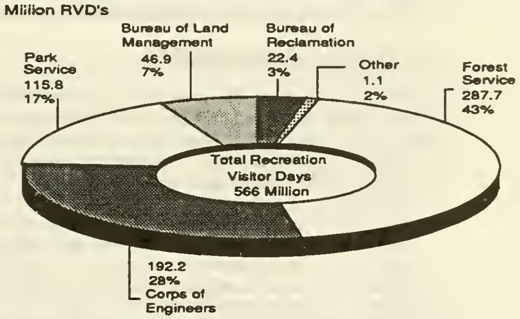
To provide operation and maintenance to the multi-billion dollar recreation infrastructure. To provide high quality outdoor facilities and trails contribute to a recreation portfolio which provides a spectrum of high quality outdoor recreation opportunities in settings from wild to urban. To provide high quality outdoor recreation opportunities and enhance customer service and satisfaction. To meet the demands for outdoor recreation consistent with good land stewardship and public expectations. To promote recreation service delivery through small business and economic enhancements in rural America.

Program Description

Outdoor recreation is an essential part of the fabric of our Nation. For the vast majority of Americans, outdoor recreation is an important component of their individual and family lives. In addition, outdoor recreation and tourism play a significant role in our national economy and are key to many local communities.

The Forest Service is the largest single supplier of public outdoor recreation in the Nation and provides 43 percent of the recreational use of Federal land.

FY 1992 Recreation Visitor Days (RVD's) by Federal Agency 1/



1/ Forest Service RVD's were 295.5 in FY 1993; 330.3 in FY 1994; and 345.1 in FY 1995. Data from other agencies not yet available.

In FY 1994 the Forest Service hosted over 835 million visits on national forests, compared to 300 million by the National Park Service, and 40 million by Disney. Recreational use of the national forests is at an all time high, and RPA projections indicate that use will increase over 50 percent by 2040.

The national forests provide the setting and recreational infrastructure for tourism which contributes to local rural economies. Spending by recreationists visiting the national forests results in a contribution of almost $100 billion to the Nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Over 2 1/2 million jobs are associated with the economic activity generated by users of national forest recreation opportunities. Outdoor recreation has the largest contribution to national economic activity of any national forest program. In addition, revenues to the Treasury from national forest recreation use fees exceed $46 million annually.

Recreation opportunities on NFS lands range from wilderness to urban settings, from auto tours to white water rafting, from backcountry hiking to camping in developed sites, from spending a night in an historic lookout tower to staying in a commercially operated full-service lodge.

In addition to traditional recreation activities, the 1990's have ushered in new trends in recreation. These include educational opportunities, interpretation of natural and cultural phenomena, special places to learn about the environment, and most importantly, opportunities to participate in resource management. The visitors themselves are also changing to include more senior citizens, people of diverse ethnic backgrounds, urban dwellers, and people of all abilities.

The recreation management budget line item provides funding for the management of caves, Wild and Scenic Rivers, scenic by-ways, interpretive services, special use permits processing and administration, appeals and litigation, project level analysis and planning to meet National Forest Management Act and NEPA guidelines, in addition to the operation and maintenance of developed and dispersed recreation sites and facilities.

Developed & Dispersed Facilities

Developed: To meet this diverse outdoor recreation demand, the Forest Service operates and maintains a multi-billion dollar infrastructure, including over 125,000 miles of trails (this would circle the earth 5 times!) and 23,000 developed facilities. These facilities include 4,389 campgrounds (KOA has less than 600); over 3300 swimming areas, picnic grounds, boating sites, and interpretive sites; 58 major visitor centers; fishing piers, x-country and downhill ski areas, trailheads, playgrounds and parks, and observation sites. Recreation facilities on NFS lands had a combined capacity of 2.1 million people-at-one-time (PAOT) in FY 1995. Many of these facilities were constructed in the 1930's, primarily through the Civilian Conservation Corps, and in the 1960's, and had a life expectancy of 25 years. Twenty-seven percent are now more than 40 years old. Fifty-one percent are over 20 years old. Of particular concern are sites and aged facilities near large population centers that receive high levels of use on a year round basis.

The total operation and maintenance costs to meet full quality standards for all developed sites exceeds available resources. Alternatives being pursued include: expanding use of private sector investment in construction, operation, and maintenance of developed sites; phasing out sites and facilities that receive lower use, have high costs to operate and maintain, and have negative affects on ecosystems; expanding use of concessionaire services for operation and maintenance; and, supporting enhanced fee collection and retention legislation.

Dispersed: The national forests are a reservoir of undeveloped and wild lands. Many dispersed recreation experiences, such as backpacking, hiking, and mountain climbing, are uniquely available on national forest lands.

Recreation Trails

The NFS contains over 125,000 miles of trails accounting for over half of the Nation's inventoried trail system. Approximately 31,000 miles of trails occur inside wilderness areas and almost 94,000 are outside of wildernesses.

According to the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment, the two fastest growing outdoor activities among Americans between 1982 and 1995 were hiking (+93%) and backpacking (+73%). The NFS trail system now accommodates over 30 million RVDs each year. The NFS trail program helps support private sector annual outdoor product sales of $10 billion that includes such things as footwear, backpacks, camping gear, mountain bike sales and outdoor accessories.

Trails, ranging from primitive pathways to paved walkways, serve a wide constituency at a relatively low cost. Trails are used for hiking, riding and packing stock, viewing wildlife, and skiing, in addition to mechanized uses like bicycling, motorcycling, snowmobiling, and riding ATVs. Trails provide important transportation routes for forest firefighters, law enforcement, and other administrative personnel in addition to over 4,100 Recreation Service Partners and Outfitters and Guides operating on NFS lands.

Trail maintenance funding is used to protect the capital investment by keeping trails open for access and protecting vegetation, soil, and water quality. Work includes clearing the pathway of encroaching vegetation and fallen trees, and repairing or improving trail signs, treadways, drainage facilities, and bridges. However, funding levels have not been able to keep pace with the growing demands placed on national forest trails. Trails not maintained soon deteriorate to the point where they must be abandoned or reconstructed.

Recreation Special Uses

Concession management is the major delivery system for outdoor recreation with an estimated 70% of the total developed campground capacity being provided through private concessionaire management. More than 5,500 commercial concessionaire activities provide the majority of developed site recreation on the national forest. These concession operations and facilities include ski areas, lodges and resorts, and outfitters and guides, as well as many organization camps providing outdoor recreation experiences for millions of Americans. These concessions generate approximately $25 million to the Treasury. In addition, there are over 16,000 recreation residence permits which provide over $11.5 million in use fees.

One-third of the ski areas and one-half of the ski lift capacity in the United States, are wholly or partially located on the national forests. These ski areas generate over $15 million in land use fees and serve approximately 32 million skiers annually.

Outfitter-guide operations account for over 3,000 ($2 million in fees) of the more than 5,500 authorized concession operations and is a major industry with permits to outfitter-guides for big game hunting and white water river rafting being the most sought after. Expansion of private sector activities to serve visitor needs is planned on the national forests.

The special use program authorizes and monitors these uses. The primary objectives of effective special use management are to authorize uses that serve the interest of the American people, assure compatibility with other uses, provide protection of the natural resources, and ensure that fair market value is collected for the uses that occur on NFS lands.

Congressionally Designated Areas

Since 1965, Congress has identified "special places" in the national forests as national recreation areas, national scenic areas, and national monuments. They are designated in response to the American people's desire to have their special places recognized and managed in a specified way. These areas, the undiscovered treasures of the National Forest System, feature a wide variety of recreation attractions and outstanding scenery. Visit them and you can test your rock-climbing mettle on West Virginia's Seneca Rocks in the Appalachian Mountains, hike along the Continental Divide in the Colorado Rockies, float the Snake River in the rugged Hells Canyon country, view the incredible devastation resulting from the eruption of Mount St. Helens, listen to the pounding surf along the Oregon Dunes, and contemplate the stark beauty of Utah's Uinta Mountains or Alaska's mist-shrouded fiords.

The Forest Service manages 51 legislatively established special recreation areas totaling more than 8.4 million acres. Included in that total are 19 national recreation areas, 7 national scenic areas, and 4 monuments, covering approximately 6.4 million acres. Our goal is to use these areas to showcase national forest recreation management. These are some of the most attractive areas in the NFS and are critical to the tourism program.

Wild and Scenic Rivers: The National Wild and Scenic River System was created in 1968 to assure a heritage of protected waterways. Although many segments of the rivers run through national parks and other public lands, most Wild and Scenic Rivers flow through national forests. The Forest Service administers 41 percent of the National Wild and Scenic River System with 95 rivers totaling 4,385 miles.

The Forest Service goal is to identify, protect, designate, and manage significant free-flowing rivers in the national forest. Management of these rivers is closely tied to the forest planning process. Some rivers are jointly managed with one or more Federal agencies or States. The Forest Service, through its forest planning process, has also identified approximately 732 additional eligible rivers - 198 of these rivers are under study, 129 have been studied with suitability recommendations completed, and 405 rivers remain to be studied. All potential candidate rivers must be afforded protection under management requirements prescribed in the forest plans.

National Forest Designated Scenic Byways

In FY 1995, there were 133 national scenic byways in 33 States totalling nearly 7,600 miles which link the American people to outdoor recreation opportunities on NFS lands and offer recreational motorists a showcase of outstanding scenic beauty such as the rugged terrain and jagged peaks of the Cascade Range as seen along Washington's Stevens Pass Scenic Byway, the jewel-like high elevation lakes on Utah's Huntington Canyon byway, and the rock palisades and shoreline of Lake Superior in Minnesota's North Shore Drive. The Forest Service provides environmental education and interpretation through signing and exhibits, as well as associated access and sanitation services.

Interpretive Services

The interpretive service program is an approach to communicate and educate in a way that reveals meaning and provokes thought on the part of the visitor. It has a thematic message that answers the question, "so what?" Interpretive services go beyond just providing information. Through interpretive programs we help visitors gain an understanding and appreciation of our Nation's natural wonders and cultural resources including old growth forests, earthquakes, volcanoes, wildlife, botany, fisheries, and firefighting.

Interpretive services continue to grow as a major delivery system to inform, educate, and amaze forest visitors. The Forest Service manages 58 major visitor centers, over 1,000 information centers and tens of thousands of interpretive sites across the country. Sites opened in FY 1996 include El Portal in Puerto Rico where visitors may experience a tropical rain forest by walking through the thick canopy in comfort and safety on an elevated walkway, and the Ocoee Whitewater Center in Tennessee where visitors can use interactive multimedia equipment to learn more about the legacy of the Olympics and the history of paddle sports. In Southeast Alaska, visitors can attend demonstrations on the life and culture of native Alaskans or walk through an ice tunnel to learn about glaciers. Interpretive programs are able to accomodate the needs and abilities of all visitors, giving them access to experiences they would otherwise miss. Through partnerships with interpretive associations, supplemental services and goods are provided to enhance visitor satisfaction and enjoyment.

Addressing Demands of the 21st Century

In order to meet the escalating demand for outdoor recreation, while supporting efforts to address the Federal deficit, the Forest Service is developing contemporary means to provide quality recreation experiences while ensuring ecosystem protection.

Enhanced fee collection and retention authority for site operation is being sought as a legislative solution to assist in addressing the funding shortfall.

In addition, joint private and public sector investment in recreation facilities and/or services on NFS lands will offer viable business ventures, provide visitors with needed recreational opportunities and relieve the pressure on Federal appropriations.

Program in FY 1997

This level would provide 140 million PAOT days of developed recreation opportunity (PAOT-Days are calculated by multiplying a site's design capacity by the number of days per year that the site is open to the public). Most fee sites and all non-fee recreation sites would be operated and maintained at less than forest plan standards. The Forest Service is continuing to identify sites that do not meet forest plan standards and develop plans to address and resolve the deficiencies.

To avoid extensive closure of developed sites, the Forest Service would offer developed site opportunities at reduced service levels (i.e., garbage pickup once a week instead of 3 times a week; toilet vaults pumped every two weeks instead of every week), below standard quality (such as broken and uneven camping pads or poorly maintained picnic tables), and provide operation and maintenance through concession operations and the use of volunteers and other human resource programs. In addition, some sites would be temporarily closed, and many others will have a limited operating season. A recent customer satisfaction survey (10,000+ persons) indicated that poor recreation facility conditions were the number one complaint with recreation visitors. As customer satisfaction drops for particular recreation sites, site use declines and local economies are affected.

Resources would be available to administer and supervise recreation special use permits at a custodial level. These special use permits include recreation residences, downhill skiing resorts, boating services, overnight accommodations at resorts, etc. This budget level would focus on the administration of high priority and problem areas and restrict actions on new proposals. Onsite audits of ski areas to determine changes in fees owed to the government for the use of NFS lands would only be conducted on the larger areas.

The amount and rate of deterioration of recreation facilities in FY 1997 would be affected by prior year operation and maintenance and reconstruction funding levels and the rate of visitor use. The deferred $818 million facility maintenance backlog would continue to rise as visitor use increases the pressure on recreation facilities in sub-standard condition.

Funding would be focused on 16 of the 30 Congressionally-designated special areas (19 national recreation areas, 7 scenic areas, and 4 monuments), and 43 of the 95 Wild and Scenic Rivers managed by the Forest Service would receive adequate attention. Minimum technical assistance would be provided to States and river planning organizations.

Interpretive Services programs and faciltiies would receive minimum funding at this level. Many under-utilized centers will have reduced hours of operation, staffing, and services, and would have shortened seasons. Facilities with low visitation would be temporily closed to visitor services.

Maintenance of approximately 50,500 of the 94,000 miles of non-wilderness trails would occur at a reduced standard.

Wilderness Management

Objectives

To preserve and protect the natural, biological and social values of designated wilderness on NFS lands. To provide wilderness experience opportunities to the public that increase their awareness and understanding of wilderness values. To train agency personnel so that they are adequately equipped for their wilderness stewardship role. To maintain strong professional leadership in wilderness stewardship, to improve efficiency in administration, and to enhance interagency cooperation.

Program Description

Since passage of the Wilderness Act in 1964 the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS) has grown from about 9 million acres to 103.5 million acres. This represents nearly 4.5 percent of all land in the United States. The Forest Service is responsible for managing almost 400 of the 630 units in the NWPS, comprising nearly 35 million acres, approximately 63 percent of wilderness in the contiguous 48 states and more than one third of the entire NWPS. There are approximately 31,000 miles of trails in wilderness that provide visitor access. A total of 13.9 million RVDs were recorded in wilderness in FY 1995.

Initially it was thought that simply designating a wilderness assured its preservation. However, growth in the NWPS has brought an increased recognition of the challenges, issues, and concerns involved in actively managing these significant and valuable wildlands. The unique nature of wilderness areas poses a different management approach to issues such as: managing the special provisions for grazing, mining, and oil exploration; resolving fish and wildlife stocking issues; managing inholding access issues; determining on future status of existing structures; addressing research needs; managing of adjacent development with its associated pollution; managing the role of fire as a natural process; managing visitor party size to maintain solitude for other visitors; and developing a strategy to deal with resource protection in a wilderness that is "loved to death."

Answers to these questions do not come easily nor do they come naturally. Managers must be prepared through training to address these complex issues and ensure the integrity of the wilderness resource. In addition, the public must understand why wilderness is managed in a unique way and how to act when visiting wilderness. Toward this end, the Forest Service has taken the lead in establishing the interagency Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center to, "foster interagency excellence in wilderness stewardship by cultivating knowledgable, skilled and capable wilderness managers and by improving public understanding of wilderness philosophy, values and processes."

In addition to internal training and external education, managers must be provided state-of-the-art information to address complex wilderness issues. The Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute was established to, "provide interagency leadership in the development and use of the scientific understanding needed to formulate policies and practices that protect and preserve wilderness ecosystems and values."

Rare and endangered plant and animal species require habitats that are relatively undisturbed so gene pools can be sustained, adaptions made, and populations maintained. In wilderness, natural processes are allowed to play their natural role and so enhance the health and character in all ecosystems. Wilderness provides for the protection of geological resource values, is a unique repository for cultural resource values and serves as a unique and irreplaceable "living laboratory" for medical and scientific research. Wilderness includes the headwaters of rivers and water systems that many cities and rural communities depend upon. Wilderness contributes to local and regional economic development through livestock grazing, mining, irrigation (where previously designated) and tourism. Wilderness provides outstanding opportunities for solitude and recreation and is a teacher; a living classroom through which to teach conservation and ecosystem management. Through an awareness of wilderness, students can become responsible stewards of all lands.

Forest Service wilderness management is designed to ensure preservation of these significant and unique values. This requires training and education on the intricacies and anomalies of the Wilderness Act, baseline information about the complexities of wilderness ecosystems and their interactions with lands outside wilderness boundaries, interagency communication and coordination, an awareness of user demands and expectations, the ability to identify threats to the wilderness resource such as air pollution, lack of fire, introduction of exotic plants and animals, insect and disease problems and overuse, and to develop action plans to mitigate these threats.

To place added emphasis on quality wilderness management, the Forest Service has stepped up line officer training and accountability, research, external education and interagency cooperation by signing the multiagency, "Wilderness Stewardship - A Strategic Plan". We are in the process of developing a wilderness stewardship action plan.

Program In FY 1997

This funding level would provide for the completion of a limited number of prescribed natural fire plans. These plans are required to allow the reintroduction of fire into wilderness ecosystems. The continued exclusion of fire is one of the greatest threats to wilderness character because of the increased likelihood of catastrophic fire within the wilderness and in the developed communities adjacent to the wilderness boundary.

Funding would be provided for trail maintenance on 20,000 miles of the highest priority trails, as compared to 25,200 miles in FY 1995. Mainline trails will receive a minimum level of maintenance, primarily mitigating unacceptable hazards and resource damage. Required inspection of bridges and other structures will be completed.

Funding would be focused on advanced wilderness training course for line officers, and would provide for the training of approximately 60 wilderness managers as compared with 220 in FY 95. Other training opportunities will be reduced, such as Leave No Trace Master Courses, training packages for grade school and high school students, and enrollment in wilderness distance education courses.

Seasonal field staffing would be reduced from the FY 1995 levels. In addition to permit compliance and monitoring, these personnel provide a significant amount of visitor service and public education such as information on known conditions along intended travel routes, special orders or restrictions in effect and Leave No Trace wilderness user techniques. In FY 1997, this information would be posted only at trailheads and will be provided to wilderness visitors contacting national forest offices. Personal visitor contacts and public education would be limited. These contacts and education were developed to reduce the incidence of visitor violations, resource damage, and threats to visitor safety (such as bear awareness, fire hazard conditions, etc).

Heritage Resources

Objectives

To identify, evaluate, protect, and interpret the heritage resources on NFS lands. To make heritage resources accessible to the public in a way that enhances the forest visitors' experience while assuring that these fragile resources are available to future generations. Heritage specialists accomplish this through a process of survey, evaluation, protection, and interpretation.

Program Description

Public lands contain the evidence of more than 10,000 years of human history. Heritage specialists in various federal land management agencies as well as thousands of volunteers across the country are recording, evaluating, and preserving these reminders of our collective past for this and future generations.

The National Historic Preservation Act directs federal agencies to administer federally owned or controlled prehistoric and historic resources in a spirit of stewardship for the benefit of present and future generations. To accomplish this, program managers must focus on stewardship of the resource and benefits to the public.

Stewardship: Stewardship involves survey, evaluation, and protection of the resource in coordination with other resource activities that could affect heritage resources. Heritage specialists assist in this coordination funded by the benefiting activities involved. Over the past 30 years, nearly 20 million acres of NFS land have been examined and nearly 250,000 heritage properties of all types located. 835 of these have been added to the National Register of Historic Places and many more determined eligible. Today, there is a growing emphasis on surveys of landscapes and broader areas in response to the shift toward understanding cultural and environmental systems.

Heritage specialists also provide expert assistance in working with American Indians on cultural and traditional properties and use issues, another form of stewardship that often involves managing conflicting uses of the resource.

Physical protection of the resources is also stewardship. Stabilizing important properties to extend their lifetimes and rehabilitating properties to be reused for other purposes are growing activities. Rental of historic cabins and fire lookouts is extremely popular and combines the stewardship and public benefit objectives of the program. Investigations of violations of the Archaeological Resource Protection Act and other regulations are also a part of resource protection.

Public Benefits: Public benefits include environmental education, public participation, interpretation, and heritage-based recreation experiences (historic cabin rentals, historic trails, tourism).

Providing quality visitor services in connection with heritage resources is at the heart of the program. The Windows On The Past initiative (a product of the National Recreation Strategy) includes a variety of programs to reach the public. Passport In Time (PIT) is one that focuses on public participation. Through their participation in archaeological excavation, historic structure restoration, archival research, National Register nominations, and a host of other activities, PIT volunteers gain an understanding of this Nation's history and contribute to the preservation and interpretation of that history. Since 1991, nearly 6,000 PIT volunteers have contributed 300,000 hours or $3.7 million worth of work on heritage projects.

Heritage Celebrations, another Windows On The Past program, bring the cultural history of our forests to hundreds of thousands of people visiting shopping malls and historic societies. The show travels inter-regionally upon request and is very popular among school teachers to reach younger children about the importance of history and conservation. A host of other heritage projects at the forest level including international volunteers, conservation education in the schools, campground interpretive programs, heritage tours, and stewardship programs bring America's heritage to the public.

Program In FY 1997

This funding level would provide for preservation activities such as repair, stabilization and restoration, on a limited number of high priority sites. Those sites afforded preservation will be protected from the deteriorating effects of weather, illegal digging and collecting, and the wear and tear of use.

Heritage Celebrations bring the cultural history of our forests to hundreds of thousands of people visiting shopping malls and historic societies. Historic Forest Service administrative sites, firetowers, lighthouses, cliff dwellings, Civil War battlefields, ghost towns, and special places receive hundreds of thousands of visitors each year. Providing access, interpretation, and protection for the property and the visitor is a major goal of the Heritage program. At this funding level, a limited number of high priority sites on NFS lands would be interpreted for the public.

Passport In Time (PIT), one of the most popular Forest Service public participation programs, would support about 100 PIT volunteer projects compared to 125 in FY 1994. The lower volunteer rate is due to the accumulative effects of reduced resources to plan, develop and supervise projects, and "market" for a volunteer workforce.

Funding at this level would provide for limited investigation of illegal collecting and digging activities. A recent case illustrates how quickly an area rich in archeological sites can be affected by illegal collecting. In this case, a person illegally removed 19 baskets from a FS site and sold them for $150,000. Within a matter of weeks dozens of similar sites were illegally dug by others interested in personal profit. Of 70 known undisturbed archeological sites in the area the year before, 67 of them were heavily damaged and destroyed within a matter of weeks. The public loss is impossible to measure since we can only guess at what might have been stolen.

Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease from 1996
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Wildlife Habitat Management	$	30,157	28,250	30,000	1,750
Wildlife Habitat Restored/Enhanced -- M Acres		108.4	96.3	96.3	0
Wildlife Habitat Restored/Enhance--Structures		5,844	3,475	3,475	0
	FTE	478	448	486	38
Inland Fisheries Management	$	15,355	14,500	14,500	0
Stream Habitat Restored/Enhanced -- Miles		864	1,305	778	-527
Lake Habitat Restored/Enhanced -- M Acres		7.7	16.4	7.0	-9
	FTE	346	327	333	6
Anadromous Fish Management	$	24,128	21,000	24,650	3,650
Stream Habitat Restored/Enhanced -- Miles		531	439	451	12
Lake Habitat Restored/Enhanced -- M Acres		5.0	5.0	4.2	-0.80
	FTE	249	217	260	43
TE&S Species Habitat Management	$	23,542	21,750	21,750	0
Aquatic Lake Habitat Restored/Enhanced -- Miles		61	56	56	0
Terrestrial Habitat Restored/Enhanced -- M Acres		309	284	284	0
Terrrestrial Habitat Restored/Enhanced -- M Acres		75.7	69.6	69.6	0
Terrrestrial Habitat Restored/Enhanced Structures		3,434	3,159	3,159	0
	FTE	396	366	373	0
Total	$	93,182	85,500	90,900	5,500
	FTE	1,469	1,358	1,452	94

Wildlife Habitat Management

Objectives

The wildlife program has four main objectives:

- protect, restore and improve habitats to maintain healthy populations of all terrestrial wildlife excluding threatened, endangered or sensitive species,

- improve habitats and provide opportunities for consumptive and commercial uses including hunting and trapping,

- increase the wildlife viewing/appreciation opportunities through education, interpretation, and recreational sites to appreciate wildlife, and

- provide effective organizational leadership to coordinate activities for productive and useful habitat in cooperation with other agencies, organizations, and partners.

Program Description

In FY 1995, NFS lands provided 16.1 million activity days of hunting, at an estimated economic value of $574 million. These expenditures supported 18,900 local jobs and generated State sales and income taxes of $22.6 million.

National forests and grasslands are also increasingly popular spots to watch birds, photograph wildlife and study nature. Wildlife and fish viewing is the fastest growing wildlife use and opportunity. In 1995, NFS lands provided 33.3 million activity days and 55,000 jobs at a economic value of $1.6 billion.

Get Wild is the umbrella program for 10 emphasis areas of wildlife management. Each is focused on partnerships, habitat protection, public enjoyment, and habitat improvement for particular wildlife species, groups of species, or special habitats important to people. The national forests and grasslands provide: 80 percent of the elk, mountain goat, and bighorn sheep habitat in the lower 48 States; as much as 12 million acres of waterfowl habitat; 28 million acres of wild turkey habitat; and habitat for 250 species of neotropical migratory birds.

- Taking Wing: Protects, restores, improves, and maintains waterfowl habitat. Provides information on waterfowl and associated species habitat. Coordinates waterfowl plans and programs with forest plans, State plans and the North American Waterfowl Management Plan. Partnerships include Ducks Unlimited and Waterfowl USA. Cooperators include the USF&WS, State wildlife agencies, and private individuals.

- Making Tracks: Emphasizes wild turkey habitat management to improve population, health, and size; provide recreation opportunities; and promote conservation on public lands. The National Wild Turkey Federation is the primary partner with many State cooperators.

- Elk Country: Holds the key to the future of wild elk on public lands. Focuses on improving habitat through management activities such as prescribed burns, fertilization, construction of waterholes and wildlife friendly fences. The Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation provides substantial funding and leads cooperative efforts.

- Answer the Call: This program improves food, cover, and water supplies for all species of quail. Increases in populations will provide better hunting and viewing opportunities. Quail Unlimited provides support as the main partner and leads educational efforts. Cooperators include many State wildlife agencies.

- Full Curl: Restores the quality and quantity of wild sheep habitat to increase populations for viewing and hunting. Management activities include prescribed burns and watering devices to improve habitats, as well as reintroduction of sheep to unoccupied range. Partners and cooperators include the Foundation for North American Wild Sheep, the Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep Society, and many State wildlife agencies.

- Dancers in the Forest: Native grouse are found in every region. This program is aimed at improving habitat for the various species of grouse through activities such as creating openings, prescribed burning, aspen management, and protection of breeding habitat. Various sporting groups, the Ruffed Grouse Society, State wildlife agencies, and the USF&WS are partners.

- Eyes on Wildlife: Part of a large Forest Service "NatureWatch" effort, this watchable wildlife program provides avenues for enjoying wildlife viewing. Its objectives include providing opportunities for all people, including those with disabilities, to enjoy and experience animals in wildland habitats; informing people about wildlife and plant communities; and encouraging public support for healthy habitats. It focuses on interpretive efforts and habitat protection. Many diverse partnerships have been formed through this program including: Defenders of Wildlife, National Wildlife Federation, BLM, National Audubon Society, National Park Service, Bureau of Reclamation, International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Izaak Walton League, and the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

- A Million Bucks: Widely distributed and abundant, deer personify "wildlife" for many people. Opportunities exist to manage deer for nonconsumptive uses as well as hunting on 100 million acres of deer habitat. Management activities include prescribed burning, planting for browse, fertilization, and protection of special habitats. Partners include the Mule Deer Foundation, Whitetails Unlimited, and most State wildlife agencies.

- Partners in Flight: Emphasizes the conservation of neotropical migratory birds (songbird), whose populations are declining. These species include warblers, grosbeaks, vireos, tanagers, and many others. Program cooperators include the Forest Service, Fish & Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, State agencies, conservation groups, and potentially 15 countries in Central and South America and the Caribbean. The Forest Service plays a lead role in activities, including: inventory, monitoring, protection of key habitats, habitat restoration and improvement, as well as information exchange and research.

- Animal Inn: "There's Life In Dead Trees" identifies the emphasis in this educational program for public land managers and private landowners. Dead, dying, and hollow trees provide habitat for hundreds of species of mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, fish, and insects. Partners include the BLM, State Foresters, American Forest & Paper Association, National Woodland Owners Association, National Association of State Foresters, Cooperative Extension System, American Forest Council, and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. These partners develop literature, study guides, brochures, and other products designed to increase awareness about the value of Animal Inns.

Operations

- Administer and coordinate wildlife habitat programs, goals and plans with State and Federal agencies, wildlife interest groups, and other Forest Service resource programs.

- Conduct terrestrial habitat and population inventories to document current conditions, identify improvement opportunities, and provide a basis for evaluating habitat and population trends over time.

- Monitor and report the results of program efforts to improve long term cost efficiency and effectiveness.

Habitat Improvement

- A wide variety of activities are funded to protect, restore, or improve the wildlife habitats and communities found in national forests and grasslands.

- Prescribed burning to rejuvenate growth of food plants for bighorn sheep, elk, turkey, and deer.

- Develop water sources for quail, turkey, and waterfowl.

- Rehabilitate, restore, and protect wetlands for waterfowl and associated species.

- Restore diverse disturbed habitats, particularly riparian, that benefit big game, neotropical birds, and resident wildlife.

- Manage access on existing NFS roads to minimize habitat disturbance and to provide wildlife viewing opportunities.

Enhance User Opportunities

- Continue cooperation in the development of wildlife viewing guides.

- Develop viewing areas and interpretive facilities that help people enjoy their natural heritage.

- Continue support of wildlife education programs advocating conservation of natural resources, wildlife, and habitats.

- Participate in "International Migratory Bird Week", an international celebration aimed at increasing public awareness of the challenges facing migratory birds.

- Administer subsistence use of wildlife in Alaska including population trend analysis and setting seasons for hunting.

Program in FY 1997

The increase in funds over the FY 1996 Conference Action level reflects a portion of the costs associated with recent litigation that expands federal responsibility for subsistence management (regulation of game harvest under "subsistence" uses of wildlife) in Alaska. A Ninth Circuit Court finding expands Forest Service responsibilities for subsistence management in Alaska in two ways relative to wildlife management:

- Expanding authority to include Forest Service lands selected but not yet conveyed to the States and Native Alaskans results in wildlife subsistence management responsibilities for an additional 220,000 acres of lands within the Chugach and Tongass National Forests.

- Responsibility to exercise jurisdiction for hunting and fishing off federal lands that would deny rural residents the opportunity to exercise their priority for subsistence harvest on National Forest System lands and waters.

Existing workloads associated with harvest regulations of game animals on top of sport harvest continues to increase.

Subsistence responsibilities create unprecedented, unique workloads in the areas of: population assessment; population forecasting; establishing harvest regulations (seasons, quotas, etc.); coordination with the State of Alaska relative to sport hunting regulations, and monitoring harvest.

The Forest Service does not have a choice in implementing the subsistence priority. Failure to redeem this responsibility will result in increased litigation, disruption of other land management activities, loss of confidence by Alaska's rural subsistence users in Forest Service management and motives, and an increased likelihood of wildlife and fish conservation problems resulting from excessive subsistence harvest allocations and improper federal management.

In addition, funding at this level would support a limited program for capturing cost-effective opportunities to protect terrestrial systems, restore habitats from disruptive practices and meet recreational demands for hunting, wildlife viewing/education and promotion of ecotourism.

Inland Fisheries Management

Objectives

The inland fish program has four main objectives:

- protect and restore inland streams and lakes and the fish and other aquatic life they support,
- increase opportunities for recreational fishing through improved habitat, access and facilities,
- increase viewing opportunities and public appreciation through aquatic education/interpretation, and
- promote effective management through collaboration with other federal, State and tribal agencies, conservation and industry groups, and private citizens.

Program Description

National forest streams and lakes support hundreds of inland fish species with important recreational, commercial, cultural, scientific, and ecological values. Nearly one of every three American freshwater anglers fishes on the national forests and grasslands. In 1994, these habitats provided 37 million days of recreational fishing, with an estimated economic value of $1.6 billion.

Inland aquatic resource inventory, protection, improvement, monitoring, and aquatic education activities are planned and executed under this program. The program also includes activities to increase enjoyment of these resources and to meet growing demand for angling, viewing, and resource conservation on public lands. Challenge Cost-Share partnerships are extensively used to implement all aspects of the inland fish habitat management program.

Operations

Administer and coordinate inland fish habitat management goals, plans, and programs with State, Federal, and tribal agencies, fish interest groups and other Forest Service resource programs.

Conduct aquatic habitat and population inventories to document current conditions, identify improvement opportunities, and provide a basis for evaluating habitat and population trends over time.

Monitor and report the results of program efforts to improve long term cost efficiency and effectiveness.

Habitat Improvement

A variety of activities are implemented to restore or enhance the productivity of national forest streams and lakes. Project activities modify environmental features such as water depth and velocity, hiding cover, stream bed materials, water chemistry, community composition, sediment delivery, and food production. These actions are aimed at conserving native aquatic communities and increasing the numbers of fish a body of water is able to produce. Examples of restoration and enhancement activities include:

Reducing sedimentation and streambank erosion through structural and non-structural instream, riparian, and upland treatments - including cooperative funding for modification or obliteration of Forest roads to meet aquatic resource objectives;

Placing boulders, trees, and other structures to create pools, provide hiding cover, or accumulate spawning gravel;

Removing or modifying man-made barriers to fish allowing free movement for spawning, rearing, and other needs;

Constructing dams to create reservoirs and increase sport fishing opportunities;

Improving productivity of aquatic habitats through introduction of neutralizing agents or fertilizer;

Removing or stocking aquatic species in cooperation with State fish and wildlife management agencies to restore inland fish resources following environmental changes, to provide additional recreation opportunities, or to introduce inland fish species desired by the public.

Program funds are also used to maintain structural improvements.

Enhance User Opportunities

A variety of activities increase opportunities for use and enjoyment of national forest inland fish resources. Examples include:

Implementation of aquatic education programs aimed at promoting understanding and appreciation of the values of national forest inland fish habitats, such as National Fishing Week, and Pathway to Fishing;

Construction of fish viewing and interpretive facilities; and

Development of fishing access improvements and facilities.

Program in FY 1997

This funding level would enable the Agency to meet program objectives, but with reduced investment in watershed scale habitat restoration and enhancement of recreational fishing and fish viewing opportunities.

Anadromous Fisheries Management

Objectives

The anadromous fish program has four main objectives:

- Protect and restore streams and lakes and the anadromous, catadromous and marine fish and other aquatic life they support,

- Increase opportunities for recreational fishing, subsistence, and commercial harvest through improved habitat, access and facilities,

- Increase viewing opportunities and public appreciation through aquatic education/interpretation, and

- Promote effective management through collaboration with other federal, State and tribal agencies, conservation and industry groups, and private citizens.

Program Description

National forest streams and lakes support numerous fish species that spend at least some portion of their life cycle in salt water. These fish have important recreational, commercial, subsistence, cultural, scientific, and ecological values. Some of these species are Pacific and Atlantic salmon, steelhead, cutthroat, and Dolly Varden trout, shad, herring, sturgeon, and eels. In 1994, more than 145 million pounds of salmon originating in the waters of the national forests were harvested by commercial and subsistence fishers. These fish had a dockside value of more than $215 million.

Habitat inventory, protection, improvement, monitoring, and aquatic education activities are planned and executed under this program. The program also includes activities to meet the demand for commercial and subsistence harvest, recreational angling, viewing, and conservation on public lands. Challenge Cost-Share partnerships are used extensively to implement all aspects of the anadromous, catadromous, and marine fish habitat management program.

Operations

Administer and coordinate fish habitat management goals, plans, and programs with State, Federal, and tribal agencies, fish interest groups and other Forest Service resource programs.

Conduct aquatic habitat and population inventories to document current conditions, identify improvement opportunities, and provide a basis for evaluating habitat and population trends over time.

Monitor and report the results of program efforts to improve long term cost efficiency and effectiveness.

Administer subsistence fisheries management programs in Alaska.

Habitat Improvement

A variety of activities are implemented to restore or enhance productivity of national forest streams and lakes used by anadromous, catadromous, and marine fishes. Project activities modify environmental features such as migration barriers, water depth and velocity, hiding cover, stream bed materials, water chemistry, sediment delivery, and food production. These actions are aimed at conserving native aquatic communities and increasing the numbers of desirable fish a body of water is able to produce. Examples of restoration and enhancement activities include:

Reducing sedimentation and streambank erosion through structural and non-structural instream, riparian, and upland treatments - including cooperative funding for modification or obliteration of forest roads to meet aquatic resource objectives;

Introducing boulders, trees, and other structures to create pools, provide hiding cover, or accumulate spawning gravel;

Removing or modifying man-made barriers to improve adult and juvenile migration conditions;

Constructing fish passage facilities at natural barriers to provide fish access to unoccupied suitable habitat;

Increasing primary productivity by adding fertilizer;

Constructing artificial channels to increase available spawning habitat; and

Removing or stocking aquatic species in cooperation with State fish and wildlife management agencies to restore anadromous, catadromous and marine fish resources following environmental changes, to provide additional recreation opportunities, or to introduce species desired by the public.

Program funds are also used to maintain structural improvements.

Enhance User Opportunities

A variety of activities increase opportunities for use and enjoyment of national forest anadromous, catadromous, and marine fish resources. Examples include:

Implementation of aquatic education programs aimed at promoting understanding and appreciation of the values of national forest fish habitats (e.g., National Fishing Week, Pathway to Fishing);

Construction of fish viewing and interpretive facilities; and

Development of fishing access and facilities for all anglers, including those with disabilities.

Program In FY 1997

The increase over the FY 1996 Conference Action level reflects a portion of the costs associated with recent litigation that expands federal responsibility for subsistence management in Alaska. A Ninth Circuit Court finding and responses to petitions for rule making expands Forest Service responsibilities for subsistence management in Alaska in three ways:

- Expanding authority to all waters within which the Forest Service holds an interest results in fisheries subsistence management responsibilities for over 40,000 miles of streams and almost 300,000 acres of lakes;

- Expanding authority to include Forest Service lands selected but not yet conveyed to the States and Native Alaskans results in wildlife subsistence management responsibilities for an additional 220,000 acres of lands within the Chugach and Tongass National Forests;

- Responsibility to exercise jurisdiction for hunting and fishing off federal lands that would deny rural residents the opportunity to exercise their priority for subsistence harvest on National Forest System lands and waters.

These expanded responsibilities create unprecedented, unique workloads in the areas of: stock and population assessment; stock and population forecasting; establishing harvest regulations (seasons, quotas, etc.); and monitoring sport, commercial and subsistence harvest.

The Forest Service does not have a choice in implementing the subsistence priority. Failure to redeem this responsibility will result in increased litigation, disruption of other land management activities, loss of confidence by Alaska's rural subsistence users in Forest Service management and motives, and an increased likelihood of wildlife and fish conservation problems resulting from excessive subsistence harvest allocations and improper federal management.

In addition, funding at this level would support a limited program for capturing cost-effective opportunities to enhance salmon and steelhead production and meet growing demand for recreational, commercial and subsistence fishing, fish viewing/interpretation, and aquatic environmental education

Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Species Habitat Management

Objectives

The threatened, endangered and sensitive species habitat management program has 6 objectives:

- To protect and improve habitats to achieve recovery goals for threatened and endangered animals and plants in coordination with other management goals and activities;
- To protect and sustain viable populations of sensitive animals and plants;
- To use integrated resource management to conserve fish and wildlife habitats and plant populations in order to prevent the need for listing of a species as threatened and endangered;
- To assure that Forest Service actions do not harm federally listed species or their critical habitats;
- To promote activities for enhancement and restoration of wildlife, fish, and rare plant habitat and provide opportunities for viewing where appropriate; and
- To administer threatened, endangered, and sensitive species management activities.

Program Description

National Forest System terrestrial and aquatic systems support more than 3,000 species of birds, mammals, reptiles, fish, and amphibians, as well as some 10,000 plant species. For example, this includes 33 percent of federally listed threatened and endangered species, 50 percent of the Nation's plant diversity, and 73 percent of the Nation's remaining old growth forests.

National forests and grasslands provide the most substantial remaining blocks of high quality, unfragmented natural habitats in the country. These sites are essential for the long term viability of many species.

NFS lands also offer tremendous opportunities for restoring habitats that have been degraded by overly aggressive fire protection, extraction of commodities, and over emphasis on use.

The Forest Service manages habitat for over 280 threatened and endangered species as well as over 2,300 species identified as sensitive by regional foresters on NFS lands or potentially impacted by Forest Service activities. Recovery plans and species management strategies provide direction for habitat protection, improvements, and mitigation measures essential to species recovery.

Emphasis is placed on the conservation and recovery of habitats for listed species through implementation of forest plan standards and guidelines, and coordination with the US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, other Federal agencies, our partners, and interested members of the public.

- Every Species Counts: NFS lands are key to the survival and recovery of 33 percent of federally listed threatened and endangered species in the United States. Every Species Counts represents a significant commitment to the accelerated recovery and conservation of threatened, endangered, and sensitive species. Animals like the grizzly bear, northern spotted owl, Mt. Graham red squirrel, Puerto Rican parrot, red-cockaded woodpecker, bald eagle, Mexican Spotted owl, the gray wolf, Lahontan cutthroat, and Snake River sockeye and chinook salmon are targeted for recovery. Plants such as the mountain golden heather, small whorled pogonia, and MacFarlane's four-o'clock require protection, planning, and management for habitat maintenance and recovery. The focus is on conservation and recovery of listed species in compliance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

Three major interagency cooperative programs help set the course for more efficient and effective conservation and restoration actions. These include: (1) protecting imperiled species and avoid the need for federal listing, (2) providing for native plant conservation through a national strategy and combined agency based action, and (3) implementing the Endangered Species Act with streamlined administrative procedures in partnership with other public land managing agencies.

The Forest Service leads the Nation in planning and habitat management for endangered and threatened species. Large networks of protected and restored habitats have been established for such wide-ranging species as the northern and Mexican spotted owls, the red-cockaded woodpecker, the grizzly bear, Snake River salmon, as well as many other localized plants and animals.

The Forest Service sensitive species program provides early identification and protection for habitats needed to maintain viable populations of plants and animals on the national forests and grasslands. Special attention is given to inventory, management and monitoring of sensitive species. This program provides an interagency mechanism to prevent the need for listing thousands of species that occupy special and unique habitats.

The Forest Service rare plant program is led by a cadre of the Nation's most highly qualified field botanists. Conservation, inventory, and restoration actions benefit the plant component of biological diversity.

Accomplishments within the Every Species Counts program are possible only with the help of many partners. Coordination with the US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, other Federal agencies, and interested conservation groups is emphasized. National partners include The Nature Conservancy, Garden Clubs of America, World Wildlife Fund, National Wildlife Federation, Wolf Recovery Foundation, the Center for Plant Conservation, Bat Conservation International, and State natural heritage commissions and inventory programs.

An interagency MOU among the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Marine Fisheries Service, provides for development of conservation agreements to limit the need to list additional species under provisions of the Endangered Species Act. These agreements will outline a strategy, responsibilities and time-frames to meet conservation objectives.

Operations

- Administer and coordinate threatened, endangered, and sensitive species programs, goals, and plans with State and Federal agencies, fish and wildlife interest groups, and other Forest Service resource programs.

- Administer and coordinate the threatened, endangered, and sensitive plant program, emphasizing cooperation with partners, State and Federal agencies, and other Forest Service resource programs.

- Fully participate in the new national interagency imperiled species effort to conserve habitats needed by plants and animals that may be trending toward Federal listing. Provide national oversight and coordination of field level conservation agreement development and implementation for priority candidate plant, wildlife, and aquatic species and habitats.

- Integrate TES species habitat needs into baseline broad-scale ecological assessments. Design desired future habitat standards and guidelines to provide these needs.

- Provide direction and leadership in the planning, design, and execution of projects to coordinate threatened, endangered, and sensitive species management with other resource management activities. Activities requiring coordination include timber sales, mineral development, water improvements, recreation and road construction, and livestock grazing. Increased coordination allows resource management activities to provide benefits to plant and animal habitat and populations.

- Develop and implement conservation strategies to recover and conserve threatened, endangered, and sensitive species so that listing or sensitive designations are no longer required.

- Prepare interim management strategies until recovery plans are approved and included in forest plans.

- Respond to conservation needs of newly listed species, such as Columbia Basin salmon, limestone endemic plants in southern California, and the Southwestern willow flycatcher.

- Manage aquatic and streamside habitat toward recovery of listed fish species and aquatic invertebrates, such as freshwater mussels.

- In cooperation with Pacific Southern Research Station survey and coordinate conservation efforts for the northern spotted owl and other species with viability concerns in Regions 5 and 6. Implement the recovery plan for the Mexican spotted owl in Regions 2, 3, and 4 as well as the California spotted owl conservation plan in Region 5.

- Expand inventory, management, and interagency assessments for candidates for Federal listing such as bull trout, forest zone owls (other than spotted owl), lynx, fisher, wolverine, and cutthroat trout.

- Provide leadership and involvement in the North American Native Plant Conservation initiative that includes Federal, State, academic, and public partners.

- Prioritize, develop, and implement conservation strategies for sensitive species, such as rare plants and aquatic species, and include these strategies as standards and guidelines in forest plans. Coordinate these actions with the new inter-agency National Sensitive Plant Conservation Strategy.

- Continue the rare plant program to ensure botanical input to project planning and implementation. Continue ecological restoration of damaged sites. Provide funds for support actions for development of native plant restoration programs.

- Implement public service and conservation action through the Celebrating Wildflowers program. Provide technical botanical support for habitat assessments, including determination of rare species viability, habitat condition assessments, and prescription of projects to protect and restore native plant species and their habitat.

- Enhance the awareness of Every Species Counts by expanding public education efforts to explain species habitat needs and the role of Federal lands in conserving the Nation's flora and fauna.

- Conduct habitat and population inventories to document current conditions, identify improvements opportunities, and provide a basis for evaluation habitat and population trends over time.

- Monitor and report the results of program efforts to improve long term cost efficiency and effectiveness.

Habitat Improvement

- Plan, develop, implement, and monitor habitat improvements that will contribute to the recovery of threatened and endangered species, and the conservation of sensitive species. Coordinate these activities with inter-agency partnership programs.

- Assist the States, USF&WS, NPS, BLM, and other cooperators in reintroducing or augmenting threatened, endangered, and sensitive species such as the California condor, peregrine falcon, bald eagle, red-cockaded woodpecker, black-footed ferret, blow-out penstemon, and Mexican, red, and gray wolves.

- Apply management techniques, such as prescribed burning, to maintain habitat for the Kirtland's warbler in Michigan; maintain fire-driven plant habitat in North Carolina; restore tall grass prairie remnants in Illinois; restore aquatic habitats for the Lahonton cutthroat trout in the west and the James River spiny mussel in Virginia; rehabilitate limestone plant habitat in California; modify silvicultural practices to maintain habitat for the northern spotted owl, Mexican spotted owl, red-cockaded woodpecker, the northern goshawk, and the California spotted owl.

Enhance User Opportunities

- Respond to increased public interest and new partnerships for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species, by integrating wildlife viewing and habitat education under the Nature Watch program.

- Implement Celebrating Wildflowers, a public conservation outreach and interpretive program aimed at heightening awareness, use, and appreciation of native plants. Continue implementation of the Bring Back the Natives fish restoration program. Develop and implement ethical wildlife viewing protocols for TES species and habitats.

Program in FY 1997

Agency implementation of threatened, endangered and sensitive species (TES) habitat enhancement, restoration and protection continues to be one the most important issues affecting the Agency. This level of funding will implement about 17% of the identified 1996 TES program opportunities.

Limited support would be provided to the following areas: recovery activities for some wide ranging species such as the spotted owl, grizzly bear, red-cockaded woodpecker and gray wolf; new recovery and conservation programs we anticipate for implementation of the listing prevention MOU; pro-active actions to manage multi-species groups and ecosystems to minimize the need to list species in the future.

Rangeland Management

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease from 1996
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Grazing Management	$	12,497	16,000	20,000	4,000
Grazing -- MM Head Months Permitted		9.9	9.9	9.9	0
Range Improvements -- Structures		1,603	1,600	1,600	0
	FTE	648	371	464	93
Rangeland Vegetation Management	$	5,976	11,000	11,000	0
Non-Structural Improvements--M Acres		27.0	27.0	27.0	0
Noxious Weed Treatment -- M Acres		29.9	20.0	20.0	0
	FTE	146	238	238	0
Total	$	18,473 1/	27,000	31,000	4,000
	FTE	794 1/	609	702	93

1/ In FY 1995, the Forest requested reprogramming authority to increase Rangeland Management funding by $16,184,000 due to the increased workload for reissuing grazing permits and completing NEPA analyses of grazing allotments. This reprogramming is not reflected in the FY 1995 funding levels shown in the table, but is reflected in the FY 1995 FTE levels.

Grazing Management

Objectives

To enhance and restore rangeland ecosystems, provide for multiple-use values, and achieve forest plan objectives through administration of permitted livestock grazing.

Program Description

Grazing management provides for the continuation of permitted livestock grazing through the issuance and administration of term grazing permits and the application of sound management practices on grazing allotments. Management is often the key to achieving or maintaining satisfactory range condition.

The Forest Service range management program has been challenged by the expiration of over 4,000 grazing permits between 1995 and 1997 and the need to complete NEPA analyses on 6886 grazing allotments. PL 104-19, the Rescissions Act, requires new grazing permits to be issued as current permits expire or are waived, even if NEPA analyses and other required documentation have not been completed. The Act also required the Forest Service to develop a schedule to complete NEPA analyses on all allotments where such analyses are needed. To prevent disruption of permittee's operations, the Forest Service is issuing new permits upon expiration of old permits consistent with the provisions of PL 104-19 Sec. 504. The agency has scheduled NEPA analyses for all grazing allotments where such analyses are needed. The analyses will be performed over a 15 year period beginning in January, 1996.

Although public rangelands are in better condition today than they were at the turn of the century, 8 million acres of National Forest System rangelands remain in unsatisfactory condition and 15.5 million acres require further field evalution to determine their status.

Range condition is affected by many factors including: timing and duration of grazing by livestock and wildlife, recreational use, weather patterns, development of oil, gas and mineral resources, timber harvest, and others. The Forest Service will continue to take aggressive action to improve rangelands in unsatisfactory condition as funding permits.

Due to the diversity of rangeland ecosystems and overlapping program objectives, a successful range management program enhances the success of other Forest Service programs.

Management objectives for rangeland vegetation have been established on nearly 78 million acres of NFS lands within grazing allotments, including 2.5 million riparian acres. Approximately 29 million acres, or 37%, of rangeland vegetation within grazing allotments is meeting forest plan objectives.

In FY 1995, the Forest Service administered 8962 paid grazing permits for 8.5 million head months (HM's) of grazing by domestic livestock. Based on availabe funds, permit administration varies from intense monitoring and evaluation of resource conditions and permittee compliance, with responsive management applied as needed, to little or no administrative oversight. As funding permits, emphasis will continue on applying corrective measures to grazing allotments with declining or overstocked conditions.

Range improvements on national forest in the 16 Western States are primarily funded from the Range Betterment Fund. Planning and administrative costs for improvements are primarily paid from the Rangeland Management line item or other benefiting programs.

Reported accomplishments are a combination of Range Management and Range Betterment Fund activities. In FY 1995, 1600 structural range improvements such as fences and water developments were installed to improve rangeland conditions.

Program in FY 1997

Funding in FY 1997 provides for the basic administrative functions of issuing grazing permits as existing permits expire or are waived, preparing annual permittee instructions, issuing bills for collection, and completing work associated with appeals and litigation.

Resource stewardship remains significantly reduced from prior levels. Under the FY 1997 proposed funding level, 5-10 percent of grazing allotments will be administered to Agency standard with adequate monitoring and corrective actions applied; 20-30 percent of allotments will be administered to low standard with one visit per year, with monitoring and corrective actions limited to worst case situations; 60-75 percent of allotments will not be administered, allowing no inspections, no monitoring and no corrective actions.

In compliance with NEPA and PL 104-19, the Agency has scheduled the analyses of 6,886 grazing allotments over a 15 year period ending in 2010. The schedule is divided into 3 year blocks with 2,516 analyses scheduled for FYs 1996-98. No analyses will be accomplished in FY 1996 and 200-250 will be accomplished in FY 1997. Necessary resources, both funding and FTE's, will not be available to maintain the schedule.

Collaboration with other Forest Service resource areas and permittees is required to ensure that management actions are ecologically responsible, economically viable and socially acceptable. The proposal will provide for adequate consultation to facilitate proper livestock use, compliance with grazing permits, and permittee maintenance of range improvements on 5-10% of active grazing allotments.

Livestock grazing will remain an important use of NFS lands but may be subject to additional legal challenges due to constrained resources to conduct compliance monitoring under the Endangered Species Act and other laws and Federal regulations. The stability and economic well-being of rural communities dependent on NFS lands can be jeopardized as as a result of successful legal challenges.

Funds will be used for completion of critical structural improvements in the Southern and Eastern Regions. Under the proposed budget, improvement construction in the 16 Western States will be limited to those accomplished through the Range Betterment Fund. Priority will be given to improvements that alleviate riparian management problems, conflicts with threatened and endangered species, or improve declining or overstocked ranges. Approximately 110 structural improvements will be accomplished.

The Agency continues to evaluate the FY 1995 budget restructuring on the rangeland management program.

Rangeland Vegetation Management

Objectives

To perpetuate healthy rangeland ecosystems with productive soils and high water quality while sustaining multiple-use values. To provide forage for livestock, wild horses and burros, and wildlife. To protect and control wild free-roaming horses and burros on NFS lands. To control the invasion and spread of noxious weeds on NFS lands and adjacent private lands.

Program Description

The range vegetation management budget line item includes:

- Managing vegetation and soils to reach the desired condition prescribed in forest plans and determined in project decisions;

- Developing non-structural improvements that achieve ecological objectives, provide sustainable forage for livestock and wildlife, improve soil stability, improve water quality, and protect watersheds;

- Providing for the protection, management and control of over 3,000 wild horses and burros on NFS lands. These activities are coordinated with BLM; and

- Treating noxious weed infestations.

Vegetation Management

Range vegetation is managed on 78 million acres or 41 percent of NFS lands. As in the past, rangeland vegetation will be managed to maintain sustainable ecosystems.

Objectives for managing rangeland vegetation are determined in the forest plans. Generally, the focus is on land supporting grasses, grasslike plants, forbs, or shrubs. Both forested and non-forested sites provide forage and habitat for many wild and domestic animal species.

Vegetation management includes two primary activities, planning and the implementation of management practices. Planning includes all activities leading to the implementation of a management practice including inventory, analysis, and determination of desired condition. Implementation of management practices can include activities that physically manipulate vegetation (such as seeding, prescribed burning, plowing, and herbicides) or those that allow desirable successional process to continue (implementing grazing strategies).

Non-Structural Improvements

Non-structural improvements on national forests in the 16 Western States, as with structural improvements, are primarily funded from the Range Betterment Fund. Reported accomplishments are a combination of Range Management and Range Betterment Fund activities. In FY 1995, 27,000 acres of non-structural improvement were accomplished.

Wild Horse & Burro Management

Direction for wild horse and burro management is provided through territory management plans. Desired population levels are determined by habitat requirements and available forage. Permitted livestock, wildlife, and other rangeland uses are considered in setting desired population levels. Excess animals are removed by authorized personnel and become available for adoption. Individuals adopting excess wild horses and burros may receive title after one year of proper care.

Noxious Weeds

Noxious weed infestations occur on over 6.5 million acres of NFS lands and continue to spread. Noxious weeds adversely affect many resources. Wilderness, wildlife, forage, visual quality, reforestation, recreation opportunities, and land values are all affected. The Forest Service treated noxious weeds on 30,000 acres of NFS land during FY 1995.

The 1990 Farm Bill amended the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974. The amendment requires Federal agencies to establish integrated management systems and to complete and implement cooperative agreements with State agencies to control noxious weeds. In response, the Forest Service has substantially strengthened noxious weed management direction to field units, including a requirement for risk analysis when ground disturbing activities are planned. The Agency also provides leadership through USDA's Range Issues Working group to meet the Secretary of Agriculture's responsibilities for coordinating Federal agency programs.

A program funding priority is to treat noxious weeds on NFS lands in conjunction with similar efforts by weed control districts on adjacent lands. In many cases work on NFS lands is contracted through weed control districts. The Forest Service continues as a strong supporter of the Western Weed Coordinating Council, which it helped to form in 1990. The Council enhances interagency cooperation and coordination; improves working relationships, program efficiency, and public awareness; and furthers education on noxious weed ecology.

Program in FY 1997

As mentioned in the Grazing Management section above, PL 104-19, the Rescissions Act, requires new grazing permits to be issued as current permits expire or are waived, even if NEPA analyses and other required documentation have not been completed. The Act also required the Forest Service to develop a schedule to complete NEPA analyses on all allotments where such analyses are needed. As a result the Agency has scheduled NEPA analyses for 6,886 grazing allotments over the 15 year period 1996-2010, divided into three year blocks. Analyses are scheduled on 2,516 allotments between 1996 and 1998. The proposed budget allows collection and analysis of resource data sufficient to support NEPA evaluation for 200 to 250 grazing allotments, approximately 10 percent of the 2,516 allotments scheduled for comprehensive analyses in FYs 1996-98. None will be completed in FY 1996. The Forest Service is committed to completing the scheduled analyses as expeditiously as possible, however the schedule cannot be met given current funding constraints.

Corrective management to restore deteriorated or declining rangelands can only occur after NEPA evaluations are completed and decisions are implemented. Monitoring and evaluation of resource conditions and trends, also accomplished under vegetation management, will occur on 10-25% of active grazing allotments.

The program will accomplish planned capture and adoption of excess wild horses and burros in FY 1997. An updated census of wild horse and burro populations will not be accomplished and territories will not be monitored or evaluated for resource conditions and trends.

The proposal will accomplish 20,000 acres of noxious weed control and will be limited to re-treatment of trouble spots or new treatments in worst case situations.

The proposal will accomplish approximately 17,000 acres of range forage improvement in the Southern and Eastern Regions. Forage improvements in the 16 Western States will be limited to acres accomplished with Range Betterment Funding.

Forestland Management

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease from 1996
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Timber Sales Management	$	180,555	188,582	190,000	1,418
Total Volume Offered -- BBF 1 /		4.01	4.73	4.18	-0.55
Total Volume Offered -- BCF 1 /		0.81	0.96	0.84	-0.12
Total Volume Harvested -- BBF 1 /		3.87	4.36	4.32	-0.04
Total Volume Harvest -- BCF 1 /		0.78	0.88	0.87	-0.01
	FTE	3,171	3,312	3,585	273
Forestland Vegetation Management	$	56,619	51,740	52,000	260
Reforestation -- M Acres		136.14	68.30	103.00	34.70
Timber Stand Improvement -- M Acres		140.67	138.20	35.60	-102.60
	FTE	823	752	770	18
Total	$	237,174	240,322	242,000	1,678
	FTE	3,994	4,064	4,355	291

1/ Includes salvage volume.

Timber Sales Management

Objectives

To use timber sales as a means of implementing forest plan objectives and maintaining healthy ecosystems. The program includes 1) project level timber sale planning including resource support, 2) silvicultural examination, 3) sale preparation (including resource support), and 4) harvest administration.

Program Description

1) Timber Sales Planning, Preparation, and Completion Process

The National Forest System has historically produced approximately 20 percent of the total softwood harvested in the United States each year. The proportion has decreased in recent years due to increased concerns for other forest resources, especially several threatened and endangered species.

The amount of national forest timber harvested each year depends upon many factors. The most important are uncut volume under contract and new housing starts (single family and multi-family units), a major market for softwood timber.

Timber production from NFS lands cannot occur on short notice. An orderly process must be followed to complete required planning, ensure compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other laws, provide appropriate access through road reconstruction and construction, and properly coordinate with management of other resources. Resource coordination support for timber projects is included in the Timber Sales Management expanded budget line item for minerals, fire, landline location, recreation, heritage resources, wildlife, fish, range, soil, air and water. Forest roads and engineering funds are included in the construction budget line item.

Timber sales planning and preparation follows the standards and guidelines in land and resource management plans. The process begins with identification of a project area and ends with the award of a timber sale contract. A 5-year action plan is maintained for scheduling timber sale preparation. The stages of the process are:

- Position Statement Development (Gate 1);
- Sale Area Design (Gate 2);
- Sale Plan Implementation (Gate 3);
- Final Sale Package Preparation (Gate 4);
- Bid Opening (Gate 5);
- Sale Award (Gate 6).

Position Statement Development (Gate 1): Position statement preparation includes extensive on the ground reconnaissance and data gathering to assess the technical and economic feasibility of preparing a timber sale proposal. This statement is a prerequisite to entering the proposed timber sale project in the 5-year action plan, and to making further project investments. This stage also begins the NEPA process.

Sale Area Design (Gate 2): The sale area design is completed 1 to 3 years before sale offering. The intensive field investigation within and adjacent to the proposed project area provides information used to prepare, analyze, and evaluate alternatives under the NEPA process. The purpose of both the intensive field examination and subsequent NEPA analysis is to develop an environmentally sound and economically efficient project. As part of this process, the responsible official determines the type of environmental analysis and documentation required by the proposed project (categorical exclusion, environmental assessment or environmental impact statement), conducts appropriate public involvement, and coordinates with other agencies.

During the planning and design stages of the sale, an evaluation is made of the surrounding area (a drainage, transportation analysis area, or other logical planning unit), even though a proposed timber sale may affect only a portion of the area. The pattern, methods, and timing of treatments for the entire area are considered to ensure that developments will meet management objectives. Detailed information is developed on stand conditions, silvicultural prescriptions, logging systems applications, roads, planned fuel treatments, and other resources. Sale planners complete economic analyses to show the economic results and tradeoffs involved in the sale.

Sale Plan Implementation (Gate 3): Sale plan implementation is completed 3 months to 3 years before sale offering. This includes on-the-ground location of harvest units, timber marking, determination of timber volume and quality, logging system design, and road survey and design. Right-of-way easements are obtained. A further review of economic assumptions from the sale area design stage ensures that all the sale-related activities do not impact the sale with unnecessary costs.

Final Sale Package Preparation (Gate 4): The final sales package is prepared 2 to 3 months before sale offering. The contract, timber appraisal, advertisement, bid form, prospectus, and sale area map are assembled, and the sale is advertised.

Bid Opening (Gate 5): This step includes accepting the bids, conducting an auction when appropriate, and determining the apparent successful bidder.

Sale Award (Gate 6): The sale award process includes reviewing bidder qualifications, obtaining equal employment opportunity clearance, completing a road option investigation and feasibility review (if applicable), identifying the qualified sale purchaser prior to award, signing the contract, and posting the sale information to the timber sale accounting system.

- Sale administration. Sale administration includes the period of time from sale award to completion of sale contract provisions. This generally takes from 1 to 5 years, without contract extension. Timber sales are administered within the terms of the approved timber sale contract to ensure compliance with the terms of the contract and to avoid waste, abuse, and fraud. Contract modification to extend time to harvest and rate re-determinations are dealt with on a case-by-case basis. Law enforcement for timber theft is partially included within sale administration.

- Post-sale treatment. Post-sale treatment includes brush disposal, reforestation (1 to 5 years), stand improvement (1 to 10 years), and other resource coordination activities that are carried out according to specific measures identified in the sale area design and updated in periodic reviews of the silvicultural prescriptions.

2) Silvicultural Examination

The objective of silvicultural examination is to periodically review, analyze, and treat timber stand conditions to meet land and resource management plan objectives. It is also to monitor and certify silvicultural treatments and provide information to ensure the proper management of forest resources.

This program gathers timber stand data, compiles and stores these data in stand files, and annually prepares an analysis and written prescription for about 2.7 million acres of forest land to meet forest plan objectives.

Timber stands are normally examined at 10-year intervals in order for land managers to monitor changing stand conditions and treatment needs. Examinations should be accomplished 3 to 5 years before the proposed treatment, to allow for the orderly development of treatment prescriptions and to use the information in the NEPA process.

A stand prescription, based on data from the silvicultural examination, describes current stand conditions and proposed silvicultural treatment. Although Forest Service employees conduct most stand examinations, use of contractors is common.

3) Timber Sales Preparation

The purpose of sale preparation is to design timber sales to implement forest plan objectives. These include supplying forest products, maintaining healthy ecosystems, and providing benefits for other resources in a cost efficient manner.

The timber sale preparation program is comprised of the following:

- New sale volume: New sales, including long-term sales, begin 1 to 5 years before advertisement, so that land and resource management plan objectives can be achieved in a cost-effective manner.

The Forest Service monitors timber sales to determine the incidence of sales offered but not sold. Guidance is provided to the Region with the objective of reducing the number of no-bid sales.

- Salvage sales: The timber salvage sale program provides for timely preparation, sale, and removal of insect- and disease-infested, dead, damaged, or down timber and other associated trees. Its intent is to improve and rehabilitate ecosystems, protect private and public resources, and to minimize the loss of value. These sales reduce fuel loading and remove material to maintain and improve forest health.

The Forest Service uses funds received from these sales to cover preparation and administration costs of future salvage sales. A separate permanent appropriation for timber salvage was established by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, 16 U.S.C. 472a(h). A portion of the receipts from timber salvage sales are deposited in this account and used to prepare and administer future salvage sales on any national forest, and for design, engineering, and supervision of associated roads.

- Unsold timber sales: Each year timber sales are prepared and offered, but not sold in the same fiscal year. Efforts are made to reoffer these sales either without modification or as modified to improve their salability. When a timber sale first offered in an earlier fiscal year is sold in a later fiscal year, the volume is recorded as sold in the later fiscal year.

- Fuelwood and Other Miscellaneous Products: In FY 1995, the equivalent of 0.06 billion cubic feet (BCF) (0.30 billion board feet BBF) of fuelwood was sold or given free. Receipts from FY 1995 fuelwood sales were $3.4 million. Fuelwood use has declined in recent years but is now expected to remain constant. There is increasing public demand for a wide variety of other forest products which are offered each year. These products include house logs, posts and poles, cedar bolts for shingles, Christmas trees, mushrooms, beargrass, pinyon nuts, and ferns. Fuelwood and other miscellaneous nonconvertible products program costs are borne entirely from timber sale funds. These costs sustain the program, prevent theft, administer the program, and protect other resource values.

Special Initiatives

Special timber sale program initiatives to be developed or implemented in FY 1997 are:

- Timber Salvage: The Forest Service will continue emphasis on the salvage of dead, damaged, or downed timber and associated trees for ecosystem management. Salvage sales will continue to be implemented according to the emergency salvage provisions of Section 2001 of the Fiscal Year 1995 Recissions Act (P.L. 104-19) until expiration of the provisions on December 31, 1996.

- Small Business 5-Year Recomputation: In FY 1996 the five-year recomputation of the shares (set-aside timber sales) for small business is scheduled to be done and in place by April 1, 1996. Share recomputations will follow the instructions in the Forest Service Handbook 24090.18 Section 91.19. Recent changes allow for timber industry review and comment of proposed new shares prior to issuance of the final decision. The decision relates to the shares of timber sales between large and small business and does not affect the size of the timber program.

- Forest Health: Innovative and extraordinary measures are needed to restore forest health in stressed forests. Although not all forests are unhealthy, restoration of forest health is a nationwide problem and a national priority for the Forest Service. Recommendations from the forest health task force are being implemented to the extent possible within the budget proposals.

- Transaction Evidence Appraisals: The Forest Service has completed implementation of transaction evidence appraisals in all Regions except Region 10. Region 10 will remain on the residual value appraisal system for the independent program until a transaction system is developed. A bid premium is applied to the offerings within the non-competitive long term contract based on bid premiums received on competitive sales within the Region.

- Tree Measurement: The Forest Service will continue to offer most timber sales on a tree measurement basis. Exceptions to this will be permitted for certain salvage and thinning sales. These exceptions are as follows: salvage of catastrophically damaged timber which offers technical and safety impediments to cruisers; salvage of rapidly deteriorating timber in need of being quickly harvested; thinnings of relatively small and low valued timber where the cost of tree measurement cruising is prohibitive; and sales of material used for biomass.

- Sales tracking and reporting system (STARS): STARS was implemented nationally in FY 1989 to track the sale planning process from inception through post-sale activities. The program was upgraded in FY 1990 and FY 1991. The reports facilitate timely evaluation of the sales program during preparation, harvest, and sale area improvement. The system will also be used to track defaulted sales, damage assessments, damage collections, and to facilitate bid monitoring for the detection of possible collusive bidding practices. Beginning January 1, 1995, the Forest Service incorporated timber sale report and appraisal information into STARS. This provides a data base on timber sales sold that can be used for bid monitoring, appraisal monitoring, and generating needed reports.

4) Harvest Administration

The objective of harvest administration is to minimize adverse environmental impacts and administer wood fiber harvesting in accordance with timber sale contracts and permits. Additional objectives are to protect the government from theft, waste, fraud, and abuse.

Timber sale contracts are administered to meet land management objectives, fulfill contractual obligations, and protect the public's interests. Administration includes: 1. Ensuring that purchasers understand contract objectives. 2. Approving and monitoring purchaser activities for contract compliance and sale objectives. 3. Enforcing environmental protection laws applicable to the purchasers' operations and contracts. 4. Ensuring that advance contract payments are adequate for the expected level of activity. 5. Assuring all trees cut and removed from the sale are designated. 6. Measuring (scale) logs to determine payments. 7. Monitoring and enforcing domestic manufacturing requirements for Federal and private timber under the Forest Resource Conservation and Shortage Relief Act of 1990. 8. Negotiating and resolving disputes concerning contract performance. 9. Preventing timber theft through investigation and cooperation with law enforcement personnel.

Debarment and suspensions are administrative actions imposed in the public interest, for the Government's protection, to ensure the Forest Service solicits and considers timber sale bids from and awards contracts only to responsible business concerns and individuals. Debarment actions continue as a complicated and time consuming process. Debarment actions are a complicated and time consuming process. In FY 1995 there were 11 debarments.

Program in FY 1997

The FY 1997 regular (green) timber sales program is based upon the preparation and advertisement for sale of 2.75 billion board feet (BBF) (0.534 billion cubic feet BCF) as compared to 2.62 BBF (0.509 BCF) in FY 1996. The total timber sale offer for FY 1997, including salvage sales, is estimated to be 4.18 BBF (.842 BCF) compared to 4.73 BBF (.956 BCF) in FY 1996. This volume level is based on implementing ecosystem management and the President's Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest.

Also included in this program level are the funds and targets to prepare and offer timber sales from Oregon and California grant lands, historically administered by the Forest Service.

The FY 1997 timber sales program of 4.18 BBF compares to the FY 1995 and FY 1996 programs as follows:

	FY 1995 *Actual*	FY 1996 *Estimate* (Billion Board Feet)	FY 1997 *Estimate*
Sale Offer Volume-Regular	2.156	2.624	2.751
Sale Offer Volume-Salvage	*1.851*	*2.101*	*1.429*
Total	4.007	4.725	4.180

The cost of preparing new timber sales is down slightly in the FY 1997 program as compared to the FY 1996. Implementing ecosystem management and reducing the amount of clearcutting has raised unit costs. These increases have been partially offset by cost efficiency measures. In addition, implementation of the President's Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest has resulted in decreased unit costs - compared to previous years - of a magnitude to reduce the national unit rate.

Funding is included to cover all silvicultural examinations and resource coordination and support activities needed to be accomplished in FY 1997 on sales scheduled for sale in FY 1997 and beyond. Particular emphasis will be given in resource support efforts to implement ecosystem management and reduce the number of clearcut acres. Mineral, cultural resource, wildlife, fisheries, and soil and water issues will be addressed early in the timber sale planning process to enable completion of the needed environmental analyses. Emphasis in fire and range resource coordination will be given to provide information to meet the fuels residue treatment and transitory range opportunities. Landline location will be provided where it is necessary to resolve property boundaries between adjacent land holders.

This program level provides for full administration of over 400,000 timber sale contracts and permits, including permits for nonconvertible products such as Christmas trees. Timber harvest levels have dropped in recent years resulting in a lower amount of national forest timber available to meet domestic market needs.

The recently enacted export law and the shift to tree measurement sales has added many new responsibilities for the administration of National Forest timber sales. In FY 1995, timber purchasers defaulted on timber sales affecting approximately 500 MBF (thousand board feet) of timber. The amount of defaulted sales in FY 1996 is estimated to be about 300 to 800 MBF. These sales will be returned to the market in a timely manner, commensurate with local market conditions, funding for timber sale administration, and available work force. Defaulted volumes will be completed within the assigned program year and are not included in the FY 1997 offer volumes. High prices paid for timber sales during the last two years could result in a significant increase in defaults - and program workload - if housing starts or lumber prices decline. Default volume for FY 1997 is estimated at 300 to 800 MBF.

Funding is not included for the preparation of replacement timber or for potential payments resulting from claims and settlements over contract modifications and cancellations for environmental reasons. The majority of these claims involve existing timber sales in habitat required for recently listed threatened and endangered species, in particular the Marbled Murrelet, Mexican spotted owl, and salmon. Regions and forests will need to determine the appropriate funds to pay for these claims on a case-by-case basis including reprogrammming from other national forest activities.

Program Components and Costs of the Timber Sale Program

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate
National Forest System				
Timber Sales Management	$	180,555	188,582	190,000
	Offered BBF	2.16	2.62	2.75
Road Construction				
Forest Service Construction	$	51,807	57,000	61,000
Purchaser construction	$	{50,000}	{50,000}	{50,000}
Purchaser Roads Construction by FS	$	1,058	5,945	5,945
Subtotal, Construction	$	52,865	62,945	66,945
Timber Salvage Sale Fund	$	155,101	209,000	150,043
	Offered BBF	1.85	2.10	1.43
Total, Timber Sales Program		388,521	460,527	406,988
Total, Timber offered............BBF		4.01	4.72	4.18
Average unit cost		97	97	97
Total, Timber Harvest BBF		3.87	4.36	4.32

Forestland Vegetation Management

Objectives

Provide for 1) reforestation, 2) timber stand improvement, 3) genetic resources program, and 4) nursery program.

Program Description

Reforestation and stand improvement treatments are essential to maintaining a healthy, resilient forest ecosystem for the future. These activities will maintain sufficient timber productivity to meet projected future desired conditions for the sustained management of NFS lands. Reforestation treatments will guarantee that lands are promptly regenerated following either harvest or disturbance of stocking levels sufficient to meet stated land and resource management objectives. Timber stand improvement treatments include release, precommercial thinning, pruning, and fertilization. These activities promote stand health and resiliency that is essential in creating and maintaining the proper species composition, density, and stand structure needed to meet broader landscape or ecological management objectives. These activities are designed to be consistent with environmental, social, and economic benefits and costs.

The reforestation and stand improvement programs are financed with appropriated funds, reforestation trust funds, and Knutson-Vandenberg funds (K-V). These funds are used to reforest harvested areas, unsuccessful plantations and areas damaged by fire, insects, or disease and to release planted trees from competing vegetation or overcrowding. Expenses for seedlings purchased from Forest Service, States, and private nurseries are also covered. Contracts for site preparation, animal damage control, fertilization, tree planting, release, precommercial thinning, and a limited amount of tree pruning are also charged to these funds.

1) Reforestation

The objective of the reforestation program is to annually reforest an area equal to the area annually deforested to protect the sites as quickly as possible in order to meet resource and ecosystem management needs.

As of October 1, 1995, an estimated 843,000 acres of National Forest land needed reforestation because of timber harvest, natural disasters such as fire, storms, insects, and disease, or previously unsuccessful reforestation treatments. Such reforestation needs currently accrue at the rate of about 300,000 acres per year, but this rate of accrual is declining as a result of a reduced timber sale program.

The Forest Service meets these needs through seeding, planting, and preparing sites to encourage natural regeneration. Some areas regenerate naturally without special treatment or investments.

Reforestation activities identified within timber sale areas may be financed using K-V funds. Reforestation activities outside of timber sale areas and for which no K-V collection has been made are financed using appropriated funds and the Reforestation Trust Fund.

The estimate of lands needing reforestation changes each year. These changes result from such things as timber harvests and new needs created by fire, insects, and diseases. Following periodic on the ground examination to verify reforestation success, lands are removed from the needs inventory. The following table shows changes in the reforestation needs since FY 1995, and estimates of FY 1997 needs. Reforestation acres displayed in this table reflect work financed by all funding sources: K-V, appropriated, and the Reforestation Trust Fund.

Reforestation Needs 1/

	Actual and Projected *Thousand acres*		Prior Years Projected *Thousand acres*	
Balance, October 1, 1994, actual	899		899	
New needs in FY 1995	336		340	2/
Accomplishments in FY 1995	(392)	3/	(358)	2/
Balance, October 1, 1995	843		881	
Balance, October 1, 1995, actual	843			
Projected new needs in FY 1996	300			
Projected accomplishments in FY 1996	(277)			
New Balance, October 1, 1996	866			
Projected new needs in FY 1997	280			
Projected accomplishments in FY 1997	(317)			
New Balance, October 1, 1997	829			

Totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ Includes natural regeneration without site preparation unless noted.

2/ Projections in FY 1994 Report of the Forest Service, Table 17, p. 96.

3/ Includes 103,692 acres of certified natural regeneration. Also includes 5,000 acres accomplished by other sources such as volunteers, timber purchasers, and other Forest Service programs.

There is a 2 to 3 year lag between the time an area is logged and when it is reforested. This lag is due to factors that affect sequence and timing, such as: salvage harvest following disasters; collection of seed from sources adapted to the particular area; nursery production of seedlings to specifications needed for the site; site preparation (especially slash disposal); contract lead time; and in some circumstances delay to allow for potential natural reproduction.

Reforestation is a capital investment opportunity. Cost effectiveness is therefore a concern in planning and scheduling work. The program is guided by efforts to improve regeneration techniques and related work in the most cost effective manner.

2) Timber Stand Improvement

The timber stand improvement (TSI) objective is to improve forest health, vigor, and maintain rapid growth by regulating stand density, removing competing vegetation, improving product quality through pruning, and maintaining soil productivity through fertilization. These treatments are essential toward meeting stated management objectives at the stand, landscape, and ecosystem level.

Timber stand improvements (TSI) activities include the following: 1. release treatments provide for the removal of competing vegetation to ensure high levels of growth and vigor; 2. precommercial thinning treatments provide the opportunity to regulate stand density, reduce standing fuels, control species composition, and alter stand structure to better meet resource management objectives; 3. pruning treatments provide the opportunity to reduce fuel ladders and improve future product quality by producing more clear, sound wood; and 4. fertilization treatments provide a means of maintaining or improving soil productivity.

Since FY 1980, 6,600,000 acres of young stands have been created by reforestation treatments. Current annual additions are about 400,000 acres. As these new stands develop, most will need to be released from competing vegetation and/or thinned to maintain healthy, vigorous stands. In addition, natural stands occur that are in need of improvement work. TSI needs to increase at a higher rate than treatments.

Young unmerchantable stands of trees are thinned (usually with chainsaws or hand tools) to remove surplus and poor quality trees and allow the remaining trees to grow at optimum rates with less susceptibility to attacks from insects and disease. Hand tools, prescribed fire, machinery, and herbicides are used to remove or retard growth of competing vegetation, thus releasing trees to increase growth rates or to favor desirable species. These activities are important to increasing or maintaining forest health and sustainable levels of timber production. Often, they are also critical to the attainment of nontimber goals and desired future conditions envisioned in the forest plans.

As of October 1, 1995, about 1,454,000 acres needed timber stand improvement to improve growing conditions. The breakdown among the major stand improvement activities are:

Release -	463,000 acres;
Thinning -	788,000 acres;
Fertilization -	67,000 acres;
Pruning -	135,000 acres.

A maintenance level of about 1,000,000 acres of TSI needs is a desirable working level. This allows adequate lead time for planning and project preparation, and flexibility to adjust to changes.

TSI activities identified within timber sale areas may be financed using K-V funds, provided there is funding available from the timber sale to cover the cost and the activity is included on the Sale Area Improvement plan for the sale. TSI activities outside of timber sale areas and for which no K-V collection has been made are financed using appropriated funds and the Reforestation Trust Fund. TSI acres displayed in the table below reflect work financed by all funding sources: K-V, appropriated, and the Reforestation Trust Fund.

Timber Stand Improvement Needs

	Actual and Projected *Thousand acres*	Prior Years Projected *Thousand acres*
Balance, October 1, 1994, actual	1435	1435 *1/*
Projected new needs in FY 1995	292	300
Projected accomplishments in in FY 1995	(273)	(286)
Balance, October 1, 1995	1454	1449
New Balance, October 1, 1995	1454	
Projected new needs in FY 1996	300	
Projected accomplishments in FY 1996	(267)	
New Balance, October 1, 1996	1487	
Projected new needs in FY 1997	300	
Projected accomplishments in FY 1997	(209)	
New Balance, October 1, 1997	1578	

1/ Projections in FY 1994 Report of the Forest Service, Table 23, p. 122.

3) Genetic Resource Operations

The objective of the genetic resource operations is to improve the genetic quality of seed and planting stock used on NFS lands; to determine biological diversity of forest tree and native plant species; and to produce high quality planting stock in appropriate numbers and species for timely reforestation.

The three major goals of the program are to: (1) provide leadership and expertise to incorporate genetic principles into ecosystem management; (2) provide appropriate genetic material to restore, maintain, and enhance genetic quality; (3) sustain and/or increase diversity, productivity, and health of ecosystems in support of program management goals. Genetic resource programs have been implemented to varying degrees in all regions. Seed collection zones and/or breeding zones, based on physiographic and biological data, have been delineated in all regions to ensure use of locally adapted seed.

Intensive tree improvement programs are implemented for those species and breeding zones where investments can be justified. These programs include tree selection, seed orchard establishment and management, progeny testing, and selective breeding. Improved, high quality superior stock that has been developed in the genetic tree improvement program is being grown in Forest Service nurseries. These improved seedlings are projected to increase growth and yield by an estimated 5 percent on low productivity sites and by 10 percent on high productivity sites in the first generation alone.

4) Nursery Operations. The forest service operates ten bareroot and one container nursery to produce high quality seedlings to meet reforestation needs. These nurseries must produce seedlings that meet the specific species and seed source requirements peculiar to the individual areas to be reforested.

Seedling production costs at all but one nursery are charged to the working capital fund (WCF) and are, in turn, repaid as a cost of seedlings in the reforestation program. Any new facilities at these nurseries are funded from facilities construction funds and turned over to WCF for operation and maintenance. The nursery improvement funding in this program is for the replacement, upgrading, and conversion of facilities not covered under the facilities construction program. Once the specific repair or replacement has been completed, the project is added to the WCF for that nursery.

Production during FY 1995 was 82.7 million bareroot and 6.5 million container seedlings. Production levels at Forest Service nurseries are down by 25 percent from the combined production of bareroot and containerized stock in FY 1994 (115.7 million seedlings). Forest Service seedling production is supplemented through contracts with State and private nurseries, which averaged about 22.0 million in FY 1995. The combined production of bareroot seedlings and containerized stock will be about 67.2 million seedlings for the FY 1996 program and about 42.5 million seedlings for the 1997 program. This downward trend reflects reduced harvesting levels on NFS lands.

Program in FY 1997

The program level provides for the reforestation of 103,000 acres and for timber stand improvement on 35,600 acres, including accomplishment with the Reforestation Trust Fund of $30,000,000.

The FY 1997 program for reforestation includes site preparation, planting, seeding and natural regeneration of 103,000 acres as compared to 68,300 acres planned in 1996. The increase in acres requiring reforestation is the direct result of the forest fires in 1994. Reforestation on national forests in California, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho would increase by 40,800 acres over the 1996 level. The FY 1997 program will continue the reforestation of national forest lands affected by fires, insects, and wind. Emphasis will be given to improving forest health. This program, combined with acreage accomplished using K-V funds, will total 316,800 acres of planting, seeding, and natural regeneration. The current needs level at the end of FY 1997 is estimated to be 829,000 acres.

The FY 1997 program for timber stand improvement of 35,600 acres is a decrease from the FY 1996 level of 138,200 acres. The reduction in acres of timber stand improvements results from the increased need for funding to reforest the areas burned in 1994. This program, combined with acreage projections using K-V funds, will total 208,500 acres of stand improvements. This level is less than the projected new needs for FY 1997 and will increase the stand improvement inventory by 92,000 acres. The acres planned will be beneficial to the overall health of the forest, increase survival in recently reforested areas, and help to maintain or increase stand growth in the treated areas. Within the funding, emphasis will be given to improving forest health conditions.

Funding for nurseries management allocates resources to effectively provide for health and safety needs, replacement or service of defective and worn out facilities not covered by the Working Capital Fund, and current nursery management activities without allowing additional needs to become critical hazards. Funding will also maintain the genetic resource program which provides leadership and expertise to incorporate genetic principles into ecosystem management, and provides appropriate genetic material to restore, maintain and enhance genetic quality and diversity on the national forests. Part of this funding will be used to protect past investments in seed orchards and progeny tests. Progeny tests will be continued to evaluate genetic worth, validate existing seed and breeding zones and determine genetic gains to the extent possible. This funding level will also provide for the Isozyme Laboratory which is developing base-line genetic data for important species of trees as well as other plants and animals including information on adaptation and variation important to gene conservation and genetic diversity.

The nursery management program will concentrate on continuing production of high quality, superior stock for planting within specific tree breeding zones. This stock will be used to reforest lands following timber harvest and natural disasters. Increasingly, the nurseries also serve as a source of non-commercial trees, shrubs, and other vegetation to improve wildlife and range habitat and to protect soil and water resources. The tree improvement program will concentrate on maintaining and managing seed orchards and progeny tests for the highest priority breeding zones.

Soil, Water and Air Management

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease from 1996
			(Dollars in thousands)		
Soil, Water, and Air Operations	$	23,842	22,000	22,000	0
	FTE	406	375	382	7
Watershed Improvements	$	24,440	20,000	26,000	6,000
Soil and Water Resources Improvements –	M Acres	35.5	17.0	17.0	0
	FTE	329	269	356	87
Total	$	48,282	42,000	48,000	6,000
	FTE	735	644	738	94

Soil, Water and Air Operations

Objectives

To protect and enhance soil productivity, air quality, water quality and quantity, and timing of waterflows. To maintain favorable conditions of streamflow. To provide soil, water and air quality, and weather information to sustain healthy ecosystems, provide sustainable outputs for the public, and meet environmental needs of NFS watersheds and airsheds. To monitor existing soil and water improvements to ensure their continued effectiveness and plan for future improvements.

Program Description

Soil, water and air operations includes the program components of:

- Water Rights and Uses
- Hydrology and Water Quality

- Soil Management
- Air Resource Management
- Weather and Climate

Water Rights and Uses: NFS lands often include headwater areas that produce hundreds of millions of acre-feet of water yearly. These water-rich lands provide fresh, clean municipal water to about 900 American cities and communities under hundreds of agreements, easements, and permits. The Forest Service often recognizes these municipal watersheds as unique management areas with special management standards, monitoring requirements, and emphasis to assure continued protection of these vital surface water supplies. Watershed protection was one of the original two purposes for which national forests were first reserved from the public domain.

Water is used on NFS lands by the Forest Service and other downstream users for consumptive and nonconsumptive instream flow needs: to irrigate tree nurseries, control fire, abate road dust, water wildlife and livestock, provide fish habitat, various recreational uses, and maintain channels to mention a few. The Forest Service assures that the many local, State, and Federal laws are followed, and ensures that its management activities are conducted using practices that provide the protection necessary so that this water can satisfy all the beneficial uses and recycle itself without harm to people and the environment.

The Forest Service must identify and quantify water requirements and file for the water rights necessary for the management of NFS lands and protect these rights in water right adjudications held by the States, such as the Snake River, Klamath River and other adjudications active in FY 1997. These costs are to be multi-funded by the benefiting functions in proportion to the costs of preparing, filing, negotiating or litigating the water right claims for the various resources.

Hydrology and Water Quality: The Forest Service is responsible for ensuring favorable conditions of water flow from the national forests, providing protection of water quality consistent with the purposes of the national forests, ensuring compliance with the Clean Water Act, and improving watershed conditions and water quality where necessary.

Ensuring favorable water flows is accomplished by providing protection of stream channel integrity and the stability of sideslopes. Stream channels are protected by maintaining appropriate flows, using compatible design criteria for structures such as stream crossings, and by protecting water quality during land management operations.

Watershed analysis is a systematic procedure to gain understanding of the current condition and physical capability of a watershed. This analysis is fundamental to determining desired condition and defining what resource output levels are sustainable within a healthy ecosystem. Watershed condition includes not only the state of the channel and riparian zone, but also the condition, type and distribution of vegetation, land use history, social objectives, and distribution and abundance of species throughout the watershed.

An understanding of the physical relationships and responses is fundamental to all watershed analyses. To provide this information, the Forest Service is developing a national framework to ensure a consistent approach to analyzing the hydrologic (way the landscape handles water) and geomorphologic (science of understanding the relationship of geology and climate on the water resource) characteristics of each watershed.

Wetland and riparian areas are the most diverse and productive sites on many forests and rangelands. Riparian areas are key to productive fisheries and wildlife habitat, diversity of scenery and recreation sites, flood reduction, quality water for downstream users, and timber and sustainable forage production; yet many are in an unsatisfactory condition. Improvement plans for riparian areas will continue as a national emphasis in FY 1997. In addition, the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management will work together to focus on improving the condition and productivity of riparian areas in the western states.

Natural disasters can cause rapid deterioration to water quality. Emergency improvement measures must be taken to counteract natural disasters that affect watershed quality. During 1995, wildfires burned 215,000 acres of NFS lands. Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation plans were prepared and work was completed on many of the wildfires which burned in national forests throughout the western United States. Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation activities are initiated promptly following wildfire to stabilize soil, control water, minimize sediment and debris movement, and to minimize threats to human life and property. Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation was performed on more than 198,000 acres in 1995.

Soil Management: The objectives of soil management is to ensure that soil quality is maintained at, near, or above levels that occur in undisturbed soils to maintain ecosystem and forest health. Soil quality can be briefly described as how well a soil performs its functions relative to an undisturbed state, such as sustaining biological activity, diversity and productivity; controlling the rate, quality and timing of water flows; filtering, buffering and detoxifying materials often generated by human activity; nutrient and energy cycling; and providing a support for human habitation and related structures.

Soil resource inventories are conducted within the context - and as a major part of - Ecological Unit Inventories that are funded within the Ecosystem Planning Inventory and Monitoring (EPIM) budget line item. They are also an integral part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey in partnership with the NRCS, other federal and State agencies, and land grant colleges. Soil resource inventories provide the basic data and information to people for assessing inherent and potential levels of soil quality, forest and rangeland ecosystem health, and to develop land capability assessments for forest plans.

Air Resource Management: The Air Resources Program of the Forest Service has two main parts: (1) protecting sensitive areas from effects of air pollution; and (2) providing mitigation measures for management activities.

In the context of ecosystem management, both of these have taken on a new significance and emphasis.

Air resource management includes: the prevention of adverse effects of air pollution on NFS lands; controlling smoke from prescribed burning; evaluating the current condition of air quality related values associated with Class I Wilderness designated areas; responding to preconstruction applications for private sector development under the prevention of significant deterioration procedures; and assuring that the Agency's actions conform to the Clean Air Act.

Weather and Climate: The Forest Service weather program leads the development of an interagency course titled "Weather and Climate Applications for Resource Management." The course emphasizes the use of climate and weather data in watershed analysis and ecosystem management decision making. The Forest Service collects data from over 400 remote automatic weather stations (RAWS) and stores the data in the Weather Information Management System (WIMS) for resource management applications.

Key to all watershed and air program activities are the coordination and cooperation with other agencies and States to improve the efficiency of operations and assure compliance with appropriate Federal and State laws and fees. This includes cooperation on the collection of meteorological data, water supply, and flood forecasting, monitoring air and water quality, standardization of soil surveys, and support of national EPA monitoring network data collection.

Program in FY 1997

The program maintains emphasis on determining watershed condition and sustaining riparian area health, and allows progress on developing a current, priority list of watershed improvement needs. Allows moderate coordination to protect soil, water, and air quality as forest plans are amended, revised or implemented. Monitoring and evaluation can be conducted on highly sensitive or controversial projects to assure management practices are effectively protecting soil, water, and air resources. Funding is not available to provide the same assurances for less sensitive projects.

Quantitative watershed information will be provided to meet some, but not all, needs of forest planning and State-mandated water right adjudications. The quality and quantity of water necessary to support properly functioning riparian areas, including aquatic ecosystems, will be determined for forest and project level planning. Instream flow requirements of aquatic ecosystems, and their associated environmental and human values, will be determined at approximately one-half the sites needed to fully manage these resources. Management actions will be taken to secure protection of these values for the public. Critical work and deadlines of 44 active water rights adjudications in 8 western states will be met, but a considerable amount of supporting resource and legal work will be postponed or foregone.

Monitoring ground disturbing activities for condition and trend of key environmental indicators, such as water, soil and air quality, soil productivity and biological diversity, will be limited to 20% or less of the optimum level. Emphasis will remain on old growth forests, anadromous fish habitat, endangered and sensitive species, and riparian areas. Funding is provided for planning restoration treatments to improve watershed conditions and for maintaining past treatments accomplished in previous years with NFSI funds.

The review of Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permits under the Clean Air Act will continue. Necessary protection measures will be sought for Class I areas during negotiations with the applicant, States, and EPA.

Data from over 400 remote automatic weather stations will be collected and loaded into the Weather Information Management System for use by many agencies.

Watershed Improvements

Objectives

To provide satisfactory watershed conditions on all NFS lands. To integrate soil and water conservation practices during all management activities to prevent the need for future restoration. To provide treatments that improve whole watersheds comprehensively using an understanding of physical and ecological process. To maintain effectiveness of existing soil and water improvements.

Program Description

Improved watershed conditions provides the basis for improving productivity for all resources. The watershed improvement program includes identifying sites contributing to deteriorated watershed conditions, maintaining an inventory of these needs, developing land management and land treatment prescriptions to improve watershed conditions to a satisfactory level, and implementing treatment measures that will lead to improved conditions. Highest priority is given to those unsatisfactory conditions that threaten to: damage downstream communities; and negatively affect riparian areas and wetlands, and threatened or endangered species.

Treatment measures are designed to take advantage of natural physical and ecological processes. Improvement activities include installation of runoff and erosion control structures, reshaping of gullied land, and revegetation of denuded areas to improve watershed conditions, protect wetlands, and restore riparian areas. In places where soil, water, or sediment acidity is unacceptable because of atmospheric deposition or mine tailings, liming, removal and other remediation measures may be employed.

These activities control erosion, reduce flood flows, and improve long term soil productivity. Water quality and fish habitat are also improved by reducing the movement of sediment and other pollutants into streams and lakes. These activities are accomplished in an integrated manner in the context of forest plans.

Essential actions on Federal facility compliance projects are undertaken to correct environmental pollution problems associated with point and non-point source pollution abatement.

Direct improvements are prescribed as part of an integrated management approach in support of the National Riparian Strategy and Columbia River Basin Plans, and the President's Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest.

Currently 679 watersheds (21 percent of the watersheds in the National Forests) are in need of improvement investments. During FY 1995, 35,500 acres were improved with Soil and Water Resource Improvement funds alone.

Program in FY 1997

The regular program will provide treatment of approximately 17,000 acres to improve soil quality, site productivity and water quality. This represents a decrease in accomplishments from recent averages of over 20,000 acres per year. The decline is due to an overall drop in appropriated funding, increasing costs of individual projects, costs of maintaining existing soil and water improvements and the substitution of high unit cost hazardous materials clean-up projects for traditional improvements requiring less intensive treatments over a larger area.

In addition to the regular program, funds will be used to help bring USDA facilities into compliance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), with a focus on the highest priority projects. This includes abatement of both point and non-point sources of water and soil pollution, with specific emphasis placed on remediation of abandoned mines on Forest Service administered lands. These projects are very expensive on a cost per acre basis when compared to traditional watershed improvement projects.

Minerals and Geology Management

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease from 1996
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Minerals and Geology Management	$	38,932	35,000	35,000	0
	FTE	543	488	497	9

Objectives

To foster economic activity by facilitating energy and mineral development on NFS lands, including development of private minerals underlying NFS lands. To protect ecosystems by requiring appropriate design, mitigation, and reclamation measures, and by monitoring/inspecting operations to ensure compliance. To help restore ecosystems by reclaiming abandoned mines.

Program Description

Exploration, development, and production of energy and minerals from NFS lands contributes to economic growth, provides important employment in rural communities, and raises revenues which are shared with the States. The program is directed at obtaining these benefits while ensuring operations are conducted in an environmentally sound manner. The major components of the minerals and geology program are described below.

Leasable minerals include oil and gas, coal, geothermal energy, phosphate, hardrock minerals in acquired lands, and certain other minerals. The Forest Service's role is to prepare NEPA documents, determine if leasing is acceptable and whether lease stipulations are needed to protect environmental values. Leases are issued by the Bureau of Land Management. After leases are issued the Forest Service prepares additional, more site-specific, NEPA documents for proposed operations, and monitors and inspects operations until final reclamation.

Locatable minerals include gold, silver, copper, zinc, molybdenum, and other minerals available under the 1872 Mining Law. Individuals and companies obtain rights to these minerals directly from the Mining Law. The role of the Forest Service is to review proposed operations to determine if design or mitigation measures should be required to protect other values. If proposals involve large mines or sensitive settings, environmental impact statements are prepared. Once approved, operations are monitored and inspected until final reclamation.

Mineral materials include sand, gravel, pumice, cinders, building stone, and other fairly common materials that are of considerable importance in meeting community construction, road building, and landscaping needs. These materials are sold to the public but usually made available to municipalities at no charge. The Forest Service also uses a substantial amount of mineral materials in its own construction and maintenance program.

Reserved and outstanding rights involve private minerals underlying NFS lands. The Forest Service cooperates with developers of private minerals to mitigate effects on forest resources and users, and to ensure proper reclamation.

The abandoned mine program involves reclamation of old mines causing damage to the environment or posing risks to public safety. There are thousands of such mines on NFS lands. The focus of the Minerals and Geology program is on simple reclamation and removal of hazards at sites that clearly do not involve CERCLA (Superfund).

The geology program primarily involves investigating and interpreting earth science information needed for ecosystem management, timber sale design, construction projects, etc. These activities are funded through the programs receiving the benefit. Funding for oversight, establishing policy and procedures, certain types of inventories, etc., is included in Minerals and Geology Management, as is funding for interpreting and managing underground spaces, fossils, caves, and other geologic resources.

In terms of the magnitude of the program there are approximately eight million acres leased for oil and gas, over 150,000 mining claims, about 7,000 mineral material pits and quarries, over 4,000 new operations proposed each year, and more than 25,000 operations to monitor and inspect. The largest coal mine in the United States is on NFS lands, and much of the nation's phosphate and lead production comes from NFS lands. The value of all energy and mineral production exceeds $4 billion per year. Annual revenues are about $200 million, 25-50 percent of which is returned to the States where production occurs.

Program in FY 1997

Under the proposed budget, emphasis would be placed on review and environmental analysis of: (1) proposed operations with potential to create jobs and contribute to local economies; and (2) monitoring/inspecting operations in sensitive ecosystems. Approximately 60 percent of existing operations would be inspected.

Areas that would receive less emphasis would include the reclamation of abandoned mines (unless there was imminent threat to public safety), and providing geologic information for land management decisions.

Landownership Management

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease from 1996
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Real Estate Management	$	45,621	43,000	43,000	0
Land Exchanges and Adjustment –	M Acres	98.4	44.2	40.0	-4.2
	FTE	698	658	670	12
Land Line Location	$	15,945	14,000	14,000	0
Land Line – Miles		1,836	940	940	0
	FTE	221	194	198	4
Total	$	61,566	57,000	57,000	0
	FTE	919	852	868	16

Real Estate Management

Objectives

Special Uses (non-recreation): to authorize uses on NFS land that provide a benefit to the general public and to administer these uses for protection of public and natural resource values.

Land Exchange and Adjustment:to improve NFS landownership patterns, reduce resource management costs and facilitate development of adjacent non-Federal lands.

Land Classification and Status: to plan long term landownership adjustments for efficient resource management; to maintain landownership title records to ensure proper administration of lands subject to reservations, outstanding rights, mineral withdrawals, other conditions of title, and laws that direct or affect land management; to provide an automated retrieval system of land title information for administrative and public use at all Forest Service units; and to resolve title disputes.

Geometronics: to support Forest Service managers and resource specialists by providing essential maps, geospatial data products, and related geographic sciences technical support services.

Program Description

Special Uses (Non-recreation)

There are more than 62,000 active non-recreation special use authorizations on NFS lands encompassing nearly 200 different types of uses. These uses include communication sites, public and private roads, and energy related transmission rights-of-ways. These uses facilitate the supply of goods and services to the public and provide support to other federal, State, and local agencies. For example, authorization for an FAA radar installation can improve air traffic control capabilities for one or more airports, improving public health and safety.

Special use administration involves processing of applications, issuance of authorizations, determination and administration of fees, inspection of facilities, and monitoring of the authorized operations. The Forest Service reviews applications to determine that private lands are not available and that the use is consistent with management plans and policy objectives. Environmental documentation is required for all applications to determine the impacts of the use on the human and natural environment. The authorization contains appropriate terms and conditions to ensure public safety and protection of national forest resources. In FY 1997, over 6,000 applications are anticipated.

Annual rental fees for special uses are required by law and administrative direction to be based on fair market value (FMV). Agency efforts to establish FMV have been only partly successful. Permittees with fees that have been in place for many years object when notified of fee increases when FMV is placed in effect. However, the agency is working to close the gap between federal fees and fees charged in the private market place for similar land uses. For example, current rental fee receipts for the 6,000 authorized communication site uses total about $2 million. When fully implemented the agency estimates FMV for this use would return in excess of $20 million to the U.S. Treasury. In 1995, rental fees for *all* non-recreation special uses, which also includes privately owned cabins permitted on NFS lands, totalled about $17 million.

Hydroelectric power generation is a specialized area of the special use program. This involves cooperating with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) in the review of proposals for hydroelectric development and the relicensing of existing projects on NFS lands. Environmental analysis of the projects can be very complex and sometimes requires an environmental impact statement. The Forest Service is required by law to develop terms and conditions to protect NFS lands. These terms and conditions must be included in the licenses granted by FERC.

Land Exchange and Adjustment

As outlined in the 1990 Resources Planning Act (RPA) Recommended Program, landownership adjustments are needed to protect key resources, eliminate conflicting uses, and improve management efficiency. Both Federal and non-Federal lands benefit from the improved landownership patterns. Other benefits are more efficient resource administration and road management; the reduced need for locating, posting and maintaining property boundaries; resolving needed access; and facilitation of the resolution of claims.

Land exchanges benefit the private sector and local governments by facilitating the development and expansion of communities and businesses on lands that are better suited for non-Federal uses. All exchanges are made with willing owners on an equal market value basis.

In the western States, many land exchanges involving large acreages have taken place with State and local governments; railroad, timber, and mining companies; and ranchers. The exchanges often involve "checkerboard" landownership patterns resulting from 100-year-old land grants. Exchanges solve problems caused by fragmented ownership and assist local communities by exchanging isolated tracts of non-Federal land for Federal land adjacent to expanding communities. Recent wilderness acts include provisions which direct the acquisition of non-Federal land by exchange to preserve the wilderness character.

A reduction in miles of Federal property lines lessens the costs of property line location and maintenance and the risk of trespass for both the Federal Government and neighboring landowners.

In the past three years, 338 exchanges were approved. As a result, 256,000 non-Federal acres and mineral interests have been acquired in exchange for 188,500 acres of Federal land and mineral interest, with a value of the Federal land and mineral interest of about $185 million.

In FY 1995, 116 exchanges (98,400 non-Federal acres and minerals) reduced NFS boundaries by 770 miles, representing a savings of $4.2 million in land line location costs. Such savings have amounted to $17.4 million over the past four years. Additional savings result from the reduced need for rights-of-way, special use administration, resolution of trespasses, and other factors related to a more efficient landownership pattern.

Land Classification, Status, and Planning

Of the 191 million acres of NFS land, 28 million acres were acquired and 163 million acres were reserved from the public domain. These lands consist of thousands of individual tracts, each having an individual ownership title file. This record of ownership information must be actively maintained in order to guide resource management as to title restrictions, outstanding and reserved rights, other conditions of title, and legislative direction in over 500 laws that affect management of NFS land.

Accurate, current ownership records must be readily available for resource management. Precise records are essential for such situations as the conveyance of approximately two million acres of NFS lands in Alaska to other public and private ownerships, and proper allocation of the 25 percent fund and PILT (Payment in Lieu of Taxes) payments. Currently, private ownership of millions of acres of reserved mineral rights are expiring with ownership passing to the United States.

Land title claim cases, usually the result of encroachment on Federal land, are normally resolved through sales, interchange of title, or exchange. An estimated 50,000 title claim cases have resulted from overlapping ownerships between Federal and private lands. About 18,000 acres are involved in claims arising from early 1900s homesteading activities. There were 44 cases resolved using the Small Tracts Act authority (P.L. 97-465) in FY 1995. Resolution of title claims protects the capital investments in both NFS and adjoining lands.

Geometronics

Map and data production is centralized at the Geometronics Service Center (GSC) in Salt Lake City, Utah. Regional field units provide support in aerial photography, field editing, and publication. The regional field units also produce special resource thematic maps, for local forest and district use, which are financed by the benefiting programs. The program also includes the development of advanced information technologies in support of the mapping and geographic sciences. Included are software and systems development in support of automated map production and geospatial data collection and management.

The Forest Service cooperates with other Federal agencies in various mapping and geospatial data development activities including the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC). This committee coordinates digital cartographic activities within Federal agencies to avoid duplication and waste, and to increase data interchangeability and potential for future use consistent with National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) requirements.

Examples of mapping and geospatial data development products include:

1. Mapping: The Geometronics Program produces base series maps for field personnel administrative use and for the national map sales program for forest visitors. There are two standard base series map products: primary and secondary. Revision schedules for both series are approximately 7 years.

Primary Base Series (PBS) -- PBS maps are the principle work maps for field personnel. They serve as the base for inventory and display of resource and other thematic information. GSC production is scheduled on 1,387 quadrangles in FY 1996.

Secondary Base Series (SBS) -- The SBS serves as the base map for publishing Forest Visitor Maps sold to the public under the National Map Sales Program and for production of Pocket Visitor Guides. The SBS is also used for administrative purposes in the field to develop other derivative map products such as Forest Plan and Alternative maps and maps for EIS's. GSC production is scheduled on 41 SBS maps in FY 1996.

2. Geospatial Data Development

Cartographic Feature Files (CFFs) -- CFFs are digital data files containing planimetric map features digitized from the PBS. CFFs are used to build the geographic foundation for service-wide geographic information systems (GIS) databases and support production of national mandated PBS map products and SBS maps. In FY 1996, the program calls for the data collection of 423 quadrangles and the revision of 133 quadrangles.

Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) -- DEMs are data files containing elevation information formatted by PBS quadrangle. DEMs are used extensively in GIS applications. The FY 1996 program calls for production of DEMs for 689 quadrangles including edgematching of many collected previously.

Digital Orthophoto Quads (DOQs) -- A DOQ is a digital representation of an aerial photograph with ground features located in their true positions. A DOQ combines the image characteristics of an aerial photograph with the accuracy and scale associated with a map. Production by the FS in FY 1996 is targeted at 2,886 quarter quadrangles.

Program in FY 1997

Land Exchange: This program will provide for the acquisition of 40,000 acres of non-federal lands, compared to 44,200 in FY 1996. This acreage decrease reflects escalating costs of processing land exchanges and budget limitations. This reduces the opportunity to adjust landownership patterns to meet community needs, acquire special places, and further ecosystem management goals.

Land Classification and Status: This decrease further reduces the ability to provide current landownership information to support 25% payments, PILT distributions, respond to congressional inquiries, and respond to public needs for accurate information on the use of National Forest System lands.

Special Uses (Nonrecreation): The program level will emphasize administration of existing uses. Further delays in the processing of new applications, implementation of new fee schedules, and resolution of unauthorized uses will result.

Geometronics: This program will help the regions strengthen and improve their ability to prepare map revision materials and implement GIS with new 615 equipment. Both primary and secondary map production would be at an 8-year revision schedule. Resource managers have identified a 7-year revision schedule as the optimum for meeting resource program needs. This proposed funding level is estimated to provide 85 percent of the production required to support the resource programs identified in Forest land management plans and RPA. Limited support would be provided to assist the regions in implementing new GIS technology.

Land Line Location

Objectives

To locate, mark, post, and maintain property lines between NFS land and other property and to provide accurate geographic position for land title information.

Program Description

The program has five primary activities: perpetuation of the Public Land Survey System on NFS lands; initial location, marking, and posting of boundary lines; reestablishment of boundaries lost in the absence of land line maintenance; land line maintenance; and the collection of spatial information in support of Geographic Information Systems.

Proper location of National Forest boundaries is a fundamental responsibility of land stewardship and is a prerequisite to construction and resource management activities adjacent to property owned by others.

Well marked boundaries deter timber theft and encroachment on public lands and enhance the protection of environmentally sensitive areas. Encroachment by private landowners adjacent to NFS lands occurs at a rate in excess of two cases per mile where property lines have not been marked.

The collection of coordinates as a part of the boundary survey program will provide a mapping control network which will improve the spatial accuracy of the Status and Geographic Information System mapping. Accurate spatial information will facilitate the sharing of spatial data with other land management entities and enhance our ecosystems management efforts.

In a limited number of cases, where costs of needed land line location surveys would exceed the purchase costs of specified inholding tracts, the Chief of the Forest Service or a delegated representative may approve the purchase, from willing sellers, of such inholdings with funds from the land line program. Boundaries reduced through such acquisitions are counted as though surveyed.

Some surveys of NFS lands are accomplished by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and reimbursed to BLM under an interagency agreement. In recent years, such reimbursements have approached $3 million annually.

Program in FY 1997

About 940 miles of landlines would be located in FY 1997, the same as the current estimate for FY 1996.

Increased emphasis on the physical and legal identification of boundaries is necessary to address the increasing risks to National Forest resources resulting from the growing urban/wildland interface, including timber theft, soil and water degradation, encroachments and trespass. These impacts result from commercial and housing development adjacent to the boundary, and the attendant infrastructure. The legal identification of boundaries and corners is also necessary to reduce the risk of Federal trespass on private land and to provide greater management flexibility by resolving land status uncertainties. Establishment of clearly defined ownership boundaries, including "monumented" corners, will help avoid increased costs to resolve encroachment and trespass litigation necessary to protect the public's title.

Emphasis would also be given to protect the investment in existing landlines through appropriate maintenance of the established boundary markings.

Infrastructure Management

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease from 1996
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Road Maintenance	$	83,784	81,000	84,000	3,000
Miles of Roads Maintained - Thousand		377.8	377.8	377.8	0.0
	FTE	943	912	912	0
Maintenance of Facilities	$	26,304	23,000	23,000	0
	FTE	328	287	287	0
Total	$	110,088	104,000	107,000	3,000
	FTE	1,271	1,199	1,199	0

Road Maintenance

Objectives

Operate and maintain the forest road system in a manner that provides cost effective support of resources while caring for the land and environment and safely serving the using public.

Program Description

The Forest Service road system is operated and maintained to provide needed access for resource program activities and forest users, and to protect the environment, investments, and adjacent resources.

The most efficient road maintenance strategy is to provide sufficient maintenance funds so that restoration costs do not increase in future years. Road maintenance work deferred may result in unacceptable resource damage or unsafe road conditions in the short term, and will likely increase road reconstruction cost and environmental risk in the long term.

Some road closures are necessary to achieve ecosystem management objectives. Forest plans guide when and where roads should be closed to protect resource values and achieve the desired condition of the ecosystem. Once a given resource activity is completed, local land managers may close roads to protect other resources such as soil, water, or wildlife; or to enhance other public recreational opportunities such as hiking, horseback riding, snowmobiling, and off highway vehicle use. Limited road maintenance appropriations require that the use on some roads be restricted and that some are permitted to deteriorate. Road closures do not always mean significantly lower maintenance costs, since installing gates or barriers and enforcing closures can be costly activities.

Specific activities funded by the road maintenance program include:

Road Management

- Traffic studies - Collect and analyze data on road use and physical condition of the road system.

- Jurisdiction - Determine road jurisdiction and resolve jurisdictional problems. Establish road maintenance responsibilities with States, counties, other federal agencies, and private landowners.

- Cost share program - Manage rights-of-way and administer all construction, maintenance, and use agreements. Manage and maintain common road systems between private commercial landowners and the Forest Service.

- Cooperative agreements - Administer agreements with neighboring public road agencies such as counties, States, and cities to jointly develop and maintain roads for mutual benefit and cost effectiveness.

- Regulations and Controls - Where needed, develop and implement traffic controls related to vehicle size, type of use, road closures, and use permits to prevent damage to the road, resources, or environment. Ensure that commercial users maintain roads commensurate with their use.

- Road Obliteration - From FY 1991 through 1996, Congress has authorized use of up to $5 million per year of road maintenance funds for obliteration of roads no longer needed. Continued authority in FY 1997 is needed.

- Enforcement - In cooperation with local law enforcement authorities, enforce laws, rules, and regulations on forest roads.

Road System Maintenance

- Maintenance planning - Inspect roads and bridges to determine maintenance needed to protect road investment, provide for user safety, and mitigate any impact on surrounding resources. Develop plans to finance and accomplish work. Coordinate maintenance activities between Forest Service, timber purchasers, cooperators, other commercial users, and local governments.

- Maintenance work - Perform work such as roadside brushing, surface grading, culvert cleaning, replacing damaged or depleted surfacing materials, and repairing and replacing bridges and other structures. Provide and maintain traffic control devices such as signs, barricades, and markings needed for safe traffic flow.

Responsibility for Road Maintenance

The Forest Service is responsible for all maintenance attributed to administrative and noncommercial use. The recreating public is the primary user of the forest development road system. These roads provide access for about 339 million visitor-days of recreation on national forests each year.

Timber purchasers and commercial users such as those hauling ore or private timber, are required to maintain roads in a satisfactory condition commensurate with their use.

Required road maintenance work does not always result directly from road use. Work activities such as cleaning culverts, clearing roadside brush, removing slides, maintaining traffic control devices, and painting bridges are not the result of traffic. In the past, purchasers of Forest Service timber sales have conducted about 40 percent of all road maintenance including their commensurate share of these non-traffic maintenance activities. Due to a significantly smaller timber sale program in recent years, the Forest Service is required to finance a larger share of these non-traffic maintenance activities with appropriated road maintenance funds.

Program in FY 1997

The forest road system is estimated to be 377,800 miles at the beginning of FY 1997.

This program will provide appropriated funds to fully operate and maintain about 40 percent of the existing road system for administrative and public use. Most of the public use is by recreational visitors to the National Forests. The remaining 60 percent of the system roads will not be fully maintained. Examples of deferred maintenance includes roadside brushing, signing, bridge painting, surface rock replacement, grading, drainage and traffic control. This delay will result in increased future costs, decreased environmental protection, and increased user costs.

Recent appropriation acts have included language authorizing the use of up to $5,000,000 of road operation and maintenance funds to obliterate roads that are not needed. Continuation of that authority is being requested for FY 1997.

Maintenance of Facilities

Objectives

To maintain and make minor improvements in facilities used for fire and administrative purposes.

Program Description

Fire and administrative facilities support NFS activities. Facility types include administrative sites, offices, service and storage buildings, and associated water, waste water, and electrical systems. This program also maintains airfields, heliports, fire lookouts, fire management facilities, and Forest Service telecommunication sites.

In addition to the operational maintenance needs, these funds are used to identify and treat radon, asbestos, and lead-based paint to meet health and safety standards, manage and meet the intent of the energy conservation program under the Energy Policy Act of 1992 and Executive Order 12902, survey buildings and provide access for persons with disabilities, manage and maintain historic buildings to protect their unique qualities, and evaluate buildings for seismic safety.

The Forest Service owns a variety of buildings providing more than 21 million square feet of space. These buildings are primarily at ranger district and work center locations in rural areas with diverse weather conditions. Nearly half of the 16,000 facilities are older than 30 years.

Maintenance, minor renovation, and repair costs have increased with the age and service demands on these facilities. There is a maintenance backlog on about 60 percent of these facilities, with an estimated cost of $96 million. This includes deferred work items such as roof replacement, siding, painting, floor coverings, and electrical and mechanical systems.

Program in FY 1997

This program will provide for high priority maintenance and minor improvements for buildings used for fire management and general administrative purposes, and their associated utility systems. It includes conducting access surveys, mitigating access barriers, restoring historical structures, monitoring energy conservation, and evaluating buildings for seismic safety.

This program will continue to identify and abate the health hazards to facility occupants from asbestos-containing materials and radon gas. At this funding level, the facility maintenance backlog of work will continue to grow.

Law Enforcement

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease from 1996
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Law Enforcement Operations	$	63,516	59,591	60,000	409
	FTE	768	789	789	0

Objectives

To work with State and local governments in the enforcement of State and local laws, rules, and regulations within the NFS. Through cooperative law enforcement agreements, agencies protect the resources, operations, employees, and forest visitors from dangers associated with vandalism, theft of personal property, and assault while using the national forests.

To eliminate the illicit cultivation, manufacture, or distribution of cannabis or other controlled substances on NFS lands. To protect employees, visitors, and the resource from dangers associated with cannabis cultivation and illegal drug activities.

To investigate criminal activities occurring on NFS lands. To prevent crime and enforce laws and regulations that protect the natural resources and provide a safe environment for users and employees of the national forests.

Program Description

In 1905 when Congress established the Forest Service as an Agency, it authorized employees to make arrests for violations of Federal laws and regulations (16 U.S.C. 559). Many of the first job descriptions for rangers showed that their duties were to include patrols to prevent fire and trespass; enforce grazing regulations; investigate claims; and when necessary, arrest for violation of forest laws. As the Agency became more specialized in its resource activities, it began to hire specialists to work in the area of criminal investigations. Increasing criminal activity and resource violations on NFS lands in recent years, including timber theft, wildland arson, theft and vandalizing of archeological artifacts, theft of government property, contract fraud, and illicit drug activities, has led to significant law enforcement staffing increases. Today the Agency employs approximately 150 criminal investigators and over 570 uniformed law enforcement officers to perform law enforcement duties and investigations.

The law enforcement program within the Forest Service has shifted from its earlier responsibilities. Over the years, law enforcement activities have increased because of such issues as cannabis eradication legislation, cooperative efforts to protect threatened and endangered species, prohibitions against tree spiking and booby traps, and court decisions affecting the constitutional rights of both individuals and groups using NFS lands. Internal investigations and the handling of whistleblower complaints have also substantially increased the law enforcement workload in recent years. These investigations are often complex, time consuming, and expensive to conduct.

Criminal investigations in all resource areas continue to increase. These investigations often involve sophisticated "white collar" crimes which are complex and can take several years to investigate and prosecute.

Environmental activities and county supremacy are also impacting the law enforcement workload and increasing the cost of providing effective enforcement and protection for visitors, employees, and the resources.

Law Enforcement currently supports minimal activities involving AK Subsistence enforcement.

The Law Enforcement organization includes three components:

1. Cooperative Law Enforcement;
2. Drug Enforcement;
3. NFS Law Enforcement.

These are described below:

Cooperative Law Enforcement: This program provides reimbursement to States and local agencies for certain activities incurred in connection with the enforcement of State laws and regulations on NFS lands. Through cooperative agreements, the Forest Service reimburses State and local agencies for extraordinary expenses associated with protecting the public and their property while visiting the national forests.

It is recognized that certain national forest activities generate law enforcement workloads in addition to what local agencies may be staffed to handle. The number of visitors to the national forest often equals or greatly exceeds the resident population of many of the counties where NFS land is located. Since this visitor use is seasonal in many cases and usually occurs in geographically remote areas, additional costs are associated with protecting the visiting public.

In 1971, legislation was passed which authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and their political subdivisions. Without reimbursement, these agencies would not be able to adequately help protect the public on NFS lands.

Drug Enforcement: Since the early 1970s, NFS lands have been seriously impacted by illicit drug production and trafficking activities. Employees and visitors to some areas of the forests have been confronted by armed drug traffickers and deadly booby traps. Remote areas of the forest are experiencing increased problems with the illegal production and dumping of dangerous toxic chemical labs.

With the passage of the National Forest System Drug Control Act in 1986, and amendments to the Act passed in 1988, Forest Service law enforcement personnel were empowered to enforce Federal drug laws which relate to NFS lands. These laws provide for the detection of illegal drug activities and the investigation and apprehension of persons involved in these illegal activities. Funding in this initiative is provided for internal expenditures within the Forest Service. These drug enforcement activities protect the forest resources and provide employees and visitors a safer forest environment.

This program also allows the Agency to set up cooperative agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies in response to the President's War on Drugs. These agencies work together with Forest Service law enforcement personnel to provide detection and eradication of illegal drug activities. Cooperative work is also done in the investigation and apprehension of persons involved in these illegal activities occurring on NFS lands.

NFS Law Enforcement (Investigations and Operations): The prevention of crime and enforcement of laws and regulations on the national forests must be accomplished to provide a safe environment for forest visitors and employees and provide protection of the natural resources. Increased criminal activity in recent years which includes internal investigations, whistleblowers, wildland arson, theft and vandalizing of archeological artifacts, theft of government property, contract fraud, illicit drug activities and other resource violations have increased the need for law enforcement.

Environmental activities which include protests of timber sales and other controlled forest activities are increasing and requiring more law enforcement presence by the Agency. These increased public safety closures on the forests and large group gatherings must be managed and enforced by Agency Law Enforcement personnel.

The investigation of timber theft has been a priority of law enforcement for the past several years. The investigation of all resource violations is also critical to the protection of the national forests. These investigations are often complex, take many years to complete, and involve a large number of law enforcement personnel to investigate, apprehend, and prosecute.

With the new organizational independence that is consistent with the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency standards, investigation and enforcement activities operate without interference. Investigative independence is assured by separate funding and an independent organizational reporting structure. At the same time, law enforcement personnel work closely with line managers, providing advice on integrating law enforcement activities to best serve agency needs.

Program in FY 1997

The cooperative law enforcement program will continue to support approximately 520 visitor protection law enforcement agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies. Funding for these agreements will be maintained at FY 1996 levels. Although the Agency is experiencing increased visitor usage, no new agreements will be initiated.

The drug enforcement program will continue anti-drug activities which protect national forest resources, employees, and visitors. Funding at prior year levels will continue for approximately 190 drug enforcement agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies. Emphasis of internal drug enforcement work will concentrate on areas with high drug production and trafficking activities.

The NFS law enforcement program will increase $409,000 from the FY 1996 Conference Report (12/12/95) level. This supports increased base costs connected with passage of laws specifically related to law enforcement salaries, including Title 5, U.S.C. Section 5545 (a) Law Enforcement Availability Pay for criminal investigators, and (c) Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime for law enforcement officers. To the extent possible, investigations, protection activities, and general law enforcement support to all functional areas within the Agency will continue at prior year levels. Emphasis will be placed on higher priority enforcement and investigations. The prevention of crime and enforcement of laws on NFS lands will continue to be a priority for law enforcement personnel.

Continuing from prior years, the program will receive benefiting activity funds from timber salvage and K-V.

Subsistence management in Alaska increases the regulatory burden for enforcing federal laws on NFS lands. The proposed budget would not support any additional workload.

General Administration

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease from 1996
		(Dollars in thousands)			
General Administration	$	296,982	264,775	264,553	-222
	FTE	3,876	3,456	3,456	0

Objectives

To provide line management and to provide indirect administrative support and common services for appropriations legally supported by this line item, to the extent that benefiting programs or projects cannot be identified.

Program Description

General management and administrative programs, funded in whole or in part by General Administration (GA), are essential to enabling the agency to operate. Long and short range planning; program budgeting; policy and program analysis; and interactions with the public, Congress, and other branches of government help to ensure that we are appropriately managing the public lands in accordance with public desires. Personnel management and civil rights ensure that the appropriate work force is in place to meet Congressional direction, and ensure that downsizing efforts are accomplished with the least disruption to workers and program priorities. Information systems and procurement ensure that the work force has up-to-date tools and technology to accomplish increasingly complex resource management. Financial management efforts ensure that funds are well managed, correctly accounted for, and spent legally.

Since the establishment of the GA line item in FY 1982, funding has declined substantially in constant dollars. Between FY 1982 and FY 1996 GA appropriations have declined 32 percent, while the programs supported by GA have decreased 12 percent.

We are striving to prevent the decline in funding from being synonymous with a decline in quality and services. We are actively reengineering administrative processes to streamline, automate, and eliminate work wherever possible.

GA provides the indirect administrative support for the following appropriations: National Forest System, Forest Research, State and Private Forestry, Wildland Fire Management, Construction, and Land Acquisition. GA funds are charged whenever the administrative work cannot be identified with specific projects or programs.

General administrative support for all other appropriations, including transfer, permanent, and trust funds, is financed by assessments of those funds.

Internal controls ensure that the ratio of assessments to these programs does not exceed the ratio of appropriated general administration to the total of the appropriations it supports.

A brief discussion of line management, program support, and common services follows:

Line Management

GA finances the salary, benefits, travel, training, and secretarial support for Forest Service line managers in the Washington Office and field units, such as the Chief, Associate Chief, Regional Foresters, Research Station Directors, Forest Supervisors, District Rangers, and other specifically designated positions.

Program Support

GA finances salary, benefits, travel, and training for overall coordination and management of business management activities when financing by benefiting programs is not appropriate. Administrative functions financed mostly by GA include: program development and budget, civil rights, policy and management analysis, fiscal and accounting services, and office management.

Other administrative activities are financed by benefiting programs to the extent possible. The first source of funding for all administrative costs is the direct project to the extent that a cost relationship can be identified. Only after all practical and justifiable means have been exhausted will these costs be charged to GA.

Additional information on the array of administrative activities throughout the Forest Service organization funded in whole or in part by general administration follows:

Legislative Affairs: The Legislative Affairs Staff has the primary responsibility for providing information to Congress and other parts of the Executive Branch to facilitate consideration and disposition of all matters of Congressional interest, except for appropriations. (The Program Development and Budget Staff has primary responsibility for appropriations.) Legislative affairs tracks, analyzes, drafts, and clears positions on pending legislation; responds to Congressional oversight; and prepares the Department's legislative program for the Forest Service. These activities occur primarily at the Washington Office level and are financed by GA funds.

Program Development and Budget: Program development and budget activities occur at all levels in the Forest Service and are financed primarily by GA. Budget staffs are responsible for developing, allocating, and managing annual agency budgets which reflect specific program objectives, outputs, targets, and work force and funding requirements. Program development and budget activities include: budget proposals reflective of land management plans; budget justifications to USDA, OMB, and Congress; budget execution in accordance with Congressional appropriations; accountability and control; and an annual report to Congress.

Resources Program and Assessment: The Forest Service's resources program and assessment activities fulfill strategic planning requirements of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) of 1974, and the Government Performance and Results Act of 1994. The activities undertaken for the RPA Program are funded by GA because they involve planning and coordination across all resource areas and Forest Service programs. The RPA Assessment activities are funded primarily by Forest Service Research.

Policy Analysis: The Policy Analysis Staff performs in-depth analyses of high priority policy issues. Policy Analysis is funded by GA. Duties include: responding to requests from USDA, OMB, and the Congress for special analyses and studies on policy issues of national or international concern; developing or revising Forest Service policies in response to changing conditions and public needs; and evaluating Forest Service programs to determine whether they are efficiently responding to public needs and providing benefits.

Personnel Management: Personnel management activities are funded by both GA and benefiting programs. Personnel management provides services to the public, management, and employees in activities such as recruitment, work force diversity, employee placement, disabled employment, security, summer employment, personnel action processing, position classification, pay, employee relations, labor relations, training, work force information, personnel systems, management improvement, safety, health, security, suitability, and special employment programs such as cooperative education.

Civil Rights: The civil rights program embraces the concept of a multicultural organization and strives to eliminate discrimination in employment and program delivery for all persons regardless of race, sex, color, national origin, marital status, age, and disabilities. The program objective is to ensure fairness in all Forest Service activities, including contracting, public access, grant, education, employment, public service, data collection, and employee rights. The Civil Rights Staff is responsible for current efforts focusing on training and development, work environment, outreach and recruitment, standards for accountability, balancing career and personal needs, and recognition. Activities are funded by both GA and benefiting programs.

Information Systems and Technology: The information systems technology program provides leadership and expertise in managing information resources and providing information systems technology to support the business and mission of the Forest Service and to enable the Agency to manage the Nation's land and natural resources in an ecologically sound manner. Program activities include acquiring, operating, and maintaining a modern telecommunications and distributed computing system infrastructure; administering a quality data management program and repository; providing tools and expertise to support the Agency's need to reengineer and improve business processes; providing systems, standards, and protocols to support broad-scale information sharing, workgroup collaboration, decision support and policy formulation; and coordinating with Congress and oversight agencies. Information systems and technology activities are funded by both GA and benefiting programs.

Procurement, Property Management, and Federal Assistance: This activity provides support to Forest Service managers for the acquisition, use, and disposal of a wide variety of goods and services within the framework of laws, regulations, and sound business practices. Activities include planning, directing and managing procurement, property, and grants and agreements programs to respond to Agency needs; delegating procurement authority to qualified individuals; staying abreast of new technology and market developments; assisting in the establishment and development of small, minority-owned and women-owned businesses in coordination with the U.S. Small Business Administration; establishing and adjusting rental rates for about 5,000 housing units, including trailer space facilities each year, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 5911; and managing the recycling program. Property management is funded by GA, unless the benefiting activity can be identified. Procurement and federal assistance is funded by both GA and benefiting programs.

Fiscal and Accounting Services: Major work activities include: processing payments and collections; managing debt collections; conducting external and internal audits; operating finance and accounting systems through the USDA National Finance Center (NFC) consistent with requirements of GAO, OMB, and Department of the Treasury; providing oversight and direction for accounting guidelines; emphasizing fund accountability; collecting receipts, auditing vouchers and disbursements; and complying with Office of Inspector General (OIG) and General Accounting Office (GAO) audits and Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA), Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO), and Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) requirements. Fiscal and accounting services are financed by GA except for activities such as claims, special use permits, concessionaire audits, fire suppression support, working capital fund accounting, and timber sales accounting.

Public Affairs: Public affairs activities provide information to enable the public to enjoy national forests, to understand Agency programs or actions, and to participate in Forest Service policy and resource management decisions. This program is funded by both GA and benefiting activities. Forest Service public affairs specialists: serve to nurture and improve public relationships; support management in assessing the public impacts of decisions and activities; prepare and implement communication plans and actions, resulting in improved public knowledge of natural resources and human benefits; work with media and interest groups to explain Forest Service programs and activities, and support improved communication among employees to better accomplish the Agency's mission.

Common Services

Common services are those services which cannot be identified with benefiting programs. They include the following:

Rent and Utilities: GA funds are used for that portion of rent and utilities occupied or used by administrative personnel and equipment who are financed by the General Administration budget line item. Total space owned or leased by the Forest Service is approximately 23 million square feet. An additional estimated three million square feet is covered by the standard level user charge for which payment is made to the GSA.

Communications: Communication needs include mail and other means of transmission of messages and data; such as radios, telephones, telegraphs. Communications are funded by GA and other benefiting activities.

Contractual Services: These services include publication of notices, operation of facilities or other service contracts, office equipment repair, maintenance contracts, contractual cadastral services, and automated data processing online retrieval services. Contractual services are funded by GA and other benefiting activities.

Office Equipment and Supplies: Most general office supplies are charged to GA because they cannot be readily identified with the user at the time they are ordered.

National Finance Center (NFC): NFC provides payment and accounting services for USDA agencies. The Forest Service obtains such services as: complete administrative payment processing, payroll computation, payment and related reports, and required accounting records and financial reports. NFC uses revolving fund financing principles and charges its users for services provided in order to recover its costs. Charges to users are based on an algorithm that considers such factors as volume of documents processed, number of errors, and number of inquiries. The NFC budget is included and justified in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. Forest Service work at NFC is financed from GA.

Other USDA Services: This covers the miscellaneous services provided to the Forest Service by USDA. Examples are security guards, central imprest, design center, printing plant, and the contract automation system. The costs are distributed to the agencies based on the volume of business generated by each agency. These activities are charged to GA and other benefiting activities as appropriate.

Program in FY 1997

The proposed budget will maintain core administrative functions. We will focus on reengineering business processes--such as travel, purchasing, personnel, training, special use permits, and budgeting--and on improving financial management to materially enhance the agency's ability to address major financial management weaknesses identified by the Office of the Inspector General. Several of these efforts are in partnership with the USDA Modernization of Administrative Processes (MAP) initiative.

We will continue implementation of our technology modernization program, Project 615, which will provide an open systems environment and replace existing aging computer processing technology. Once this project is fully implemented many of our management processes will be improved.

At the proposed funding level, there would be delays in ongoing efforts to: convert to modern financial systems and comply with USDA and govenmentwide business process improvement efforts; reduce interest payments to vendors; automate personnel administration processes; expand and improve projects that promote employment of individuals in disadvantaged groups; and implement Project 615 hardware and software programs to the extent they are funded by GA.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease from 1996
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Fire Presuppression	$	143,604			
Fuels Management	$	16,406			
M - Acres Treated		541.3			
Firefighting	$	225,628			
Emergency Contingency	$1/	{250,000}			
Emergency Firefighting for 1994 Season	$1/	{200,000}			
Wildland Fire Management					
Presuppression and Fire Use	$		295,315	297,300	1,985
M - Acres Treated			532.6	532.0	-0.6
FTE			4,265	4,374	109
Suppression Operations	$		90,170	88,185	-1,985
FTE			1,400	1,400	0
Total -- Wildland Fire Management	$	385,638	385,485	385,485	
FTE		5,003 2/	5,665	5,774	109

1/ non - additive amounts.

2/ 743 FTE were for suppression, 4,260 were for Presuppression.

Appropriation Language

For necessary expenses for forest fire presuppression activities on National Forest System lands, for emergency fire suppression on or adjacent to such lands and other lands under fire protection agreement, and for emergency rehabilitation of burned over National Forest System lands, $385,485,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That unobligated and unexpended balances of amounts previously appropriated under any other headings for Forest Service fire activities are transferred to and merged with this appropriation and subject to the same terms and conditions: Provided further, That such funds are available for repayment of advances from other appropriation accounts previously transferred for such purposes.

Budget Restructuring

For the past several years, funding for this program has been provided under two separate appropriations; Forest Service Fire Protection and Emergency Forest Service Firefighting Fund. Beginning in FY 1993, Congress allowed funds from the Emergency Forest Service Firefighting Fund (EFFS) to be used for presuppression activities for reasons of "economic efficiency". The rationale was to insure adequate funding to maintain a high level of presuppression capability which in turn would result in keeping wildfires small (high initial attack success) and wildfire suppression costs (actual suppression costs, emergency rehabilitation costs, and resource value loss) to a minimum. Economic efficiency funds allowed funding for presuppression activities to approach the most economically efficient (Most Efficient Level, or "MEL") fire presuppression program identified by the National Fire Management Analysis System (NFMAS).

In FY 1996 Conference Action, Congress proposed merging the two existing appropriations into one new appropriation, Wildland Fire Management. The FY 1997 budget follows that approach. The new appropriation includes two budget line items: Presuppression and Fire Use; and Suppression Operations.

Presuppression and Fire Use

Objectives

To protect National Forest System (NFS) lands from damage by wildfires commensurate with the threat to life, values at risk, public values, and management objectives. To minimize the potential for large, destructive wildfires by efficiently reducing the volume of hazardous fuels.

Program Description

The Wildland Fire Management program protects life, property, and natural resources on the 191 million acres of National Forest System lands. An additional 20 million acres of adjacent State and private lands are also protected through fee or reciprocal protection agreements. The program also provides for the management of hazardous fuels on NFS lands. Fire presuppression and suppression actions are conducted with the highest regard for public and firefighter safety.

Presuppression: This program component provides the capability to prevent forest fires and to take prompt, effective initial attack suppression action on wildfires.

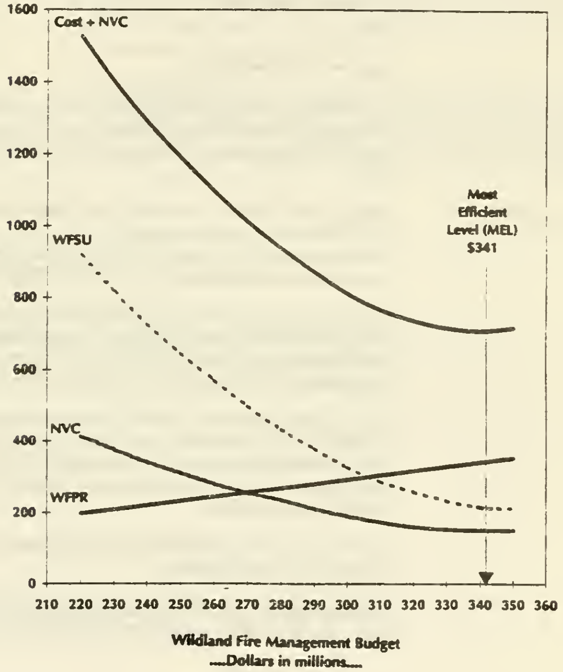
Presuppression funding covers expenses associated with planning, prevention, detection, information and education; pre-incident training; equipment and supply purchase and replacement; and other presuppression activities including the base salary of the regular Forest Service firefighting organization. Firefighting work beyond the base salary and salaries for other than regular firefighting personnel are paid with suppression funds. Fire suppression activity beyond the base level initial attack is discussed in the Suppression Operations section of this appropriation.

Through this program the Forest Service also assists other Federal agencies and States with training programs, planning assistance, sharing joint equipment use contracts and interagency fire coordination centers.

The **National Fire Management Analysis System** (NFMAS) is used to identify the most economically efficient fire presuppression program. NFMAS estimates fire suppression costs and net changes in resource values (NVC = damages less benefits) that are likely to occur as a result of various levels of funding for the presuppression program based on the assumption that fire suppression costs are influenced by our prevention, detection and initial attack capability. The analysis also identifies the most efficient presuppression program composition at any given funding level. The analysis is based on historic data and economic efficiency.

NFMAS estimates the expected annual average suppression cost and NVC for a given presuppression budget (exclusive of fuels management) based on that budget being held constant over a period of about 10 years. Since the actual severity of the fire seasons vary, the actual suppression cost and NVC experienced in a particular year also vary. The most efficient presuppression budget identified by the analysis is one that will result in the lowest program cost over time.

The following chart illustrates this relationship. The upper curve is the total cost, including damages to natural resources and emergency suppression costs, of the program; its lowest point identifies the most efficient program budget level. The lowest cash outlay, where the sum of presuppression and suppression expenditure is minimized, also occurs at the most efficient level.



Relationship between Presuppression and Fire Use (WFPR), Suppression Operations (WFSU), and Net Value Change (NVC) FY 1997

Fire Use: This program plans, implements, and provides support to fuel management activities including inventorying fuel hazards, analysis of treatment alternatives, determination and application of appropriate fuel treatment methods, and monitoring and evaluation of fuel treatment accomplishments.

Periodic prescribed burning plays a key role in maintaining and restoring healthy fire dependent forest ecosystems. In the prolonged absence of fire, forests have become more dense and fuels have accumulated above historic levels. Periods of drought, damage from extensive insect epidemics, and severe wildfires compromise forest health and sustainable outputs, both commodity and amenity.

The principle benefit of fuel treatment is hazard abatement resulting in reduced damages to natural resources on both NFS lands and adjacent private and public land when fire occurs. Fuel management activities help reduce the intensity of wildfires resulting in increased fire fighter safety, improved protection of property, and lower fire suppression costs. Other secondary benefits include increased use of woody material for fiber and a source of energy, improved recreation opportunities, increased grazing opportunities, improved wildlife habitat, increased water yields, improved sites for reforestation, and the restoration and maintenance of fire-dependent ecosystems.

Suppression Operations

Objectives

To efficiently suppress wildland fires on or threatening NFS lands. To immediately and efficiently rehabilitate severely burned NFS lands to prevent further destruction of natural resources, including soil loss and flooding.

Program Description

Suppression Operations provides for the direct expenses required to suppress wildfires on or threatening NFS lands or other lands under fire protection agreement. This program also provides for expenses directly related to the emergency rehabilitation of severely burned NFS lands.

It also may be used to increase the level of fire presuppression capability and preparedness when predicted or actual burning conditions exceed those normally expected and wildfire ignitions are deemed to be imminent. Funds used for this purpose are called "severity funding".

The annual cost for Forest Service suppression operations is continuing to increase due to suppression costs associated with extremely large fires as well as inflationary pressures, cost increases associated with large aircraft and helicopters, and the increasing complexity of suppression in the wildland/urban interface.

The 10-year average expenditure for fiscal years 1986 to 1995 for wildfire suppression is $296.4 million.

We share the concern of Congress regarding the high cost of fire suppression. The Forest service has completed an indepth analysis of the costs associated with suppressing large fires and will vigorously pursue ways to reduce these costs while providing for firefighter and public safety.

Program in FY 1997

The proposed budget would allow funding for fuels management activities to remain constant at the FY 1996 level of $24.5 million. This funding level will allow treatment of 532,000 acres in high priority areas where the risk of wildfire and long-term damage to resources can be reduced through fuels management. The program will emphasize fuels treatment in the short needle pine areas in the southeast, drought-caused dead brush fields in southern California, and dead and dying timbered areas throughout the west.

In addition to funds for fuels management, the proposed budget would provide $361.0 million for presuppression and suppression of wildfires on or threatening National Forest System (NFS) lands and for rehabilitation of severely burned NFS lands to prevent further damage to natural resources.

An additional source of funds is the firefighting Emergency Contingency Fund. Congress established this fund to help meet fire suppression funding needs when funds appropriated for fire suppression are exhausted and the President designates such funds as an "emergency requirement" under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. The fund currently has a balance of $100 million; however, this will likely be used to meet suppression needs in FY 1996.

To meet expected fire suppression funding needs above that available in this budget, funds will have to be borrowed from other Forest Service accounts, such as the Cooperative Work Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) Fund. We currently owe K-V $420 million used to meet past fire suppression costs.

RECONSTRUCTION & CONSTRUCTION

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease from 1996
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Facilities	$	65,904	48,500	52,662	4,162
	FTE	325	241	288	47
Roads and Trails	$	13,633	115,000	117,000	2,000
	FTE	1,401	1,210	1,239	29
Timber Purchaser (PCP) Roads	$ 1/	{50,000}	{50,000}	{50,000}	0
Total--Reconstruction and Construction	$	79,537	163,500	169,662	6,162
	FTE	1,726	1,451	1,527	76

1/ Non-additive amount.

NOTE: A name change for the appropriation from "Construction" to "Reconstruction and Construction" is proposed to better describe the work accomplished in this account.

Appropriation Language

For necessary expense of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, $169,662,000, to remain available until expended, for construction, reconstruction, and acquisition of buildings and other facilities; and for construction, reconstruction, and repair of forest roads and trails by the Forest Service as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 532-538 and 23 U.S.C. 101 and 205: Provided, That the part of the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501) entitled "Expenditures from Receipts for Roads and Trails" is hereby repealed: Provided further, That not to exceed $50,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be obligated for the construction of forest roads by timber purchasers.

FY 1996 Supplemental

The FY 1997 budget request assumes passage of an emergency FY 1996 supplemental appropriation, which the President recently submitted to Congress. Within this supplemental request are funds for emergency expenses related to recent natural disasters, including the severe winter flooding in the Pacific Northwest, the blizzard and subsequent flooding in the Northeast, and damaging hurricanes in the Virgin Islands. Many Forest Service facilities, roads, trails, and bridges were damaged or destroyed by these events, and are a high priority for restoration.

Facilities

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease from 1996
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Research	$	4,316	2,500	2,000	-500
	FTE	5	3	2	-1
Fire, Administrative and Other	$	12,626	10,000	6,000	-4,000
	FTE	45	36	31	-5
Recreation	$	48,962	36,000	44,662	8,662
	FTE	275	202	255	43
Total -- Facilities	$	65,904	48,500	52,662	4,162
	FTE	325	241	288	47

Any available benefitting funds may be used in lieu of facility construction funds to finance minor reconstruction and construction projects when the estimated cost, excluding planning and design, does not exceed $100,000. Any available benefitting funds up to $100,000 may be used in combination with partnership contributions, with other agency appropriations, or with Permanent and Trust funds to finance reconstruction and construction projects in proportion to the benefits of each fund. Permanent and Trust funds may be used separately, or in combination with construction funds, to finance reconstruction and construction projects in proportion to the benefits to each appropriation.

A facility project is defined as those activities that produce a fully functional, useable end-product. Examples are a completed office, a water system, or combination of the two; additional campsites at an existing campground, a campground toilet; a research laboratory, a greenhouse, or complete renovation of an existing facility. Facility projects may be built in phases or stages, such as additional wings or floors of buildings. Even if built in phases or stages, they are still considered a single facility project, therefore, must be fully functional and useable.

Research

Objectives

To rehabilitate, renovate, replace, improve, reconstruct, and construct laboratories and other facilities needed to carry out the research mission.

Program Description

Scientists need facilities and equipment that are adequate, safe, and commensurate with the type of research being performed. Adequate facilities and equipment increase productivity in forestry, provide for resource development and use, and conserve and protect the resource base.

Program in FY 1997

This program will continue to emphasize health and safety projects including handicap access and restrooms, updated electrical systems, heating and cooling systems, roof replacements, general building facility improvements, and the elimination of hazards related to sewer systems, overcrowded conditions, and fire safety.

Research construction projects included in the FY 1997 program are listed on the following pages as Exhibit 1.

03/05/96

EXHIBIT 1

FY 1997
PROJECT LISTING
RESEARCH CONSTRUCTION (RESE)

ID	State	Station	Project Name	FY 1997 COSTS FA&O	FY 1997 COSTS RECR	FY 1997 COSTS RESE	FY 1997 COSTS ROAD	FY 1997 COSTS TRAIL	TOTAL OUTYEAR COSTS 1/ FA&O	TOTAL OUTYEAR COSTS 1/ RECR	TOTAL OUTYEAR COSTS 1/ RESE	TOTAL OUTYEAR COSTS 1/ ROAD	TOTAL OUTYEAR COSTS 1/ TRAIL
				(Dollars in thousands)									
Pacific Northwest Station													
		Stationwide	Planning & Administration	$		25							
			Pacific Northwest Totals			25							
Pacific Southwest Station													
		Stationwide	Planning & Administration			25							
S0008	CA	Redwood	Science Lab Renovations			174							
			Pacific Southwest Totals			199							
Intermountain Station													
		Stationwide	Planning & Administration	$		25							
S0005		Stationwide	Accessibility/Equal/Seperate Restrooms			145							
S0006	MT	Bozeman	FSL Room & Building Renovations			95							
			Intermountain Totals			265							
Rocky Mountain Station													
		Stationwide	Planning & Administration	$		25							
			Rocky Mountain Totals			25							
North Central Station													
		Stationwide	Planning & Administration	$		25							
S0002	MN	St. Paul	Headquarter Office Lab Space Replace.			110							
S0003	MN	Grand Rapids	FSL Office & Lab Addition (see note)			590							
S0004	WI	Rhinelander, WI	FSP Paving, Access, and Site Work			85							
			North Central Totals			810							
Northeastern Station													
		Stationwide	Planning & Administration	$		25							
S0001	OH	Delaware	HVAC Upgrade/Energy Efficiency			200							
S0007	NH	Durham	Reroof lab			150							
			Northeast Totals			375							

EXHIBIT 1

FY 1997
PROJECT LISTING
RESEARCH CONSTRUCTION (RESE)

ID	State	Station	Project Name	FY 1997 COSTS FA&O	FY 1997 COSTS RECR	FY 1997 COSTS RESE	FY 1997 COSTS ROAD	FY 1997 COSTS TRAIL	TOTAL OUTYEAR COSTS 1/ FA&O	TOTAL OUTYEAR COSTS 1/ RECR	TOTAL OUTYEAR COSTS 1/ RESE	TOTAL OUTYEAR COSTS 1/ ROAD	TOTAL OUTYEAR COSTS 1/ TRAIL
				(Dollars in thousands)									
Southern Research Station													
		Stationwide	Planning & Administration	$		35							
			Southern Totals			35							
Forest Products Lab													
		Stationwide	Planning & Administration	$		25							
S0009	WI	Madison	Replace Electric Panels Bldg. 33x34			173							
			Forest Products Lab Totals			198							
International Institute of Tropical Forestry													
		Stationwide	Planning & Administration	$		15							
			IITF Totals			15							
Washington Office													
		DC	Chief's Emergency Fund	$		53							
			Washington Office Totals			53							
			GRAND TOTALS 2/	$		2,000							

1/ Total Outyear costs are all construction costs beyond FY 1997.
2/ Total costs are for support to the Research construction program.

Fire, Administrative, and Other Purposes (FA&O)

Objectives

To replace, rehabilitate, renovate, improve, reconstruct, and construct fire, administrative, and nursery facilities, including associated water, waste water, electrical, and similar utility systems, and to acquire administrative sites in support of fire, administrative, and other purposes, exclusive of research and recreation.

Program Description

The FY 1997 program will emphasize planning, replacement, rehabilitation, and reconstruction to provide safe and healthy working and living environments for employees and users of Forest Service facilities. Needed actions include meeting drinking water and waste water disposal standards; providing facilities for proper use and storage of hazardous chemicals and flammables; replacing unsafe electrical wiring; and eliminating or mitigating other health and safety hazards. The Construction program involves survey, design, contract preparation, and contract administration.

About 47 percent of the 16,000 buildings and utility systems owned by the Federal Government and administered by the Forest Service were built before 1960. A majority of the buildings do not meet one or more aspects of structural and functional requirements. Continued use of these buildings may no longer be cost effective due to decreased functional efficiency and increased maintenance costs without some level of reconstruction. Reconstruction will provide access for persons with disabilities and provide equal accommodations for women and men. Facilities will be retrofitted to improve their energy efficiency as required by the Energy Policy Act of 1992, P.L. 102-486, and Executive Order 12902.

- Fire facilities include lookouts, airports, heliports, fire management centers, and other facilities to support fire suppression and presuppression activities.

- Administrative facilities include service and storage facilities, offices, employee housing, and related administrative site improvements. Housing replacement and reconstruction will be limited to providing family housing in isolated locations. Seasonal housing and crew quarters will be provided in areas where recruitment of seasonal employees is hampered by lack of affordable private housing. Family housing will not be acquired in locations where such housing can be rented or purchased by the employee in the private sector at a reasonable cost. Efforts will continue to replace older facilities where maintenance is uneconomical.

- Nursery and tree improvement facilities including greenhouses, irrigation systems, headhouses, storage buildings, offices, packing sheds, and any other facilities necessary for the propagation and improvement of trees.

- Facility planning includes the evaluation of existing facilities, planning of new facilities, elimination of facilities that are obsolete or no longer cost effective to maintain, and the consolidation of facilities for more effective operation and control. Emphasis is given to projects that can be implemented within the next three years.

Program In FY 1997

This program will emphasize replacing or renovating facilities with the most serious health and safety risks. We will not be able to correct all of our unsafe, functionally obsolete, or cost inefficient facilities, including many which are of a critical nature. Also, needed planning for many critical out year projects will not be accomplished.

FA&O projects included in the FY 1997 program are listed on the following pages as Exhibit 2. Facility construction costs may include some site road work. Where access road or site road work is a significant part of completing a fully functional facility, companion road construction costs are programmed and shown.

03/07/96

EXHIBIT 2

FY 1997
PROJECT LISTING
CONSTRUCTION FOR FIRE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND OTHER PURPOSES (FA&O)

ID	State	Forest	Project Name	FY 1997 COSTS FA&O	RECR	RESE	ROAD	TRAIL	TOTAL OUTYEAR COSTS 1/ FA&O	RECR	RESE	ROAD	TRAIL
				(Dollars in thousands)									
Region 1 - Northern Region													
		Regionwide	* Planning & Design	$ 160									
F0001	MT	Custer	Ashland District Office	475			62		60				
			Region 1 Totals	635			62		N/A				
Region 2 - Rocky Mountain Region													
		Regionwide	* Planning & Design	$ 150									
F0002	CO	Arap/Roosevelt	Boulder WC Facilities	485					165				
			Region 2 Totals	635					N/A				
Region 3 - Southwestern Region													
		Regionwide	** Planning & Design	$ 144									
F0003	AZ	Kaibab	Chalender RS	476					1,221			85	
F0004	NM	Cibola	** Sandia Office	---					664			125	
F0005	AZ	Tonto	** Pleasant Valley Office	15					637			100	
			Region 3 Totals	635					N/A			N/A	
Region 4 - Intermountain Region													
		Regionwide	* Planning & Design	$ 329									
F0006	ID	Payette	McCall RD Office Expansion	200									
F0007	NV	Toiyabe	Carson Office Contract Modifications	50									
F0008	UT	Wasatch-Cache	Interagency Fire Office, Phase II	56									
			Region 4 Totals	635									
Region 5 - Pacific Southwest Region													
		Regionwide	* Planning & Design	$ 100									
		Regionwide	Contract Adm/Modifications/Changes	65									
F0009	CA	LTBMU	LTBMU Supervisor's Office Phase II	470					2,400				
			Region 5 Totals	635					N/A				
Region 6 - Pacific Northwest Region													
		Regionwide	** Planning & Design (see below)	$ 235									
F0010	WA	Olympic	** Quinault Sewer System	---					500	1,581			
F0011	WA	G. Pinchot	** Pine Creek Utilities	---					450				
F0012	WA	Wenatchee	** Wenatchee Access Rehabilitation	---					320				
F0013	WA	Colville	** Republic Office Addition	---					550				
F0014	OR	W-Whitman	** Wallowa-Whitman Access Rehabilitation	---					313				
F0015	OR	Ochoco	** Rager Sewer Reconstruction	---					640				
F0016		Regionwide	** Regional Retardant Bases Phase 1	---					1,500				
F0017	OR	Ochoco	** High Desert Inter-Agency Facilities	---					2/				
F0018	OR	Fremont	Silver Lake Office	400			150		1,322				
			Region 6 Totals	635			150		N/A	N/A			

03/07/96

EXHIBIT 2

FY 1997
PROJECT LISTING
CONSTRUCTION FOR FIRE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND OTHER PURPOSES (FA&O)

ID	State	Forest	Project Name	FY 1997 COSTS FA&O	RECR	RESE	ROAD	TRAIL	TOTAL OUTYEAR COSTS 1/ FA&O	RECR	RESE	ROAD	TRAIL
				(Dollars in thousands)									
Region 8 - Southern Region													
		Regionwide	* Planning & Design	$ 223									
F0019	NC	Pisgah	** Pisgah RD Office Expansion	19					375				
F0020	GA	Oconee	Oconee RD Office	393			77		102				
			Region 8 Totals	635			77		N/A				
Region 9 - Eastern Region													
		Regionwide	** Planning & Design (see below)	$ 200			50						
F0021	NH	White Mtn	** Lincoln (Plymouth) Adminstrative Site	---					3,600				
F0022	MO	Mark Twain	** Doniphan Administrative Site	---					1,300				
F0023	MN	Superior	** Kawishiwi Administrative Site	---					2,300				
F0024	PA	Allegheny	** Marienville Administrative Site	---					1,300				
F0025	MI	Huron Man	** Mio Administrative Site	---					900				
F0026	OH	Wayne	** Athens Administrative Site	---					2,300				
F0027	MI	Hiawatha	St Ignace Administrative Site	435			120		835				
			Region 9 Totals	635			170		N/A				
Region 10 - Alaska Region													
		Regionwide	* Planning & Design	$ 165									
F0028	AK	Tongass-Stikine	Petersburg RD Housing	470					375				
			Region 10 Totals	635					N/A				
Washington Office													
		Agency-wide	Program Supervision	$ 280									
F0029	PA	Grey Towers	** Restoration Design	5						3/			
			GRAND TOTALS 4/	$ 6,000			459		N/A	N/A		N/A	

Note: No planning and design funds are included in project cost estimate. All planning and design funds are listed separately for projects both under and over $250,000 and are identified by asterisks and footnotes.

* Planning & Design for rehabilitation of existing facilities or for new construction projects costing less than $250,000.
** Planning & Design for rehabilitation of existing facilities or for new construction projects costing more than $250,000.
1/ Total Outyear Costs are all construction costs beyond FY 1997.
2/ Region 6 High Desert Inter-Agency project is a joint USDA-FS/NRCS and USDI-FWS/BLM funded project. Total FS share is $2,595M. Total project cost is $5,968M.
3/ Grey Towers is a multi-resource, multi-year funded project to restore the home and grounds of Gifford Pinchot. Total estimated cost for all years and all resources is approximately $17 million.
4/ Total costs are for support to the FA&O construction program.

Recreation

Objectives

To repair and rehabilitate the existing recreation facility infrastructure to eliminate health and safety problems such as contaminated drinking water supplies and leaking toilet vaults, protect soil and water resources, improve economic efficiency, and preserve important historical values. To actively seek private capital investments to develop recreation facility capacity to meet the rapidly growing demand. Priority is given to the repair and renovation of existing facilities over construction of new facilities to meet customer demand.

Program Description

The national forests are the leading Federal provider of total outdoor recreation use. In FY 1995, the national forests hosted almost 830 million recreation visitors, equating to 345.1 million RVD's.

While use at developed recreation sites is continuing to increase, the condition of the national forest recreation facilities is declining due to a shortfall in resources to operate and maintain them. The recreation program emphasizes leisure activities in a variety of settings. Recreation facilities are reconstructed or constructed to provide a spectrum of quality outdoor recreation opportunities with recreation facilities appropriate to customer expectations and the forest setting.

Many of the national forest recreation facilities were constructed in the 1930s and 1960s, and about 27 percent are more than 40 years old. Some of these facilities have worn out, become obsolete, or are inefficient and ineffective. Many of these facilities are approaching, or have reached, the end of their designed life and will become unusable if they are not restored or reconstructed. The decision to restore or replace some of these structures must take into consideration their historical value. Reconstruction and replacement will include changes to meet current customer needs and preferences.

In order to meet the escalating demand for outdoor recreation while budgetary resources are declining, the Forest Service is developing contemporary strategies to provide quality recreation benefits while protecting the ecosystem. These include increased emphasis on partnerships (including the Challenge Cost-share program), seeking private investment capital, and generating operation and maintenace funds from user fees.

Recreation reconstruction and construction are part of the recreation Challenge Cost-share program. The Forest Service and partners cooperate by jointly providing cash, supplies, equipment, and/or labor to revitalize existing facilities and to develop new ones. With the reduction of maintenance and operation funding, the need to meet changing customer demands, and the condition and age of existing facilities, the Forest Service will actively seek private investment capital to construct and rehabilitate facilities to meet the needs of national forest users.

The condition of existing roads serving recreation areas is deteriorating. Reconstruction or construction of recreation facilities is sometimes dependent on companion road construction support funding.

The emphasis is on adequate funding to repair, restore, or reconstruct existing facilities in poor condition rather than new construction. Funding for new recreation construction adds additional maintenance and operation pressure on existing resources and results in additional shortfall of resource to complete a quality recreation program.

Program In FY 1997

This level of funding will allow the Agency to continue its priority of reconstructing existing facilities. Proposals for out-year survey and design work also reflect this focus. Emphasis will be placed on reconstruction projects which address health and safety items such as water systems that show signs of contamination, sewage facilities that are malfunctioning, and toilets that are deteriorating and/or polluting; resource protection such as soil erosion and compaction, water quality degradation, and deterioration of riparian resources, and retrofitting sites to meet legal requirements for basic accessibility. In addition, this level will provide for participation with partners in preparing the national forests that will be impacted by the 2002 Winter Olympics.

We will also focus on completion of several projects underway to bring them to the point that a complete and usable facility is available for the public. However, the Agency continues its moratorium on large (over $250,000) new visitor facility construction in our continuing effort to focus funds on maintaining existing facilities.

We will continue an emphasis on reducing the estimated $818 million in backlog maintenance and repair. Deterioration of remaining sites is compounding and will continue to increase at a substantial rate. Current increases are not sufficient to complete the operation and maintenance of all Forest Service sites. In response to OIG audits, the Forest Service is beginning to identify sites that do not meet forest plan standards and initiate action to close them.

Accomplishments will be increased through the work of volunteers and by the use of $4 million for Challenge Cost-share projects.

The proposed FY 1997 recreation reconstruction and construction projects are displayed in Exhibit 3. Recreation facility reconstruction costs may include interior road work. Where access road or interior road or trail work is a significant part of completing a fully functional recreation facility, companion road and trail costs are shown.

Revised: 03/19/96

EXHIBIT 3

FY 1997
PROJECT LISTING
RECREATION FACILITIES (CNRF)

ID	State	Forest	Project Name	FY 1997 COSTS					/	TOTAL OUTYEAR COSTS 1/				
				FA&O	RECR	RESE	ROAD	TRAIL	/	FA&O	RECR	RESE	ROAD	TRAIL
				(Dollars in thousands)										
Region 1-Northern Region														
N/A		Regionwide	Pre-Construction S&D and Small Projects	$	225				/					
N/A		Regionwide	Water & Sanitation System Rehab		100				/					
N/A		Regionwide	Regionwide Vault Toilet Rehabilitation		100				/					
R1001	MT	Gallatin	Gallatin Canyon TH/Cinnabar Access Rehab		169				/					
R1002	MT	Lewis & Clark	Mortimer Gulch CG & TH/Cottonwood TH PH2		227				/					
R1003	ID	IPNF	Osprey CG Rehab		125		145		/					
R1004	MT	Custer	Woodbine CG Complex Rehab		185		680		/					
R1005	ID	Nez Perce	Spring Bar Accessibility CCS		30				/					
R1006	MT	Bitterroot	Lake Como/L Boulder Bay CG/Fred Burr TH		65				/				186	
N/A	MT	Gallatin	Forest-Wide Rehab Backlog Work		27				/					
R1007	MT	Beaverhead	Madison CG Rehab & Expansion PII		75				/		185			
R1008	MT	Helena	Gates of the Mountains Complex Rehab		125				/		136			
R1009	MT	Gallatin	Cabin Creek CG Water System Replacement		42				/					
R1010	MT	Lolo	Vault Toilet & Cabin City CG Rehab		75				/					
R1011	ND	Custer	Maad-Daah-Hey Trail Fac/Shadehill I		73		39		/		48		63	
R1012	MT	Flathead	Round Red Moose CG Rehab		85				/				56	
N/A	MT	Kootenai	Forest-Wide toilets		51				/					
R1013	MT	Lolo	Lolo Cascade CG Disab Access		36				/					
R1014	MT	Deerlodge	Beaverdam CG Rehab		165				/					
R1015	ID	Clearwater	Lower North Fork CG Rehab		75				/		121		264	
R1016	ID	Nez Perce	Gospel Hump Rec Site Rehab		25				/		70		581	
R1017	MT	Beaverhead	May Creek CG Rehab (Trail Creek Rec)		10				/				25	
R1018	MT	Flathead	Rec Site Water Rehab		15				/					
N/A	ID	IPNF	Forest-Wide Toilet Rehab		66				/					
			Region 1 Totals		2,171		864		/		560		1,175	

EXHIBIT 3

FY 1997
PROJECT LISTING
RECREATION FACILITIES (CNRF)

ID	State	Forest		Project Name	FY 1997 COSTS					/	TOTAL OUTYEAR COSTS 1/				
					FA&O	RECR	RESE	ROAD	TRAIL	/	FA&O	RECR	RESE	ROAD	TRAIL
					(Dollars in thousands)										
Region 2-Rocky Mountain Region															
N/A		Regionwide		Contract Admin Prior Year Contracts	$	350		171		/					
N/A		Regionwide	*	Survey & Design Outyear Projs<$250M|		356		202		/					
R2001	WY	Medicine Bow		Vedauwoo Infrastructure Rehab		53		50		/		24			
R2002	WY	Bighorn		Shell Falls Toilet Rehab		90				/					
R2003	CO	Routt		Hahns Peak CG Rehab		75			75	/		1,564			786
R2004	WY	Medicine Bow		Pole Mtn CG Rehab		106				/					
R2005	CO	Pike/S Is	**	South Meadows CG Rehab P&D		29			10	/		410			30
R2006	CO	Pike/S Is	**	Promontory Day Use Rehab P&D		20			10	/		400			60
R2007	CO	Pike/S Is	**	Meadow Ridge CG Rehab P&D		17			3	/		420			50
R2008	CO	White River		Maroon Lake Toilet/Depot Rehab/Expn		63				/					30
R2009	CO	Arap/Rsvlt		Poudre River Narrows Access Rehab		40				/					
R2010	CO	Pike/S Is		Hwy of Legends Scenic Byway Rehab		172			90	/		8		7	
R2011	CO	Pike/S Is	**	Colorado CG Rehab P&D		29			10	/		420			30
R2012	CO	White River		Maroon Valley Access Rehab		231		202	27	/					
R2013	CO	Arap/Rsvlt	**	Ansel Watrous CG Rehab P&D		35			10	/		400		230	20
R2014	CO	Pike/S Is		Manitou Lake Rec Area Rehab		162			93	/		10			5
R2015	CO	GMUncGun	**	Lakeview CG Rehab/Expansion P&D		30		29		/		345		345	29
R2016	CO	San Juan	**	Vallecito CG Rehab P&D		25		10	5	/		360		400	40
R2017	CO	GMUncGun	**	Lottis CG Rehab/Expansion P&D		12		12	6	/		257		257	30
R2018	CO	GMUncGun	**	Jumbo CG Rehab P&D		9		9	2	/		355		167	50
R2019	CO	GMUncGun	**	Glacier Spgs Picnic Rehab P&D		5		5	5	/		392		118	118
R2020	CO	GMUncGun	**	Taylor Lake Boat Ramp Rehab P&D		5		15		/		170		200	
R2021	CO	GMUncGun		Priest Lakes Water Rights Purchase		36				/					
R2022	CO	GMUncGun		Woods Lake CG Rehab/Expansion		520		200	125	/					
R2023	CO	San Juan		Coal Bank Interp Site Rehab		56		60	54	/		20		80	
R2024	CO	GMUncGun		Ironton Ghost Town Interp Overlook		25		55	10	/					
R2025	CO	San Juan		Teal CG Rehab Design		25		10	5	/		338		375	37
R2026	NB	Nebraska		Hudson Meng Bonebed Enclosure		1,180				/		471			
R2027	CO	White River		Maroon Valley CCS		210			90	/				100	100
R2028	CO	Arap/Roos		Dowdy Lake CG Access CCS		302				/					
R2029	CO	Pike/Sn1/		Twin Lakes CGs PPV		65			20	/					
R2030	CO	White River		Maroon Valley Rehab Signs		12			40	/		245			
R2031	CO	Arap/Roosevelt		Kelly Flats CG Rehab		144		234	43	/		10		209	
R2032	CO	Pike/S Is		Chalk Lake CG Rehab		100		18	20	/		30		126	
R2033	CO	Pike/S Is		Kenosha Trailhead/Toilet Rehab		65			35	/					
R2034	CO	San Juan		San Juan Toilet Rehab		325		80	90	/					
R2035	CO	San Juan		Haviland Lake Rec Rehab		167		312	236	/		775		415	25
R2036	CO	San Juan		Chimney Rock Rehab		60		168	321	/		570		323	
R2037	CO	GMUncGun		Sunshine Toilet Rehab		75		35	10	/				3B	
R2038	WY	Medicine Bow		Pole Mountain Rehab Ph 2		60		175		/		10		57	
R2039	CO	Routt		Fish Cr Falls Rec		86			68	/		814			433
				Region 2 Totals		5,427		2,052	1,513	/		8,818		3,447	1,873

EXHIBIT 3

FY 1997
PROJECT LISTING
RECREATION FACILITIES (CNRF)

ID	State	Forest		Project Name	FY 1997 COSTS FA&O	RECR	RESE	ROAD	TRAIL	/	TOTAL OUTYEAR COSTS 1/ FA&O	RECR	RESE	ROAD	TRAIL
					(Dollars in thousands)										
Region 3-Southwest Region															
N/A		Regionwide		Planning & Design	$	402				/					
R3001	AZ	Apache/Sit.	**	Woods Canyon Campground Phase 2		55				/		646			
R3002	NM	Carson	**	Hopewell Lake Campground Phase 2		28				/		639		578	
R3003	NM	Cibola	**	Quaking Apsen Campground		65				/		624		296	
R3004	AZ	Coconino	**	Bonito Campground		30				/		635		940	
R3005	AZ	Coronado	**	Madera Canyon Campground Phase 3		80				/		1,420		680	
R3006	NM	Gila	**	Pueblo Park Campground		20				/		155		425	
R3007	AZ	Kaibab	**	Historic Route 66 Interp. Sites		20				/		320		295	
R3008	NM	Lincoln	**	Oak Grove Campground		30				/		241		69	
R3009	AZ	Pescott	**	Lynx Lake Parking/Picnic Ground		42				/		496		50	
R3010	NM	Santa Fe	**	Jemez Complex		48				/		916		666	
R3011	AZ	Tonto	**	S.B. Cove Picnic Ground		100				/		400		776	
R3012	AZ	Prescott		Thumb Butte Picnic Ground Phase 2		65				/					
R3013	NM	Carson		Hopewell Lake Campground Phase 1		548		251		/		639		578	
R3014	NM	Gila		Quemado Lake Complex Phase 3B		327		620		/					
R3015	NM	Lincoln		Sitting Bull Falls Complex		851				/					
R3016	AZ	Coronsdo		Sabino Canyon VIC Exhibits		232				/					
R3017	AZ	Tonto		Roosevelt Lake VIC Exhibis		200				/					
R3018	NM	Cibola		McClellan Lake Campground Phase 1		370		60		/		762		357	
R3019	AZ	Coconino		Oak Creek Canyon Complex Phase 3C		720		255		/					
R3020	AZ	Apache-Sit.		Fool Hollow Complex Phase 3B		334				/					
R3021	NM	Santa Fe		Los Alamos Complex		268		130		/					
R3022	AZ	Kaibab		East Rim Observation Site		92		30		/					
R3023	AZ	Apache-Sit.		Fool Hollow Complex Phase 3C		708		240		/		2,591		347	
R3024	AZ	Prescott		Potato Patch Campground Phase 1A		443		416		/		932		330	
				Region 3 Totals		6,078		2,002		/		11,416		6,387	

EXHIBIT 3

FY 1997
PROJECT LISTING
RECREATION FACILITIES (CNRF)

ID	State	Forest	Project Name	FY 1997 COSTS FA&O	RECR	RESE	ROAD	TRAIL	/	TOTAL OUTYEAR COSTS 1/ FA&O	RECR	RESE	ROAD	TRAIL
				(Dollars in thousands)										
Region 4-Intermountain Region														
N/A		Regionwide	Planning & Design	$	412				/					
R4001	ID	Sawtooth	Rock Creek Rec Complex		109				/					
N/A	NV	Humboldt	Forestwide SST toilets		172				/					
R4002	ID	Challis	Josephus Lake Rehab		176				/					
N/A	NV	Humboldt	Forestside water systems		105				/					
R4003	UT	Was.Cache	Bear Lake Overlook		114				/					
R4004	UT	Fishlake	Tusher Rec. Complex		93				/					
N/A	ID	Targhee	Forestwide water systems		176				/					
R4005	ID	Sawtooth	Boundary Creek Campground		204				/					
R4006	ID	Caribou	Emigration Winter Sports		127				/					
R4007	ID	Challis	Bonanza YCC Camp		131				/					
R4008	ID	Caribou	Mink Creek Rec. Area		144				/					
R4009	UT	Ashley	North Fk. Rec. Facilities		272				/					
R4010	UT	Manti-LaSal	Huntington Creek		242				/					
R4011	ID	Sawtooth	North Fk. Campground Water/Toilets		208				/					
R4012	UT	Ashley	Chepete Lake Trailhead		105				/					
R4013	ID	Caribou	Pebble Recreation Area		129				/					
N/A	UT	Uinta	Forestwide water sytems		216				/					
R4014	WY	Bridger-Teton	Greys River Rd. & Campgrounds		252				/					
R4015	UT	Was.Cache	Box Elder Picnic Area		449				/					
R4016	UT	Dixie	Barker Campground		293				/					
R4017	ID	Boise	Bull Trout Campground		230				/					
R4018	UT	Was.Cache	Tanners Flat Campground		199				/					
			Region 4 Totals		4,558				/					

EXHIBIT 3

FY 1997
PROJECT LISTING
RECREATION FACILITIES (CNRF)

ID	State	Forest	Project Name	FY 1997 COSTS FA&O	RECR	RESE	ROAD	TRAIL	/	TOTAL OUTYEAR COSTS 1/ FA&O	RECR	RESE	ROAD	TRAIL
				(Dollars in thousands)										
Region 5-Pacific Southwest Region														
N/A		Regionwide	* Planning and Design of outyear	$	143		56		/					
N/A		Regionwide	Contract Adm/Mod/Change Order		217		142		/					
R5001	CA	Lk Ta Bas	Tallac Historic Site Rehab		400				/		75			
R5002	CA	Eldorado	Wrights Lake CG/Picnic Area Rehab		728		182		/		120		30	
R5003	CA	Sequoia	Aspen Hollow CG		108		162		/		20		30	
R5004	CA	Shas/Trin	McCloud Bridge/Jones Valley CG		500		334		/		84		56	
R5005	CA	Tahoe	Eastside CG Complex		228				/		250			
R5006	CA	Mendocino	Lett's Lake CG		81				/		23			
N/A	CA	San Bern.	Forestswide replace tables /fireplaces/barriers		72				/		122			
R5007	CA	Mendocino	Middle Creek CG		248				/		48			
R5008	CA	Lassen	Eagle Lake Sewer Rehab - Phase I		600				/		773			
R5009	CA	San Bern.	Applewhite Picnic Area Phase II		452				/		56			
R5010	CA	Shas/Trin	** Upper McCloud River Complex S&D		88		44	44	/		690		345	345
R5011	CA	Lassen	** Eagle Lake Sewer Rehab - Ph. II S&D		15				/		1,075			
R5012	CA	Sequoia	** Tenmile Water SYstem S&D		15				/		366			
R5013	CA	Stanislaus	** Pinecrest Access S&D		12			3	/		434			108
			Region 5 Totals		3,907		920	47	/		4,136		461	453
Region 6-Pacific Northwest Region														
N/A		Regionwide	Safe Drinking Water Act Compliance	$	1,066				/		3,500			
R6001	WA	Mt Bk/Snoq	Oarrington Water/Sanitation		362				/					
R6002	WA	Olympic	Sanitation Projects II		449				/					
R6003	OR	Willamette	Sahalie Falls Toilet		173				/					
R6004	WA	Gifford Pin.	Castle Lake Overlook (MSHNVM)		300				/					
R6005	OR	Willamette	Water Systems III		377				/		1,545			
R6006	WA	Mt Bk/Snoq	Mather Parkway II		130				/					
R6007	OR	Deschutes	Newberry Caldera Portal (NNVM)		367				/		885			20
N/A	OR	Malheur	Forestwide toilet replacements		276				/					
R6008	OR	Siskiyou	Rogue River SST		250				/					
R6009	OR	Siskiyou	Ludlum Rec Site Rehab		412				/					
R6010	OR	Mt Hood	Riley/McNeil H2O/Electric		115				/					
N/A		Regionwide	Program Administration		200				/					
N/A		Regionwide	CCS/Public-Private Ventures		400				/					
R6011	OR	Mt Hood	Timberline Daylodge Electric		70				/					
N/A	OR	Siuslaw	Forestwide toilet replacement S&D		60				/		620			
R6012	WA	Wenatchee	** Naches CGs S&D		40				/		2,274			
			Region 6 Totals:		5,047				/		8,824			20

EXHIBIT 3

FY 1997
PROJECT LISTING
RECREATION FACILITIES (CNRF)

ID	State	Forest	Project Name	FY 1997 COSTS FA&O	RECR	RESE	ROAD	TRAIL	/	TOTAL OUTYEAR COSTS 1/ FA&O	RECR	RESE	ROAD	TRAIL
				(Dollars in thousands)										
Region 8-Southern Region														
R8001	TN	Cherokee	Ocoee River Project	$	877		373		/					
R8002	SC	FM & Sumter	Sewee VIC Companion		220				/					
R8003	TX	Texas	Caney Creek Rehab		540				/					
R8004	AR	Ozark-St. F.	Rehab 2 Areas		710		946		/					
R8005	AR	Ouachita	Lake Sylvia Rehab		300		77		/					
R8006	FL	Florida	Rehab 3 Areas		2,170		72		/					
R8007	NC	N. Carolina	Rehab 2 Areas		560				/					
N/A		Regionwide	PPV/CCS		100				/					
R8008	TN	Cherokee	Rock Creek Dam Rehab		100				/					
R8009	VA	GW/Jefferson	Sherando Lake Rehab		440				/					
R8010	GA	Chatt.- Oconee	Brasstown Bald VIC Access Rehab		255		7		/					
N/A		Regionwide	Small Project Rehab for Accessibility		100				/					
N/A		Regionwide	Contract Modification/Claims		140				/					
			Region 8 Totals		6,512		1,475		/					
Region 9-Eastern Region														
N/A		Regionwide	Program Administration	$	42				/					
R9001	WI	Chequamegon	Northern Grt Lks VIS		1,110				/					
R9002	VT/NY	Green Mt	Hapgood/Finger Lks/Texas Falls Rehab		75				/					
R9003	WV	Monongahela **	Big Bend Rehab P&D		20		10		/		600		300	
R9004	OH	Wayne	Lake Vesuvius Boat Ramp Dredging		20				/					
R9005	NH	White Mountain	Dolly Copp Pavilion		50				/					
R9006	IN	Hoosier	Hardin Ridge-Phase 2		155				/		1,200		700	
N/A	HI	Hiawatha	Forestwide Accessibility/Reconstr		50				/					
R9007	OH	Wayne **	Lake Vesuvius Beach Area P&D		40		10		/		460		90	
R9008	WI	Nicolet	Laura Lake CG		92		90		/					
R9009	NH	White Mountain	Campton CG Supplement		70				/					
R9010	MI	Ottawa	Black River Harbor Dock Rehab		125				/					
N/A	VT	Green Mountain	Forestwide Facility Rehab		154				/					
N/A	VT	Green Mountain	Forestwide SSTs		154				/		562			
R9011	OH	Wayne **	Lake Vesuvius Dam Rehab P&D/constr.		300				/		4,100			
N/A	MN	Superior	Forestwide Access SS Toilets		96				/					
R9012	MO	Mark Twain	Lane Springs CG/Picnic-Phase 2		390				/		110			
R9013	IL	Shawnee	Midewin Prairie Creek Day Use Area		105				/		185			
R9014	PA	Allegheny	Willow Bay-Phase 3		251		71		/		1,069		435	
R9015	MN	Chippewa	Norway Beach Rec Area-Phase 4		474				/					
R9016	PA	Allegheny	Hearts Content CG Rehab		100				/					
R9017	WV	Monongahela	Seneca Rocks VIS		34				/					
			Region 9 Totals		3,907		181		/		8,286		1,525	

EXHIBIT 3

FY 1997
PROJECT LISTING
RECREATION FACILITIES (CNRF)

ID	State	Forest	Project Name	FY 1997 COSTS FA&O	 RECR	 RESE	 ROAD	 TRAIL	TOTAL OUTYEAR COSTS 1/ FA&O	 RECR	 RESE	 ROAD	 TRAIL
				(Dollars in thousands)									
Region 10 - Alaska Region													
R10-1	AK	Tongass/Chat	Mendenhall Glacier Vis. Center PH I	$	3,600								
R10-2	AK	Chugach	** Quartz Ck Cpgd S&D		20		9	3		477		693	30
R10-3		Regionwide	Cabins		143								
R10-4	AK	Tongass/Chat	* Takutat Dunes S&D		18		20			95		130	
N/A	AK	Chugach	SST Replacement S&D		31					393			
N/A		Regionwide	* Cabin S&D		19			31		92			320
R10-5	AK	Tongass-Ketch.	Eagles Nest Picnic Area		90		61						304
N/A		Regionwide	Challenge Cost Share		200			150					
R10-6	AK	Tongass/Chat	Mendenhall Cpg. Utilities Ph 1a		988					1,208		945	546
R10-7	AK	Tongass/Chat	Mendenhall Glacier Vis. Center Ph II		752					1,564		655	
			Region 10 Totals		5,861		90	184		3,829		2,423	1,200

* Planning & Design for rehabilitation of existing facilities or for new construction projects costing less than $250,000.
** Planning & Design for rehabilitation of existing facilities or for new construction projects costing more than $250,000.

1/ Outyear is all costs beyond FY 1997.

RECREATION FACILITIES, SUBTOTAL ALL REGIONS		$43,468
Washington Office		
Agency-wide	Program Administration & Support	$ 1,194
RECREATION FACILITIES, GRAND TOTAL		$44,662

Forest Roads and Trails

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease from 1996
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Roads	$	98,185	95,000	91,000	-4,000
	FTE	986	954	900	-54
Trails	$	32,448	20,000	26,000	6,000
	FTE	415	256	339	83
Roads - Timber Purchaser (PCP)	$ 1/	{50,000}	{50,000}	{50,000}	{0}
Total - Roads & Trails	$	130,633	115,000	117,000	2,000
	FTE	1,401	1,210	1,239	29

1/ non-additive amount.

Forest Roads

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease from 1996
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Forest Roads	$	98,185	95,000	91,000	-4,000
	FTE	986	954	900	-54
Timber Roads -- Purchaser Credit	$ 1/	{50,000}	{50,000}	{50,000}	{0}

1/ non-additive amount represents authorized amount of credits timber purchasers receive for performing road construction and reconstruction.

Objectives

To provide a transportation system that provides safe and efficient access for the multiple uses of National Forest lands including recreation, commercial, and administrative activities, and ensure that access provided is compatible with ecosystem management principles.

Program Description

Management emphasis of National Forest lands and resources reflects a balance of commodity outputs with recreation, wildlife and fish, and soil, water, and air uses. This emphasis requires a transportation system that is not dependent on a single resource program for funding. The system must be upgraded and maintained to safely accommodate the diversity of uses expected.

The decision to reconstruct a road, construct a new road, or obliterate an existing road, is not made lightly. It is made as a result of an interdisciplinary planning process involving input from all disciplines. The process is done in several steps staring at forest level planning, working down to project implementation planning. It considers resource management needs, environmental concerns, public access, economics and safety. It is a complicated, time consuming, and expensive process.

The road system necessary to manage the National Forest System is nearly complete. Most of the roads on the system were constructed as timber access roads. Now they are used for many other purposes such as access for hunting and fishing, range and wildlife use and management, fire control, dispersed recreation, and administration.

With the majority of the road system being complete, most activities associated with the construction program are aimed at improving the existing road system. Reconstruction of existing roads and bridges improves safety, protects and restores watersheds, and ensures necessary access. Examples are: placing surfacing, rock or asphalt, on travel ways to reduce sediment production and runoff, reconstructing road cross sections from crowned to outsloped templates, moving roads near creeks to locations outside the riparian zone, revegetating cut and fill slopes, replacing culverts to provide fish passage, or replacing or modifying culverts to pass 100 year storm flows.

Miles of system road obliterated has exceeded miles of new road constructed for the last several years. The ratio of obliterated miles to new miles of construction was 4.5:1 in FY 1995, and is estimated at 3.5:1 in FY 1996 and 3.8:1 in FY 1997.

The ratio of reconstruction miles to new construction miles was 5.3:1 in FY 1995, and is estimated at 4.1:1 in FY 1996, and 3.7:1 in FY 1997, including appropriated, purchaser election, and purchaser credit financed roads.

Types of Roads:

The Forest transportation system consists of arterial, collector and local roads.

Arterial roads serve large land areas and usually connect with highways or other public roads to form a network of primary travel routes to and across the National Forests. Standards for these roads are strongly influenced by the need to travel quickly and safely. User comfort is a primary concern. Arterial roads constitute about seven percent of the forest road system (about 26,500 miles). Arterial roads are usually open for passenger car use except when closed by weather conditions.

Collector roads serve smaller land areas and usually connect to forest arterial roads, highways or public roads. These roads collect traffic from forest local roads. Location and standards are influenced by the need to balance long-term resource protection with the need to travel quickly and safely. Collector roads constitute about 19 percent (about 72,000 miles) of the forest road system. The majority of collector roads are open for passenger car use except when closed by weather conditions.

Local roads connect terminal facilities such as recreation sites, trailheads, and logging sites with forest arterial roads, forest collector roads, highways or public roads. Location and standards are influenced by the need to protect the environment while providing access to the resources they serve. User safety not comfort is the primary concern. Local roads constitute about 74 percent of the forest road system (about 279,500 miles). Except those serving recreation sites, most local roads are built for high clearance vehicles such as pickups and trucks.

Frequently, local roads are closed or obliterated after the resource activity they were constructed for is complete. They are closed or obliterated to protect the environment, natural resources or the public and to reduce maintenance costs. Currently, about 20 percent of the total system is closed to traffic except for off-highway recreation users such as hikers, mountain bikes and small, all-terrain vehicles.

Sources of Funding for Road Construction and Reconstruction program:

Survey, design, construction engineering and construction or reconstruction of forest roads and bridges may be financed under three programs: the forest road program (FRP), the purchaser credit program (PCP), or the purchaser election program (PEP).

- Forest Road Program (FRP). This program finances planning, management, survey, design, project engineering, reconstruction, and construction of multipurpose road systems on, or adjacent to the NFS. The FRP also finances the planning, management, and project engineering costs for forest roads constructed under the PCP. Most construction funds are spent on roads initially needed to access a single resource such as recreation sites or timber sales. Once resource activities are complete, these roads provide access for other forest uses such as dispersed recreation, and fire suppression. In some cases, Salvage Sale funds can be used as authorized by Congress. In addition, collections from timber sales can be made to recover the cost of survey, design, and construction engineering for timber road reconstruction.

About 30 percent of the FY 1995 funding for FRP was allocated specifically for recreation site interior roads and for recreation site access. About 14 percent was allocated for general purpose access including administrative site roads in conjunction with fire, administrative and other (FA&O) construction projects. The balance was for allocated for timber roads.

Under the FY 1997 program, about 25 percent of the funding is programmed for recreation roads and 8 percent for general purpose roads. There is a growing backlog of rehabilitation needs in recreation and general purpose roads resulting from sustained high use by the public. These roads are concentrated in high use areas and are generally gravel surfaced or paved.

About $1.5 million of the FY 1997 forest road program will be used through challenge cost-share in conjunction with partnerships with public and private sector entities, such as conservation and other special interest groups.

The national program targets proposed in this budget are heavily dependent on adequate FRP support. Maintaining the skills necessary to provide for road program planning, design and implementation is critical to meeting our obligation for safer more efficient roads while continuing to ensure minimal adverse environmental impacts. Following Congressional intent, our direction is to avoid to the greatest extent possible any entry into roadless areas and to explore all other options for making timber available before proceeding to new road construction. No new timber access roads will be constructed from FRP in FY 1997.

- Purchaser Credit Program (PCP). Under this program, timber sale contracts require the purchaser to reconstruct or construct roads and bridges needed to access timber purchased. When purchasers perform road reconstruction or construction, they receive purchaser credits for the value of the work. This credit is applied to reduce the amount paid for the purchased timber. The revenue then received by the U.S. Treasury is reduced by an amount equal to the cost of the PCP roads. The PCP is accounted for outside of the Forest Service appropriation. Although there are no appropriated funds for PCP, Congress authorizes an obligation limit each fiscal year. FRP funding used to support the PCP for planning, survey, design and construction engineering is an important part of this program.

- Purchaser Election Program (PEP). This program allows small business timber purchasers to elect to have the Forest Service fund and construct any roads or bridges required by the sale. Funding levels are determined by the volume of timber to be offered in the current year and the projected trend of purchasers electing to have the Forest Service construct roads.

Roads are built by contractors who are awarded competitively bid public works road contracts. Increases or decreases in roads constructed through the PEP are offset by decreases or increases in the purchaser credit program (PCP). Costs differ between purchaser credit and purchaser election funds by the Davis-Bacon minimum wage rate requirements included in competitively bid construction contracts funded by PEP.

To qualify, the timber sale purchaser must be classified as a small business operator and the estimated road construction cost in the timber sale contract must exceed $20,000.

Forest Road Program Funds, Description of Cost Areas:

- Adminster the road programs: The management expenses of the FRP, PCP, and PEP programs at the forest, regional, and Washington Office levels. Also, costs for non-engineering staff and non personnel items that support road activities, including common services items such as rents, utilities, communication, mail, non project computer cost, and workers' compensation.

- Locate, survey, and design roads and bridges: The cost associated with the FRP, & PCP, construction and reconstruction for:

- Transportation analysis for internal travel and access needs within the Forest and coordination with transportation systems of State and local government and private landowners in support of NFS ecosystem management planning.

- Location, survey, design, and preparation of drawings and specifications for roads and bridges to be constructed or reconstructed. The work is performed through a combination of in-house personnel and engineering contracts. Most of the FRP funds allocated for timber roads are used for the planning, design and contract administration of roads constructed under the Purchaser Credit Program.

- Inspect and oversee the work: The engineering work needed to administer road construction contracts after award (including construction staking and inspection of work), to ensure contract compliance and correct payment for work performed.

- Rights of way: The expenses of preparing and actual purchase of rights-of-way.

- Improve existing roads and bridges: The actual cost of reconstructing existing roads and bridges, primarily to improve safety, protect and restore watersheds, and provide appropriate access to manage the ecosystem.

- A major effort is being made to replace bridges that are no longer safe or are functionally obsolete. These bridges make up at least 15 percent of the total inventory. Guidelines for replacement are laid down in the National Bridge Safety program. Structures needing replacement are identified through a continuing bridge inspection program and transportation analysis. Bridge replacement has averaged about 20 per year for the last 10 years but this rate must be accelerated. Bridges built in the 30's and 40's have reached the end of their useful life and are in need of replacement or major reconstruction. Also, many log stringer bridges built in the 60's and 70's are still in existence. These bridges have reached the end of their useful life and must be replaced. Without an accelerated replacement program over the next 10 years functionally obsolete bridges will result in an escalating percentage of the transportation system being closed to all or part of the traffic needed to manage the national forests.

- Road reconstruction includes betterment, realignment, and restoration, as defined below:

1. Betterment - improvement of an existing road or bridge to a higher standard than the original. Examples are improving a road by placing rock or asphalt on the travelway to reduce sediment runoff, or improving a road from a single lane to a double lane to accommodate increased traffic.

2. Realignment - Reconstruction that results in the new location of an existing road or portions thereof. An example is moving the location of a road from near a creek to a location out of the riparian zone.

3. Restoration - Reconstruction of an existing road or reconstruction or replacement of a bridge on the same location, to the original standard. An example is replacement of surface rock that has deteriorated and been deferred in the regular road maintenance program because of funding levels.

- Build new roads and bridges: The cost to construct new roads and bridges for access.

- Augmentation: FRP funds added to PCP and PEP to satisfy the following situations:

1. Where a specific road standard required by forest plans for overall efficiency or for other uses, is higher than the minimum required to remove timber from a proposed sale then, the Forest Service adds augmentation funds. These funds represent the differences in construction cost between the road required for timber removal under the immediate sale and the higher standard road necessary for other resource uses or subsequent sales. As an example, higher standard roads are sometimes needed to safely allow both recreation and commercial traffic.

2. Where the timber value is too low to provide the minimum return to the U.S. Treasury (base rates). Funds may be used to finance a portion of the road cost up to 50 percent of the normal profit margin, as determined by the Forest Service appraisal.

The table on the following page displays the forest road program breakdown of roads and bridges built and improved with appropriated funds.

FOREST ROAD PROGRAM (FRP) BREAKDOWN
ROADS AND BRIDGES BUILT AND IMPROVED WITH APPROPRIATED FUNDS

(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 1995 FINAL				FY 1996 CONFERENCE ACTION				FY 1997 ESTIMATE			
APPROPRIATED FRP FUNDS USED TO SUPPORT FRP	Timber	Recreation	General Purpose	TOTAL	Timber	Recreation	General Purpose	TOTAL	Timber	Recreation	General Purpose	TOTAL
a. Administer the Forest Road Program	2,825	4,858	8,332	16,015	7,452	7,039	7,263	21,754	4,202	7,008	4,999	16,209
b. Locate, survey, and design roads and bridges	2,571	5,029	2,365	9,965	3,034	4,854	1,592	9,480	2,415	4,186	595	7,196
c. Inspect and oversee the work	823	2,620	1,041	4,484	1,153	2,456	626	4,237	963	1,988	233	3,184
f. Rights of way	1,288	701	791	2,780	1,486	699	320	2,505	1,300	553	243	2,096
APPROPRIATED FRP FUNDS USED TO:												
d. Build new roads and bridges	257	3,111	479	3,847	1,490	1,915	187	3,602	0	1,170	232	1,402
(Miles)	(8.9)	(16.1)	(3.9)	(28.9)	(10.6)	(11.4)	(0.1)	(22.1)	(0.0)	(7.3)	(0.6)	(7.9)
e. Improve existing roads and bridges for safety measures, environmental safeguards, and improved use.	9,185	14,839	2,192	26,216	7,789	9,035	2,002	18,826	6,050	8,095	698	14,843
(Miles)	(217.0)	(274.6)	(162.2)	(653.8)	(146.2)	(111.6)	(15.2)	(273.0)	(82.0)	(112.4)	(3.8)	(198.2)
SUBTOTAL - FRP	16,949	31,156	15,220	63,327	22,404	26,000	12,000	60,404	14,930	23,000	7,000	44,930

ROADS AND BRIDGES RECONSTRUCTED AND CONSTRUCTED THROUGH THE PURCHASER CREDIT AND PURCHASER ELECTION PROGRAMS

	FY 1995 FINAL				FY 1996 CONFERENCE ACTION				FY 1997 ESTIMATE			
APPROPRIATED FRP FUNDS USED TO SUPPORT PCP AND PEP	Timber	Recreation	General Purpose	TOTAL	Timber	Recreation	General Purpose	TOTAL	Timber	Recreation	General Purpose	TOTAL
a. Administer the PCP and PEP programs	9,890			9,890	13,525			13,525	21,313			21,313
b. Locate, survey, and design roads and bridges	15,984			15,984	14,200			14,200	16,817			16,817
c. Inspect and oversee the work	6,909			6,909	6,366			6,368	7,654			7,654
d. Augmentation	75			75	503			503	286			286
PURCHASER CREDITS & ELECT FUNDS USED TO:												
a. Build new roads and bridges 1/	(23,182)			(23,182)	[31896]			[31696]	(29,167)			(29,167)
(Miles)	(439.5)			(439.5)	(580.6)			(580.6)	(550.6)			(550.6)
b. Improve existing roads and bridges for safety measures, environmental safeguards, and improved use. 1	27,876			[27876]	(24,049)			· 24,049	(26,758)			(26,758)
(Miles)	(1,762.4)			(1,762.4)	(2,179.6)			(2179.6)	(1,850.0)			(1,850.0)
SUBTOTAL - FRP SUPPORT TO PCP AND PEP	34,658			34,858	34,596			34,586	46,070			46,070
TOTAL FOREST ROAD PROGRAM (FRP)	51,807	31,156	15,220	98,165	57,000	26,000	12,000	95,000	61,000	23,000	7,000	91,000

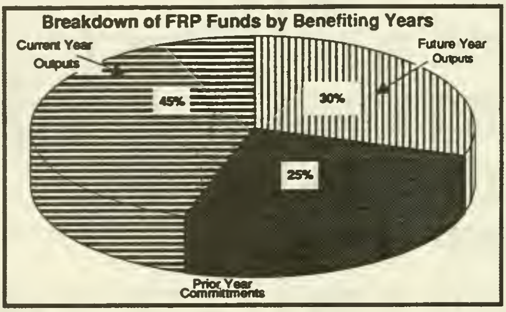
1/ Dollars shown in brackets are PCP and PEP funds.

NOTE: Entry into inventoried roadless areas proposed for the FY 1997 program is 212.2 miles of construction (Region1, 36.1 miles; Region 2, 9.1 miles; Region 4, 56.3 miles; Region 5, 4.0 mil
Region 6, 9.1 miles; Region 8, 4.6 miles; Region 10, 93.0 miles). The reasons for entry are: salvage removable of fire damaged timber or control of insect and disease investation, and implementation of Forest plans. Forest plans included timber management activities in areas without roads for forest health purposes and sustained timber production. Forest Service standards and guidelines place limitations on re-entering previously harvested areas. In all cases, the proposed development has, or will have, environmental analysis - with extensive public involvement - completed before entry.

Forest Road Program Funding Needs:

The funding needs of the forest road program are not directly proportional to the resource outputs for the same year. Road planning, location, design, rights-of-way purchase, contract preparation, contract administration, and follow-up inspection activities for a specific road or management area are carried out over a one to five year span in a sequence necessary to sustain the orderly planning and implementation of projects. Therefore, FRP funding in a given year will pay for forest road activities tied to resource management projects for the previous year, current year and out years.

Having a dependable level of FRP funding is a critical component in providing the necessary technical support for the transportation access process. Purchasers are able to construct temporary roads when conditions warrant accepting minimum control over the construction. However, resource conditions are normally such that more Forest Service control in the design and construction process is essential. A base level of funding is necessary to ensure the availability of skilled workers required to provide this necessary expertise.



Road construction and reconstruction needs are identified through transportation analyses completed in accordance with ecosystem management principles and forest plans. Forest plans identify the location corridor of arterial and collector roads, recreation developments, expected resource outputs, user services, and the need for local roads based on these activities. The transportation planning process is an interdisciplinary process and takes several steps to complete.

Roads are built or improved only after careful analysis indicates that they are the most economic, efficient, and resource sensitive solution to the access need. They are built or improved primarily to provide more adequate access to and within recreation sites and timber sale areas. If traffic is identified as primarily recreation use, the road would be funded as a recreation road. If traffic is identified as primarily timber resource use, the road would be funded as a timber road. If traffic has a predominance of other commercial use or is not predominantly recreation or timber resource use, the road would be funded as a general purpose road.

Timber road construction or reconstruction not funded by the PCP or PEP are developed for the following reasons:

To maintain legal obligations with cost-share cooperators and fund the government's fair share of mutually agreed to access needs.

To avoid having multiple timber purchasers dependent on each other for completion of road work prior to hauling timber. This avoids likely contract claims and litigation from conflicts of use.

To insure timely access of timber sale areas for emergency situations such as fire or insect infestations.

Technologies to support ecosystem management:

FRP funds finance the study and testing of emerging technologies that help reduce road construction and maintenance costs and reduce environmental and resource impacts roads may create.

The Forest Service has done considerable testing of variable tire pressure technology. It has been demonstrated that reducing tire pressures in medium and heavy hauling vehicles dramatically reduces road construction and maintenance costs and environmental effects (sedimentation) for Forest Development Roads. The Forest Service is equipping its medium and heavy trucks with Central Tire Inflation (CTI) equipment that will allow the operator to vary tire pressure depending on road surface conditions. As a result of Forest Service efforts, a major truck component manufacturer is marketing CTI equipment for most commercial trucks, including logging and construction equipment.

The Technology and Development Center at San Dimas is gathering information for technology transfer showing many ecosystem management applications. Among the projects are the following: Wetland development and riparian restoration through modifying drainage structures (culverts); paving corrugated metal pipe inverts for repair and fish passage; retaining soil through innovative design of gravity walls; low water crossing for roads to maintain minimize disturbance, provide fish passage, and avoid damming and subsequent channeling during peak flows; and landscaping and revegetation for visual effect.

Road closure techniques are being researched to determine the most cost effective methods of closure and obliteration. Using recycled materials for roadside stablization and hydroseeding has been found to be effective. Many techniques are being developed and shared with others on reducing sediment through road maintenance practices.

The Forest Service has also done considerable work under the Timber Bridge Initiative. This work has shown a treated timber bridge is very competitive with concrete and steel for spans of up to 40 feet. Timber Bridge Demonstration Projects continue to be implemented cooperatively with State and local governments.

Program In FY 1997

In 1997, this program will reconstruct 198.2 miles of road, construct 7.9 miles of road, and rehabilitate or replace 12 bridges. No construction of new timber roads will be done under this program in 1997.

Emphases is on improving safety, protecting and restoring watersheds, and providing appropriate access for utilization of forest resources. However, the 1997 program will not provide sufficient funds for the reconstruction of existing roads and bridges needed to fully meet these objectives. Only a few of the most critical bridge rehabilitation and replacement needs are being met.

Funding at this level provides limited safe access but not adequate access (e.g., surface condition and standards) in support of FY 1997 recreation improvements. It would not keep pace with the increased funding for recreation facilities and would not be sufficient to provide needed road reconstruction for many recreation construction projects.

This funding level will support 2.75 billion board feet (BBF) of regular (green) timber volume advertised for sale in FY 1997. The timber salvage sale program supports an additional 1.43 BBF of salvage sale volume.

This program will also provide for administration, preconstruction engineering, and construction engineering of FRP, PCP and PEP projects. An estimated 1,850 miles of road will be reconstructed and 551 miles of road will be constructed through the Purchaser Credit and Purchaser Election Programs in 1997.

Trails

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/22/95)	1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease from 1996
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Forest Trail Construction	$	32,448	20,000	26,000	6,000
Trail Reconstructed and Constructed - Miles		2139.4	1,400	1,800	400
	FTE	415	256	339	83

Objectives

The primary objective is to reconstruct and repair trail tread, bridges, cribbing, waterbars and other components of the existing trail system to better serve the growing demand for hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, biking and 4-wheeling on the national forests. Another objective is to construct connector trails which link NFS trails to trails on other ownerships and to recycle road or rail grades to trails (Rails to Trails and Roads to Trails).

Program Description

The National Forest System (NFS) provides over 125,000 miles of trails, accounting for over half of the nation's inventoried trail system. This trails infrastructure, provides recreation opportunities and public access to the national forests and grasslands.

The trails program emphasizes repair and reconstruction work to reduce the current backlog, now exceeding $267 million. Substandard trails caused by age, heavy use, poor location and lack of maintenance have resulted in management decisions to allocate 90% of all trail dollars to such work as bridge replacement, trail relocation, tread replacement, drainage structures, and barrier removal.

New trail construction projects account for only 10% of all allocated dollars and are used in responding to the increasing needs of recreationists, including persons with disabilities. The two fastest growing outdoor activities between 1982 and 1995 are Hiking (+93%) and Backpacking (+73%), according to the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment. The NFS trail system now accommodates over 30 million RVD's each year.

The NFS trails program supports an annual outdoor product sales of $10 billion that includes such things as footwear, backpacks, mountain bike sales and outdoor accessories. It also provides the infrastructure needed for over half of the 4,100 Recreation Service Partners and Outfitters and Guides operating on NFS lands.

See "Recreation Management" and "Wilderness Management" for discussion of the trail maintenance program.

Program in FY 1997

This funding level would allow reconstruction and construction of 1,800 miles of trail and the associated bridge and drainage structure, compared to 2,139 in FY 1995. We would focus on reconstruction of trails in areas where heavy use has created resource impacts.

Emphasis will continue on addressing the trail maintenance and reconstruction backlog. Our FY 1995 estimate of $267 million of deferred maintenance and reconstruction backlog is based on field inventories and includes heavy maintenance and trail reconstruction to restore trails to established trail standards. This reconstruction is a one-time restoration and repair to correct maintenance that has been deferred in the past. This work also includes realignment of segments for environmental reasons, upgrading to accommodate different users, or rebuilding trail facilities to standard.

In addition, trail reconstruction would focus on projects in northern Utah and the Intermountain States due to the selection of Salt Lake City as the site for the 2002 Winter Olympic Games. Visitor use is expected to increase prior to and following the Olympic games. Proper preparation of trails and trailheads to accomodate this increase will minimize resource and environmental damage. Trail related work that will accommodate the venue sites will be undertaken with extensive partnerships developed with Olympic sponsors.

Reconstruction work including upgrading trails to accommodate different uses, such as wheelchair use, replacing non-functional drainage structures, and removing facilities which no longer provide quality customer service would be minimal at this level of funding. Volunteers and other partnerships would be utilized to complete planned projects.

Timber Roads, Purchaser Reconstruction and Construction

Objectives

To require the timber purchasers to reconstruct or construct needed transportation facilities.

Program Description

Under the Purchaser Credit Program (PCP), timber sale contracts require the purchaser to reconstruct or construct roads needed to remove the purchased timber. The amount of timber sales revenue received by the U.S. Treasury is reduced by an amount equal to the cost of PCP roads. Reconstruction and Construction under PCP is accounted for outside of the Forest Service budget. Although there is no appropriation of money for PCP roads, Congress authorizes an obligation limit each fiscal year. The forest road program includes costs in support of the PCP, such as planning, survey, design, and construction engineering.

Timber purchasers earn timber purchaser credits, thereby reducing the amount they must pay in cash for the timber.

Program in FY 1997

This program provides for timber sales purchasers to reconstruct 1,774 miles of roads, construct 523 miles of roads, and construct or do major rehabilitation work on 25 bridges. In addition this program may provide engineering for PCP projects. This work will support the 4.18 billion board foot timber sales program in FY 1997.

LAND ACQUISITION

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease from 1996
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Acquisition Management	$	8,475	7,500	7,500	0
	FTE	126	112	114	2
Land Purchase	$	55,398	33,700	33,700	0
Total	$	63,873	41,200	41,200	0
	FTE	126	112	114	2

Appropriation Language

For acquisition of lands, waters, or interests therein, $42,479,000, to remain available until expended, as follows: for acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, as authorized by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, $41,200,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund; for acquisition of lands for National Forests Special Acts, $1,069,000, to be derived from forest receipts; and for acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges, $210,000, to be derived from funds deposited by State, county, or municipal governments, public school districts, or other public school authorities pursuant to the Act of December 4, 1967, as amended. (16 U.S.C. 4601-4-11, 4601-516-617a, 555a; P.L. 96-586; P.L.76-589, 76-591, 78-310, and 16 U.S.C. 484a.)

Land and Water Conservation Fund

Acquisition Management

Objectives	To administer the land acquisition program.
Program Description	Acquisition management includes the cost of planning and processing acquisition cases, including those exchanges that would otherwise qualify for purchase using Land and Water Conservation Funds.
Program in FY 1997	The proposed budget will provide for the administration of the land acquisition program. Components of the program includes initiating current year land acquisition projects, closing of existing land acquisition cases, and a portion of the costs associated with land exchanges that would qualify for purchase using Land and Water Conservation Funds. This funding level reflects the reduction of new land acquisitions projects while allowing completion of acquisition cases started in previous years.

Land Purchase

Objectives

To acquire lands, waters, and related interests within the NFS for public outdoor recreation, conservation of threatened and endangered species habitat, protection of significant cultural resources, acquisition of wetland and riparian areas, and protection of rare ecological areas which promote biological diversity.

Program Description

The land acquisition program provides for the purchase of lands which benefit the public by providing outdoor recreation and protection of natural and cultural resource values. Many of the acquired lands are located in congressionally designated areas such as Wilderness, National Recreation Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Scenic Trails. Acquisitions also improve Forest Management through consolidation of boundaries and providing access to existing National Forests and Grasslands.

Land purchase funds are used for payment of the cost of purchased lands. They are also used for cash equalization payments for those exchanges that would otherwise qualify for purchase using L&WCF money.

Program in FY 1997

The proposed budget will provide for the acquisition of approximately 25,000 acres. This will provide additional opportunities for outdoor recreation and the protection of critical resource values. Many of the acquisition projects are located in congressionally designated areas such as Wild and Scenic Rivers, Wilderness and National Recreation Areas.

The program emphasizes acquisition of the highest priority lands based on a rating system that considers the threat of development, recreation opportunity, resource values and management efficiency. This funding level allows the highest priority lands to be acquired, but many important parcels identified for acquisition remain unfunded. The funded acquisition projects are shown on the following table.

FOREST SERVICE L&WCF ACQUISITION PRIORITIES - FY 1997

	Project	State	No. of Acres	Cash ($)
	Acquisition Management	—	0	$7,500,000
	Cash Equalization			$2,000,000
	Emergency Acquisitions	—	2,000	$2,000,000
	Wilderness Protection		2,000	$2,000,000
1	PNW Streams (Fisheries)	WA,OR	1,000	$2,500,000
2	Big Sur Ecosystem	CA	1,320	$1,500,000
3	White Mountain	NH	1,000	$1,500,000
4	Columbia River Gorge NSA	WA	300	$2,000,000
5	Chattooga W&SR Ecosystem	GA,NC,SC	200	$2,000,000
6	Warren Lakes	CO	160	$1,800,000
7	Greater Yellowstone - Taylor Fork	MT	1,500	$1,000,000
8	Appalachian N.S. Trail	SEVERAL	1,200	$2,000,000
9	San Bernadino	CA	225	$1,000,000
10	Rutherland Ranch	CA	920	$2,000,000
11	Lake Tahoe Basin	CA	25	$500,000
12	Green Mountain	VT	2,000	$2,000,000
13	MO Ozark Mt. Streams & Rivers	MO	2,000	$1,000,000
14	Skagit & White Salmon W&SRs	WA	400	$1,200,000
15	Michigan Lakes & Streams	MI	640	$400,000
16	Bonneville Shoreline Trail	UT	600	$500,000
17	Hoosier Unique Areas	IN	640	$500,000
18	FL - Wetlands/Pinhook Swamp	FL	640	$500,000
19	MN wilderness/Water/WLDLF	MN	1,500	$500,000
20	Rye Creek	MT	1,280	$500,000
21	Daniel Boon/Redbird PU	KY	1,000	$500,000
22	Central Louisiana Bayous	LA	800	$400,000
23	Jemez Corridor Tracts	NM	325	$500,000
24	Wisconsin Wild Waterways	WI	500	$300,000
25	North Tibwin Plantation	SC	300	$750,000
26	Jefferson - Guest River Gorge	VA	480	$350,000
	Total		24,955	$41,200,000

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease from 1996
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Land Acquisition -- Land Exchanges	$	794	210	210	0
Land Acquisition -- Special Acts	$	1,247	1,069	1,069	0
Range Betterment Fund	$	4,419	3,976	3,995	19
	FTE	56	50	51	1
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests	$	4	92	92	0
Total	$	6,464	5,347	5,366	19
	FTE	56	50	51	1

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Appropriation Language

Contained under the proposed Land Acquisition appropriation language.

Objectives

To acquire suitable lands in order to replace lands acquired by State, county, or municipal governments or public school authorities in land exchanges.

Program Description

Under various laws the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to exchange National Forest System lands with State, county, or municipal governments or public school authorities when in the public interest to do so. If the party proposing the exchange has insufficient land to offer, the exchange may be completed by making a cash equalization payment up to 100 percent of the value of the selected land. This cash payment is deposited in a special fund in the Treasury.

As authorized by the Act of December 4, 1967, Land Exchanges in the National Forests, as amended (16 U.S.C. 484a) amounts to be derived from the special fund may be appropriated to acquire replacement lands within the same State as the selected lands.

Program in FY 1997

The proposed budget would continue to support the acquisition of replacement lands suitable for NFS purposes.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriation Language

Contained under the proposed Land Acquisition appropriation language.

Objectives

To acquire lands within critical watersheds to provide soil stabilization and restoration of vegetation.

Program Description

Public laws 76-589, 76-591, and 78-301 (54 Stat. 297 and 299 and 58 Stat. 227) authorize appropriations from the receipts of the Cashe, Uinta, and Wasatch National Forests, Utah; the Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada; and the Angeles, San Bernardino, Sequoia, and Cleveland National Forests, California for the purchase of lands to minimize erosion and flood damage to critical watersheds within these national forests.

Program in FY 1997

The proposed budget level of $1,069,000 continues to support the acquistion of lands critical for watershed protection and rehabilitation.

GIFTS, DONATIONS, AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriation Language	For expenses authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1643(b), $92,000, to remain available until expended, to be derived from the fund established pursuant to the above Act.
Objectives	To fund forest and rangeland research activities.
Program Description	As authorized by Section 4 of the Forest and rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1643(b)), the Secretary of Agriculture may accept, hold, and administer gifts, donations, and bequests of money, real property, or personal property from any source not otherwise prohibited by law and to use such gifts, donations, and bequests to (1) establish or operate any research facility within the United States, or (2) perform any authorized research activity. These moneys are deposited into a special fund in the Treasury. Amounts to be derived from this special fund may be appropriated annually to be used for the above purposes. Balances not needed for current operations are invested in interest bearing public debt securities.
Program in FY 1997	No change in funding is proposed from the FY 1996 level.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

Appropriation Language

For necessary expenses of range rehabilitation, protection, and improvement, 50 per centum of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year, as fees for grazing domestic livestock on lands in National Forests in the sixteen Western States, pursuant to section 401(b)(1) of Public Law 94-579, as amended, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed 6 per centum shall be available for administrative expenses associated with on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements.

Objectives

To arrest range deterioration and improve range forage conditions with benefits to livestock production, watershed protection, and wildlife. To make cost effective investments in range improvements on areas of highest priority on national forests in the 16 Western States. To demonstrate sound improvement practices to private land owners and other State and Federal lands by the rehabilitation, protection, and improvement of soil and vegetation cover on NFS lands.

Program Description

This appropriation is financed from grazing fee receipts for a range betterment program on national forests in the 16 Western States. One-half is used on the national forest in which the funds originate, and the other half is for range betterment activities within that region.

The majority of the funds to plan and administer this program are included in the range management section under the NFS appropriation. No more than 6 percent of planning and administration costs may be included in the Range Betterment Fund (RBF). Outputs and accomplishments, for both NFS range management and RBF, are shown as a combined total in the range management section under the NFS appropriation.

Program in FY 1997

An increase of $19,000 is is proposed compared to the FY 1996 level.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF RECREATION FACILITIES

Objectives

To provide a spectrum of high quality recreation opportunities. To manage, maintain, rehabilitate, and reconstruct recreation and trail facilities.

Program Description

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (L&WCF) Act of 1965, as amended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987, 16 U.S.C. 4601-6a(i)(2), places receipts from fees collected at authorized Forest Service operated recreation sites into a special Treasury account which is available for appropriation. These funds are not currently being appropriated.

Funds are to be used for resource protection, research, interpretation, and maintenance activities of Forest Service recreation facilities.

Receipts to the special account are the net of gross receipts less 25 percent for receipt-sharing payments to States for roads and schools pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 500 and 7 U.S.C. 1012; less 10 percent for roads and trails pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 501; and less 15 percent retained to cover the cost of collecting fees pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 460 l-6a(i)(1)(B). Through FY 1996 $67 million has accumulated in this account.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Objectives

To provide orderly and efficient supply and equipment service in support of programs of the Forest Service.

Program Description

The Working Capital Fund was established by the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of August 3, 1956, as amended by the Act of October 23, 1962 (15 U.S.C.579b). It is a self-sustaining revolving fund which provides services to National Forests, Experiment Stations, Federal agencies, and as provided by law, to State and private cooperators.

The WCF requires no cash appropriation. Initially, its assets were purchased by regular Forest Service appropriations and were donated to the fund. Rates are structured to allow the fund to recover operating and replacment costs.

Services provided by the WCF include:

- Equipment leasing services which own and rent out vehicles and aircraft.
- Supply services which provide photo reproductions, traffic and information signs, tree seeds, and nursery seedlings, and
- Computer services which provide computer hardware and software support.

Volume of Business for Major WCF Activities.

	1995 Final	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Equipment	114,831	94,225	93,644
Aircraft	5,944	5,873	5,937
Supply	2,107	1,946	1,823
Nursery	16,744	16,211	15,622
Computer	16,146	16,724	18,490
Total	155,772	134,979	135,516

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS WORKING FUNDS

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease from 1996
Pacific Yew	$				
	Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
	Program Level	44	0	0	0
Recreation Fee -- Collection Cost	$				
	Budget Authority	1,441	1,425	1,425	0
	Program Level	1,227	1,425	1,425	0
	FTE	28	33	34	1
Brush Disposal	$				
	Budget Authority	16,135	37,000	37,000	0
	Program Level	28,735	37,167	45,651	8,484
	Thousand Acres	172.4	156.4	185.0	28.6
	FTE	468	605	757	152
Licensee Programs	$				
	Budget Authority	121	131	131	0
	Program Level	92	121	121	0
Restoration of Forestlands and Improvements	$				
	Budget Authority	972	2,253	600	-1,653
	Program Level	337	2,550	600	-1,950
	FTE	4	30	7	-23
Roads and Trails, NFF	$				
	Budget Authority	{0}	{0}	{0}	{0}
Timber Roads -- Purchaser Election	$				
	Budget Authority	5,945	2,977	2,977	0
	Program Level	1,058	5,945	5,945	0
	FTE	4	22	22	0
Timber Salvage Sales	$				
	Budget Authority	135,640	163,644	151,034	-12,610
	Program Level	155,101	209,000	150,043	-58,957
	BBF	1.85	2.10	1.43	-0.67
	BCF	0.23	0.45	0.31	-0.14
	FTE	2,841	3,828	2,800	-1,028
O&M of Quarters	$				
	Budget Authority	6,504	6,970	6,970	0
	Program Level	6,685	7,842	6,970	-872
	FTE	70	82	74	-8
Total -- Program Level	$	193,279	264,050	210,755	-53,295
	FTE	3,415	4,600	3,694	-906

Budget authority - actual collections in FY 1995 and projected collections for FY 1996 and FY 1997
Program Level - actual obligations in FY 1995 and planned program level for Fy 1996 and FY 1997.

Pacific Yew

Objectives

To fund the costs associated with the harvest and sale of Pacific yew.

Program Description

Under authority of Section 5 of the Pacific Yew Act of 1992 (16 U.S.C. 4804), the Secretary of Agriculture may negotiate sales of Pacific Yew at not less than appraised value, to parties manufacturing taxol in the United States in accordance with the requirements of Section 505 of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355) for use in humans.

Moneys received from the sale of Pacific yew are appropriated and made available until expended by the Forest Service to fund the costs associated with the harvest and sale of Pacific yew.

Recreation Fee Collection Costs

Objectives	To fund fee collection costs associated with receipts collected from recreation admission and user fees.
Program Description	Under authority of Section 10002(b) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-66), which amended Section 4(i)(1) of the L&WCF Act, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior are authorized to withhold a portion of all recreation fees collected (not to exceed 15 percent), to be available during the current fiscal year, without further appropriation to cover fee collection costs.
Program in FY 1997	There is no change from the FY 1996 funding level.

Brush Disposal

Objectives

To dispose of brush and other debris resulting from cutting operations on timber sale areas in order to protect and maintain national forest resources.

Program Description

Timber harvest activities increase fire hazards because of the dry fuel that accumulates as logging slash. Slash also impairs reforestation, contributes to the buildup of insect populations, damages stream channels, looks unsightly, and limits recreational access.

Brush is disposed of by crushing, chipping, burning, or a combination of these methods.

National forest timber sale contracts require treatment, or deposit of funds for treatment, of debris created by the timber sale operator. When economical and expedient, the work is performed by the timber purchaser; however, the purchaser can also request the Forest Service to do the work by depositing funds to cover the cost of the work. This activity is authorized by Section 6 of the Act of August 11, 1916 (Ch. 313,39 Stat. 446, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 490).

Program in FY 1997

This program level will provide for treatment of the logging debris created as a result of timber sales on 185,000 acres national forest lands. Even as the timber sale offer program declines, there is continuing emphasis to treat fuels to reduce as quickly as possible the fire hazard potential.

Licensee Programs, Smokey Bear & Woodsy Owl

Objectives	To prevent forest fires and promote environmental quality.
Program Description	Fees for the use of the Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl characters by private enterprises are collected under regulations formulated by the Secretary of Agriculture. They are available to fund the following: • Smokey Bear: to further the nationwide forest fire prevention campaign (16 U.S.C. 580p). • Woodsy Owl: to promote wise use of the environment and programs that foster maintenance and improvement of environmental quality (16 U.S.C. 580-p4; 18 U.S.C. 711, 711a;31 U.S.C. 488a, 488b-3--488b-6).
Program in FY 1997	No change is proposed from the FY 1996 funding level.

Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements

Objectives

To complete all necessary work to return national forest lands to optimum production in a timely manner.

Program Description

This program includes recoveries from cash bonds or forfeitures under surety bonds by permittees or timber purchasers who fail to complete performance of improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work required under a permit or timber sale contract or as a result of a judgement, compromise, or settlement of any claim, involving present or potential damage to lands or improvements.

The recovered funds are to cover the Government's cost of completing the work on national forest lands. Funds received as settlement of a claim are used for the improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work made necessary by the action leading to the cash settlement (Act of June 20, 1958, 16 U.S.C. 579c).

Program in FY 1997

Most receipts are used to reimburse programs under a Comptroller General decision allowing direct reimbursement to benefiting funds, rather than requiring all funds be deposited and used from the permanent appropriation. The 1997 level is based on field projections of anticipated work.

Roads and Trails for States, National Forest Fund

Objectives	To offset appropriations for road and trail construction.
Program Description	Under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), 10 percent of national forest receipts are made available to build and maintain roads and trails within the national forest in the States where the receipts were collected. This permanent appropriation has been transferred to the General Fund since 1982 to offset construction appropriations.

Timber Roads, Purchaser Elections, Forest Service

Objectives

To allow timber purchasers qualifying as "small business concerns" to elect to have the permanent roads engineered and built by the Forest Service.

Program Description

This program, referred to as the Purchaser Election Program (PEP), is part of the total Forest Service road program.

This program allows small business timber purchasers to elect, when the timber sale contract is awarded, to have the Forest Service finance and reconstuct or construct any roads required by the sale. Funding levels are determined by the volume of timber to be offered in the current year and the projected trend of purchasers electing to have the Forest Service construct roads.

For a road to qualify, the timber sale purchaser must be classified as a small business operator and the estimated road construction cost in the timber sale contract must exceed $20,000. The PEP is available to all locations in the National Forest System. The authority cited in 16 U.S.C. 472a(i) makes funds available from timber receipts.

Roads are built by contractors who are awarded competitively bid public works road contracts.

Increases or decreases in roads constructed through the PEP are offset by decreases or increases in the purchaser credit program (PCP). Costs differ between purchaser credit and purchaser election funds by the Davis-Bacon minimum wage rate requirements included in competitively bid construction contracts funded by PEP.

Program in FY 1997

This program will reconstruct about 74 miles, and construct about 28 miles. In addition it may provide engineering for PEP projects.

Timber Salvage Sales

Objectives

To provide timely recovery of trees which are dead; insect or disease infested; windthrown; or imminently susceptible to insect attack because of drought strees, and to remove associated trees for ecosystem improvement or rehabilitation necessary to maintain a healthy and viable ecosystem.

Program Description

This program is part of the timber sales program. A separate permanent appropriation for timber salvage was established by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, 16 U.S.C. 472a(h). Receipts from timber salvage sales are deposited in this account and used to prepare and administer future salvage sales on any national forest, and for design, engineering, and supervision of associated roads.

The Forest Service will continue emphasis on the salvage of dead, damaged, or downed timber and associated trees for ecosystem management purposes. Salvage sales will continue to be implemented according to the emergency salvage provisions of Section 2001 of the Fiscal Year 1995 Recissions Act (P.L. 104-19) until expiration of the provisions on December 31, 1996.

A total of $209,000,000 is authorized for expenditure in FY 1996. Some of the sales prepared with these funds are set aside for preferential award to small business firms with 25 or fewer employees.

Program in FY 1997

This program provides for the work necessary to prepare and offer 1.4 billion board feet (BBF) (0.308 billion cubic feet, BCF) of salvage sale volume, compared to 2.1 BBF (0.450 BCF) in FY 1996. These funds also provide for the full administration of salvage sales made in previous years. The FY 1996 estimate and the first quarter of FY 1997 include additional volume resulting from implementing the emergency salvage sale provisions of the FY 1995 Rescission Act. The FY 1997 salvage program is reduced because of decreased fire activity in 1995 and a predicted decrease in mortality from the Southern Pine Beetle. The salvage sale volume estimates and program level is usually adjusted between the budget submission to Congress and the end of the fiscal year to meet unexpected events, such as fires, storms, and epidemics.

Operation and Maintenance of Quarters

Objectives	To operate and maintain employee quarters.
Program Description	Under authority of P.L.98-473, as amended (5 U.S.C. 5911), a permanent fund was established for deposit of Forest Service employee payroll deductions for quarters rental. Funds are used in addition to the maintenance of facilities funds in the NFS appropriation. The funds pay the prorata cost for maintenance, operation, and management of water, waste water disposal systems, and similar services normally provided by a landlord.
Program in FY 1997	This program is based on estimated receipts from employee quarters rental deductions in FY 1997. These funds are used to maintain employee housing considering health and safety priorities such as asbestos and radon, and to maintain energy efficiency.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS PAYMENT FUNDS

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease from 1996
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Payment to Minnesota	$	1,266	1,268	1,268	0
Payment to Counties	$	3,848	4,438	4,438	0
Payment to States	$	307,896	289,945	286,826	-3,119
Total	$	313,010	295,651	292,532	-3,119

Payments to Minnesota

Objectives	To provide a special annual payment to the State of Minnesota for lands in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in St. Louis, Cook, and Lake counties as specified by law.
Program Description	At the close of each fiscal year, the State of Minnesota is paid 0.75 percent of the appraised value of certain Superior national Forest lands in the counties of Cook, Lake, and St. Louis for distribution to these counties (16 U.S.C. 577g).

Payments to Counties, National Grasslands Fund

Objectives	To provide an annual payment to the counties in which Title III, Bankhead-Jones Acquired Lands are located for funding schools and roads.
Program Description	Of the net revenues received for the use of Title III, Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands, 25 percent is paid to the counties in which such lands are located for school and road purposes (7 U.S.C. 1012).

Payments to States, National Forest Fund

Objectives

To provide an annual payment from national forest receipts to the States to be used for schools and roads.

Program Description

With few exceptions, 25 percent of all monies received from the national forests during the fiscal year is paid to States in which the forests are located. This payment benefits public schools and public roads in the county or counties within the national forests (16 U.S.C. 500).

The National Forest Management Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-588, October 22, 1976) expanded the term "monies received" to include all collections from sale area improvement activities plus "all amounts earned or allowed any purchaser of National Forest timber and other forest products within such State...for construction of roads." The Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1993 (P.L. 102-381, October 5, 1992) permanently included timber salvage sale receipts in the definition of "monies received."

The payment includes the guaranteed payment to the States of Washington, Oregon, and California for the benefit of counties in which national forests are situated and that are affected by decisions related to the northern spotted owl, as stated in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-66, August 10, 1993).

TRUST FUNDS - COOPERATIVE WORK

		1995 Final (w/reacission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1997 Estimate	Increase or Decrease from 1996
			(Dollars in thousands)		
Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenberg (KV)					
Budget Authority - KV	$	175,503	185,964	180,590	-5,374
Program Levels - KV					
Reforestation	$	76,802	110,091	96,247	-13,844
Timber Stand Improvement	$	25,646	42,689	44,317	1,628
Other	$	80,668	83,077	78,724	-4,353
Subtotal					
Program Level	$	183,116	235,857	219,288	-16,569
FTE		2,315	3,129	2,940	-189
Cooperative Work, Other					
Budget Authority	$	39,694	44,283	53,364	9,081
Program Level	$	39,837	51,341	53,364	2,023
FTE		428	552	585	33
Total					
Program Level	$	222,953	287,198	272,652	-14,546
FTE		2,743	3,681	3,525	-156

Budget Authority - actual collections in FY 1995 and projected collections for FY 1996 and FY 1997.
Program Level - actual obligations in FY 1995 and planned program level for FY 1996 and FY 1997.

Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenberg

Objectives

To reforest timber sale areas, to improve timber growth and product quality on timber sale areas by thinning and release treatments of the residual stands, and to protect and improve all other resource values on timber sale areas in conjunction with timber management activities.

Program Description

Funds deposited by timber sale purchasers are used primarily to reforest areas cut over on timber sales and to improve the future productivity of timber stands by timber stand improvement practices. Work activities include site preparation, planting, fertilizing, precommercial thinning, release from competing vegetation, and pruning. Other resource activities for wildlife, range, and watershed are performed to maintain and improve productivity of renewable resources on sale areas that were impacted by logging activities. Accomplishments for this program are also reported under activities in the National Forest System (NFS) appropriation.

About 67 percent of the total reforestation work will be funded from K-V in FY 1997. See the Reforestation and Stand improvement section under NFS.

Program in FY 1997

The program level will provide the funding necessary to prepare sites and reforest 213,800 acres of national forest land as compared to 242,000 acres originally estimated in 1996. Field input in September of 1995 revised the FY 1996 estimate to 208,200 acres at an anticipated cost of $90,876,000. This leaves $19.2 million available for possible additional acres in FY 1996. The original FY 1996 estimate was made in the winter of 1994 and the revision reflects actual on-the-ground needs based on acres harvested and requiring reforestation. The general trend in decreased acres of K-V reforestation due to reduced timber harvest was partially offset by the additional salvage harvest in areas burned in 1994. Even though timber sale and harvest levels have sharply declined in the past four years, the K-V reforestation program remains high. This results from reforestation occurring 2 to 4 years after timber harvest, thus the FY 1997 reforestation program is based on timber harvests from 1992 to 1995.

The FY 1997 timber stand improvement program will provide for the treatment of 172,900 acres as compared to 176,200 acres originally estimated in FY 1996. Field input in September of 1995 revised the FY 1996 estimate to 128,400 acres at an anticipated cost of $37,191,000. This leaves $5.5 million available for possible additional acres in FY 1996. The original FY 1996 estimate was made in the winter of 1994 and the revision reflects actual timber stand improvement activities that are needed and eligible for K-V funding. The total timber stand improvement program, including K-V, Appropriated, and Reforestation Trust Funds, will not meet the estimated annual need of 300,000 acres and will increase the inventory of current needs by 92,000 acres to 1,578,000 acres by October 1, 1997.

The K-V Other program level of $78,724,000 will provide the funding necessary to protect and improve the productivity of the other renewable resources in timber sale areas. This program level represents a decline from the FY

1996 level of 83,077,000. With this funding level, emphasis will be on fish and wildlife habitat improvement, soil and water protection, and other improvement measures.

Cooperative Work, Other

Objectives

To use deposits received from cooperators for protecting and improving resources of the NFS as authorized by trust agreements.

Program Description

These deposits are for the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads, trails, and other improvements, and for scaling services, fire protection, and other resource purposes as authorized by law.

Cooperative road maintenance deposits are made by commercial users of the forest road system in lieu of actually performing their commensurate share of road maintenance. These deposits are used, in conjunction with the road maintenance appropriations, to provide maintenance of system roads by the Forest Service.

Deposits are received from State and other public agencies, industrial associations, and other private agencies to finance research projects of mutual interest and benefit. Cooperative research projects may involve any aspect of forestry and vary widely as to scope and duration.

Deposits for administering and protecting non-Federal land within or near the national forests are made by owners of non-Federal lands intermingled with, or adjacent to, national forests. These landowners want their lands managed according to good forest management practices, including reforestation.

Work done with deposits include forest fire protection of State and private lands intermingled with Federal ownership. This arrangement helps both parties since it is uneconomical for private landowners to set up fire control organizations and the Forest Service may need to suppress fires on adjoining ownerships to protect Federal land.

Program in FY 1997

The program level will provide authorization to fund the work from cooperators who have funds deposited into national forest accounts.

REFORESTATION TRUST FUND

		1995 Final (w/rescission)	1996 Conference Action (12/12/95)	1996 Estimate	Increase or Decrease from 1996
			(Dollars in thousands)		
Reforestation Trust Fund	$	28,288	30,000	30,000	0
	FTE	230	244	249	5

Objectives

To prevent a backlog in reforestation and timber stand improvement work.

Program Description

Funds are to be used to accomplish the reforestation and timber stand improvement program, as described in the reforestation and stand improvement section of the NFS appropriation.

In FY 1997, $30,000,000 of these funds will be needed to do the planned reforestation and timber stand improvement work. Funds are transferred by the U.S. Treasury to the Forest Service to cover expenditures as they occur.

Program in FY 1997

The Reforestation Trust Fund is the same as in FY 1996.

HUMAN RESOURCE PROGRAMS

Objectives

To provide human and natural resource benefits by administering and hosting programs in work, training, and education for the unemployed, underemployed, elderly, young, and others with special needs.

Program Description

The Forest Service participates in cooperative employment programs such as those authorized by P.L. 97-300, the Job Training Partnership Act of 1982 (Job Corps and miscellaneous hosted programs); P.L. 93-408, the Youth Conservation Corps; P.L. 89-73, the Older Americans Act, as amended; and P.L. 92-300, the Volunteers in the National Forest Act, as amended. About 108,200 people are expected to participate in Forest Service administered employment and volunteer programs during FY 1996.

The Youth Conservation Corps

The Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) is a summer employment program for young men and women, ages 15-18, who work, learn, and earn together by accomplishing projects that further the development and conservation of the natural resources of the United States.

In FY 1995, the Forest Service was directed to use not less than $1 million for high priority projects to be carried out by the YCC program. We spent $1.3 million on the YCC program that served 712 young people, of which 21 percent were minorities and 41 percent were women. These participants accomplished 117 person-years of work valued at $2.1 million, with a return of $1.62 on every YCC invested dollar.

For FY 1996, about 700 young people are expected to participate in a $1.0 million program funded from benefiting Forest Service programs. Conservation work valued at about $2 million will be carried out.

For FY 1997, a YCC program is proposed at the same level as FY 1996.

Job Corps

Through an agreement with the Department of Labor, the Forest Service operates 18 Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers (14 of which are coeducational) providing basic education and job training to disadvantaged youth. The main purpose of the Centers is to produce graduates who are able to find productive work, reenter school, or join the military. Enrollees receive room, board, clothing, skills training, education, and a monthly allowance instead of wages.

During program year 1994 (July 1, 1994, to June 30, 1995), 8,747 young men and women participated in the program funded at $91.4 million. In addition to acquiring job skills, these Job Corps participants completed work valued at $22.1 million.

It is anticipated in program year 1995 (July 1, 1995, to June 30, 1996), about 8,000 young men and women will participate at a funding level of $92 million. The value of accomplished work is estimated to be $23 million.

In the 1996 program year (July 1, 1996, to June 30, 1997), we anticipate a $92 million Job Corps program. The expected value of work is $24 million.

Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)

The Forest Service, in cooperation with the Department of Labor, sponsors the Senior Community Service Employment Program as authorized under Title V of the Older Americans Act. The program has three fundamental purposes: community service; part-time employment and supplemental income; and training and transition of participants to the public and private sector labor markets.

The program provides part-time employment and training opportunities for economically disadvantaged persons age 55 and older and fosters a renewed sense of self-worth and community involvement.

In program year 1994; (July 1, 1994, to June 30, 1995) this program was funded at $26.8 million and employed 5,554 persons (22 percent minorities and 41 percent women). Participants completed 2,443 person-years of work valued at $40.8 million. The Government realized a return of $1.52 for each dollar invested.

The SCSEP program is funded at $25.9 million for program year 1995, (July 1, 1995 through June 30, 1996), and an estimated funding of $25 million for program year 1996 (July 1, 1996, to June 30, 1997).

Volunteers in the National Forests

The Volunteers program provides assistance in natural resource protection and management programs at nominal costs. The program offers individuals and sponsored groups/organizations the opportunity to contribute their talents and services to assist in managing the Nation's natural resources. During National Volunteers Week in April, many volunteer service awards are presented to individuals, sponsors, corporations, retirees, International visitors, youth, campground hosts, Forest Service employees and Forest Service units for their contributions.

The Touch America Project (TAP), a component of the Volunteers program, provides greater opportunities for youth ages 14-17 to gain work experience and environmental awareness while working on public lands.

In FY 1995, 82,349 volunteers served in the Forest Service, including 169 TAP participants and 86 International volunteers. The appraised value of work performed by volunteers was $38.4 million.

In FY 1996 and FY 1997, the Volunteers program will continue to receive strong emphasis and work toward increasing our participation. It is anticipated that participation will be 85,000 volunteers in FY 1996 and 90,000 in FY 1997.

Hosted Programs

The Forest Service also serves as a host agency by providing work opportunities for programs administered by other governmental agencies and nonprofit organizations. In FY 1995, 1,129 person-years of work were completed, valued at $23.7 million. There were 9,636 participants in these programs.

In FY 1996, approximately 9,000 people will participate in hosted programs doing conservation work valued at about $19.8 million.

In FY 1997, 8,000 people are expected to participate in hosted programs.

Keep America Beautiful, Inc. (KAB)

Keep America Beautiful, Inc. is a nonprofit, public education organization dedicated to improving waste handling practices in American communities. KAB's Public Land Stewardship program involves volunteers in cleaning and maintaining public lands and resources.

The Federal Lands Cleanup Act of 1986 requires federal land managing agencies to coordinate with citizen volunteers and state and local agencies in cleaning and maintaining public lands within their jurisdiction. The Public Lands Day (Federal Lands Cleanup Day) is observed annually.

Youth Forest Camps (YFC)

Through a partnership with the National Forest Foundation, the Forest Service operated three YFC during the summer of 1995. The YFC provided jobs, work training, environmental education, and emotional growth for the young men and women. The camps were located in the States of Virginia, Oregon, and Colorado and operated under the Youth Conservation Corps authority, P.L. 93-408. The three camps served a total of 83 young people, ages 14-20, of which 36 percent were women and 55 percent were minorities. The YFC participants were paid the minimum wage and worked 8 weeks during the summer.

Each participant gained social skills, learned to live and work with others and many received high school credit for the summer's project. They accomplished high priority resource projects on National Forest lands, primarily on recreation and timber related projects.

Summary of Human Resource Programs

Activity	(MM$) Program Funding	(MM$) Value of Work Accomplished	Number of Participants	Percent Women	Percent Minority	Person Years Accomplished
FY 1995 and PY 1994 Actual						
Youth Conservation Corps 1/	Unfunded	2.1	712	41	21	117
Job Corps 2/	91.4	22.1	8,747	17	44	3,874
Senior Community Service Employment Program 2/	26.8	40.8	5,554	41	22	2,443
Volunteers 3/	Unfunded	38.4	82,349	34	13	2,203
Hosted Programs	Unfunded	23.7	9,637	20	31	1,129
Youth Forest Camps 4/	Unfunded	.2	83	36	55	12
TOTAL	$118.2	$127.3	107,081	N/A	N/A	9,778
FY 1996 and PY 1995 Actual						
Youth Conservation Corps 1/	Unfunded	2.0	700	43	21	117
Job Corps 2/	92.0	23.0	8,000	19	45	3,803
Senior Community Service Employment Program 2/	25.9	40.0	5,500	40	22	2,400
Volunteers 3/	Unfunded	39.0	85,000	35	10	2,250
Hosted Programs	Unfunded	19.8	9,000	18	25	1,129
Youth Forest Camps 4/	Unfunded	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	$117.9	$123.8	108,200	N/A	N/A	9,699
FY 1996 and PY 1997 Actual						
Youth Conservation Corps 1/	Unfunded	2.0	700	43	21	117
Job Corps 2/	92.0	24.0	8,000	22	46	3,803
Senior Community Service Employment Program 2/	25.0	41.0	5,600	40	22	2,400
Volunteers 3/	Unfunded	40.0	90,000	37	11	2,300
Hosted Programs	Unfunded	18.5	8,000	19	26	1,129
Youth Forest Camps 4/	Unfunded	N/A 5/	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	$117.0	$125.5	112,300	N/A	N/A	9,749

1/ Congressional earmark of not less than $1 million to be expended.
2/ Statistics are based on the program year level for the year identified: (a) July 1, 1994, through June 30, 1995; (b) July 1, 1995, through June 30, 1996; and (c) July 1, 1996, through June 30, 1997.
3/ Includes youth participation in the Touch America Project (TAP) and international volunteers.
4/ Operated as a summer program through partnership with the National Forest Foundation.
5/ NA= Not Available: Not Applicable
Note: YCC, Volunteers, and Hosted Programs are all financed from other appropriated funds.

OTHER HUMAN RESOURCE RELATED PROGRAMS

Americorps

The AmeriCorps program is a grassroots effort to solve the problems facing communities across the Nation. The AmeriCorps program is administered by the Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS). It offers opportunities to all Americans to serve their country and earn education awards in return.

Under the National Community Service Trust Act of 1993, the AmeriCorps program provides opportunities for Americans from the age of 17 and older to engage in national community service while earning educational benefits. Thousands of hours of service have been accomplished under the AmeriCorps Public Land and Environment (PL&E) and Rural Development Team (RDT) components of the Forest Service program.

PL&E work has been accomplished in the areas of tree planting, watershed protection, trail maintenance and construction, restoration of historic sites, surveys of threatened and endangered species, and campground maintenance and improvement.

Under the Rural Development Team component, AmeriCorps members work to strengthen communities through partnerships with local organizations and leadership. Many hours of service have been performed in rural communities across the nation in such areas as emergency response and prevention, recycling, new uses of natural resources, establishing community development corporations, and providing extensive project technical assistance.

The Forest Service ran a Public Land and Environmental Program in FY 1995 through which 297 AmeriCorps members on national forest land in eight States performed rehabilitation and watershed protection work, reforested fire-damaged lands, and constructed and maintained trails for hiking and horseback riding. Additionally, the members planted cuttings for riparian and wildlife restorations, maintained and rehabilitated campgrounds, made campgrounds accessible for people with disabilities, completed timber stand improvements, restored historic sites, removed and installed fences, improved wildlife habitats, and hung erosion control netting on roads.

The Forest Service also ran a Rural Development team in FY 1995 through which 86 AmeriCorps members in 16 States worked on projects related to areas such as running water and indoor plumbing, emergency response and prevention, and relocation of residents of flood plains. They also worked on alternative uses of natural resources, environmental education facilities, tourism promotion, water quality protection, recycling promotion, and cultural resource preservation.

FY 1996 funding is currently planned at $9.4 million, employing 520 enrollees. These plans will be adjusted depending upon the outcome of the FY 1996 appropriations. We expect to continue a program in FY 1997 at a level not to exceed $8.9 million, assuming continuation of the FY 1996 program.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU)

The focus of this program continues to be on building and strengthening relationships with Tuskegee, Alabama A&M, Florida A&M, Lincoln and other historically black colleges and universities. In 1994, this program was strengthened through the establishment of the USDA/1890 Scholars Program.

Specific elements of the HBCU program include partnerships between Forest Service units and selected colleges and universities. Support grants will be provided for cooperative projects in such areas as environmental coordination, timber management, computer sciences and telecommunications, silvicultural practices, urban forestry, genetics, and forest nursery research.

Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HACU)

Institutions during 1994. This program will receive greater emphasis through agency partnerships with selected institutions.

Summer Intern Program

In cooperation with the USDA/1890 Task Force, the agency has significantly expanded its summer hire program for college students were placed in summer employment positions throughout the Forest Service. This was the total number and included were HACU, HBCU and 1890 students in addition to students from other colleges and universities.

FY 1997
APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CHANGES, ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, AND GENERAL PROVISIONS
(Change from December 12, 1995 Conference Action
on the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 1996)

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE, FOREST SERVICE

Proposed change in language:

1. **FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH**

1. For necessary expenses of forest and rangeland research as
authorized by law, [$178,000,000] $179,786,000, to remain available
2. for obligation until September 30, [1997] 1998: Provided , That
3. unobligated and unexpended balances remaining in this account at the
end of fiscal year 1996 shall be merged with and made a part of the
fiscal year 1997 Forest and Rangeland Research appropriation, and
shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 1998.

The first change reflects the name change from Forest Research to Forest and Rangeland Research to better describe the work accomplished in this account.

The second change clarifies and updates the availability of appropriated funds for obligation to the end of FY 1998.

The third change provides direction for carryover and merging of unobligated FY 1996 funds with FY 1997 funds , and making these funds available until the end of FY 1998.

No change in language:

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

For necessary expenses of cooperating with, and providing technical and financial assistance to States, Territories, possessions, and others and for forest pest management activities, cooperative forestry and education and land conservation activities, [$136,794,000] $164,000,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by law.

Proposed change in language:

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise
provided for, for management, protection, improvement, and utilization
of the National Forest System, for ecosystem planning, inventory, and
monitoring, and for administrative expenses associated with the
1. management of funds provided under the heads "Forest and Rangeland
Research", "State and Private Forestry", "National Forest System",
1. "Reconstuction and Construction", "Wildland Fire Management", and
1. Land Acquisition Accounts" [$1,256,253,000] $1,291,553,000, to
2. remain available for obligation until September 30, [1997] 1998, and
3. including [65] 60 per centum of all monies received during the prior
fiscal year as fees collected under the Land and Water Conservation
Fund Act of 1965, as amended, in accordance with section 4 of the Act
(16 U.S.C. 4601-6a(i)): Provided, That unobligated and unexpended
balances in the National Forest System account at the end of fiscal
4. year [1995] 1996, shall be merged with and made a part of the fiscal
5. year [1996] 1997 National Forest System appropriation, and shall
6. remain available for obligation until September 30, [1997] 1998:
Provided further, That up to $5,000,000 of the funds provided herein
for road maintenance shall be available for the planned obliteration
of roads which are no longer needed.

The first set of changes makes reference in this provision to appropriation mainhead names consistent with proposed appropriation names for fiscal year 1997.

The third change reflects the effect of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993.

The second, fourth, fifth and sixth changes update the availability of funds to remain available for obligation until 1998.

Proposed change in language:

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses for forest fire presuppression activities on
National Forest System lands, for emergency fire suppression on or
1. adjacent to [National Forest System] such lands and other lands under
fire protection agreement, and for emergency rehabilitation of burned
over National Forest System lands, $385,485,000, to
2. remain available until expended: Provided, That unobligated and
unexpended balances of amounts previously appropriated under any other
1. headings for Forest Service fire activities [may be] are transferred
3. to and merged with this appropriation and subject to the same terms
and conditions: Provided further, That such funds are available for
repayment of advances from other appropriation accounts previously
transferred for such purposes.

The first set of changes are for simplification.

The second change adds unobligated balances to those funds to be merged.

The third change subjects those merged funds to the same terms and conditions of this appropriation.

Proposed change in language:

1. **RECONSTRUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION**

For necessary expense of the Forest Service, not otherwise
provided for, [$163,500,000] $169,662,000, to remain available until
1. expended, for construction, reconstruction, and acquisition of
1. buildings and other facilities; and for construction, reconstruction,
and repair of forest roads and trails by the Forest Service as
authorized by 16 U.S.C. 532-538 and 23 U.S.C. 101 and 205: Provided,
2. That **[funds becoming available in fiscal year 1996 under]** the part of
the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501) entitled "Expenditures from
Receipts for Roads and Trails" **[shall be transferred to the General
Fund of the Treasury of the United States]** is hereby repealed:
Provided further, That not to exceed $50,000,000, to remain available
until expended, may be obligated for the construction of forest roads
3. by timber purchasers: **[Provided further, That $2,500,000 of funds
appropriated herein shall be available for a grant to the "Non-Profit
Citizens for the Columbia Gorge Discovery Center: Provided further,
That the Forest Service is authorized to grant the unobligated balance
of funds appropriated in fiscal year 1995 for construction of the
Columbia Gorge Discovery Center to the "Non-Profit Citizens for the
Columbia Gorge Discovery Center" to be used for the same purpose:
Provided further, That the Forest Service is authorized to convey the
land needed for the construction of the Columbia Gorge discovery
Center without cost to the "Non-Profit Citizens for the Columbia Gorge
Discovery Center": Provided further, That notwithstanding any other
provision of law, funds orginally appropriated under this head in
Public Law 101-512 for the Forest Service share of a new research
facility at the University of Missouri, Columbia, shall be available
for a grant to the University of Missouri, as the Federal Share in the
construction of the new facility shall be provided to the Forest
Service without charge for the life of the building.]**

The first changes reflect the name change from Construction to Reconstruction and Construction to better describe the work accomplished in this account.

The second change repeals a portion of the Act of March 4, 1913. The Act created the first specific fund for Forest Service road and trail construction to be financed from receipts. Over time, Congress established a separate appropriation for this purpose, rendering portions of the Act of March 4, 1913 superfluous. In order to eliminate the confusion of having more than one source of construction funding, the language now proposed for removal was developed. The language authorized the movement of 10% of National Forest Fund receipts into the general fund rather than to the special road fund. The advantage of repealing the portion of the March 4, 1913 Act is that it permanently simplifies the Reconstruction and Construction appropriation language by eliminating the need for the proviso in future years. It also eliminates the need to transfer funds from the NFF to the general fund annually, reducing the work for both the Forest Service and the Treasury. There is no impact on the 25 percent payment to States from forest receipts.

The third change removes the University of Missouri grant language and the "Non-Profit Citizens for the Columbia Gorge Discovery Center" language in the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Bill of 1996.

Proposed change in language:

1. LAND ACQUISITION ACCOUNTS

2. [For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-4-11), including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of land or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with statutory authority applicable to the Forest Service, $41,200,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, to remain available until expended.]

3. For acquisition of lands, waters, or interests therein, $42,479,000, to remain available until expended, as follows: for acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, as authorized by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, $41,200,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund; for acquisition of lands for National Forests Special Acts, $1,069,000, to be derived from forest receipts; and for acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges, $210,000, to be derived from funds deposited by State, county, or municipal governments, public school districts, or other public school authorities pursuant to the Act of December 4, 1967, as amended. (16 U.S.C. 4601-4-11, 4601-516-617a, 555a; P.L. 96-586; P.L.76-589, 76-591, 78-310, and 16 U.S.C. 484a.)

The first change reflects the name change from Land Acquisition to Land Acquisition Accounts so as to incorporate the three land acquisition activities under this one account.

The second change removes the land acquisition appropriation language included in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1996.

The third change consolidates three land acquisition authorities for acquisition of lands, waters, or interest therein, as authorized by law. This includes the Land and Water Conservation Fund; acquisition of lands for national forests, special acts; and acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges.

Proposed change in language:

1. [ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS
SPECIAL ACTS]

[For acquisition of lands within the exterior boundaries of the Cache, Uinta, and Wasatch National Forests, Utah; the Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada; and the Angeles, San Bernardino, Sequoia, and Cleveland National Forests, California, as authorized by law, $1,069,000, to be derived from forest receipts.]

This change removes the acquisition of lands for national forests special acts appropriation language included in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1996. This language is consolidated in the new "land acquisition accounts" appropriation which consolidates the three land acquisition authorities for acquisition of lands, waters, or interests therein, as authorized by law. This includes acquisition of lands for national forests special acts.

Proposed change in language:

1. **[ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES]**

[For acquisition of lands, to be derived from funds deposited by State, county, or municipal governments, public school districts, or other public school authorities pursuant to the Act of December 4, 1967, as amended (16 U.S.C. 484a), to remain available until expended.]

This change removes the acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges appropriation language included in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1996. This language is consolidated in the new "land acquisition accounts" appropriation which consolidates the three land acquisition authorities for acquisition of lands, waters, or interests therein, as authorized by law. This includes acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges.

No change in language:

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of range rehabilitation, protection, and improvement, 50 per centum of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year, as fees for grazing domestic livestock on lands in National Forests in the sixteen Western States, pursuant to section 401(b)(1) of Public Law 94-579, as amended, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed 6 per centum shall be available for administrative expenses associated with on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements.

No change in language:

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For expenses authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1643(b), $92,000, to remain available until expended, to be derived from the fund established pursuant to the above Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

Proposed change in language:

Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year
1. shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to exceed [183] 159
passenger motor vehicles of which [32] 14 will be used primarily for
law enforcement purposes and of which [151] 149 shall be for
replacement; acquisition of [22] 10 passenger motor vehicles from
excess sources, and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance
of aircraft, the purchase of not to exceed two for replacement only,
and acquisition of 20 aircraft from excess sources; notwithstanding
other provisions of law, existing aircraft being replaced may be sold,
with proceeds derived or trade-in value used to offset the purchase
2. price for the replacement aircraft; (b) services pursuant to [the
second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944] 7 U.S.C.
2225, and not to exceed $100,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109;
(c) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public
improvements (7 U.S.C. 2250); (d) acquisition of land, waters, and
3. interests therein, pursuant to [the Act of August 3, 1956] 7 U.S.C.
428a; (e) for expenses pursuant to the Volunteers in the National
Forest Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 558a, 558d, 558a note); and (f) for debt
collection contracts in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3718(c).

This first set of changes updates the numbers of vehicles that may be acquired in fiscal year 1997.

The second and third changes are for simplification.

Proposed change in language:

1. [None of the funds made available under this Act shall be obligated or expended to change the boundaries of any region, to abolish any region, to move or close any regional office for research, State and private forestry, or National Forest System administration of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, or to implement any reorganization, reinvention or other type of organizational restructuring of the Forest Service, other than the relocation of the Regional Office for Region 5 of the Forest Service from San Francisco to excess military property at Mare Island, Vallejo, California, without the consent of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry in the United States Senate and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources in the United States Senate and the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Resources in the United States House of Representatives.]

This change removes language that restricts the flexibility needed to make changes to improve organizational effectiveness and efficiency. The Forest Service will continue to consult with the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, House Resources Committee, and House Agriculture Committee and individual members of Congress concerned, prior to effecting any such changes.

Proposed change in language:

Any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service may
1. be advanced to the **[Fire and Emergency Suppression]** Wildland Fire Management appropriation and may be used for forest firefighting and the emergency rehabilitation of burned-over lands under its
2. jurisdiction**[: Provided, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds appropriated to the "Emergency Forest Service Firefighting Fund" shall have been exhausted]**.

The first change corrects the reference for firefighting funds to Wildland Fire Management.

The second change eliminates language that is unnecessarily restrictive.

Proposed change in language:

1. **[The appropriation structure for the Forest Service may not be altered without advanced notice thereof to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.]**

This change removes the legal requirement that the Forest Service consult with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations before changing the appropriation structure. The Forest Service will continue to consult with the Committees and other members of Congress before implementing any changes. Removal of the requirement is approved by the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Bill, 1996.

Proposed change in language:

1. **[Any Funds available to the Forest Service may be used for retrofitting Mare Island facilities to accommodate the relocation: Provided, That funds for the move must come from funds otherwise available to Region 5: Provided further, That any funds to be provided for such purpose shall only be available upon approval of the House and Senate Committee on Appropriations.]**

This change removes the authority, included in the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Bill for 1996, to use any available funds to finance the relocation of the Region 5 Regional Office.

No change in language:

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for assistance to or through the Agency for International Development and the Office of International Cooperation and Development in connection with forest and rangeland research, technical information, and assistance in foreign countries, and shall be available to support forestry and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories and possessions, including technical assistance, education and training, and cooperation with United States and international organizations.

Proposed change in language:

1. **[None of the funds made available to the Forest Service under this Act shall be subject to transfer under the provisions of section 702(b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2257) or 7 U.S.C. 147b unless the proposed transfer is approved in advance by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in compliance with the reprogramming procedures contained in House Report 103-551.]**

This change removes this provision, thus enabling the Forest Service to respond to unforeseen events that necessitate immediate action. The agency will continue to follow the Committee's guidelines for the reprogramming of funds.

Proposed change in language

1. **[No funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Agriculture without the approval of the Chief of the Forest Service.]**

This change removes language which is no longer required. The Chief of the Forest Service currently has authority to approve transfers to the Working Capital Fund of the Department.

No change in language:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service may be used to disseminate program information to private and public individuals and organizations through the use of nonmonetary items of nominal value and to provide nonmonetary awards of nominal value and to incur necessary expenses for the nonmonetary recognition of private individuals and organizations that make contributions to Forest Service programs.

No change in language:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, money collected, in advance or otherwise, by the Forest Service under authority of section 101 of Public Law 93-153 (30 U.S.C. 185(1)) as reimbursement of administrative and other costs incurred in processing pipeline right-of-way or permit applications and for costs incurred in monitoring the construction, operation, maintenance, and termination of any pipeline and related facilities, may be used to reimburse the applicable appropriation to which such costs were originally charged.

No change in language:

Funds available to the Forest Service shall be available to conduct a program of not less than $1,000,000 for high priority projects within the scope of the approved budget which shall be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps as authorized by the Act of August 13, 1970, as amended by Public Law 93-408.

Proposed change in language:

1. **[None of the funds available in this Act shall be used for timber sale preparation using clearcutting in hardwood stands in excess of 25 percent of the fiscal year 1989 harvested volume in the Wayne National Forest, Ohio: Provided, That this limitation shall not apply to hardwood stands damaged by natural disaster: Provided further, That landscape architects shall be used to maintain a visually pleasing forest.]**

This change removes the Wayne National Forest language included in the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1996. The current management of the timber sale preparation program on the Wayne National Forest is focused on ecosystem management, and clearcutting in hardwood stands will only be used when necessary to meet ecosystem management guidelines.

No change in language:

Any money collected from the States for fire suppression assistance rendered by the Forest Service on non-Federal lands not in the vicinity of National Forest System lands shall be used to reimburse the applicable appropriation and shall remain available until expended as the Secretary may direct in conducting activities authorized by 16 U.S.C. 2101 (note), 2101-2110, 1606, and 2111.

No change in language:

Of the funds available to the Forest Service, $1,500 is available to the Chief of the Forest Service for official reception and representation expenses.

No change in language:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Forest Service is authorized to employ or otherwise contract with persons at regular rates of pay, as determined by the Service, to perform work occasioned by emergencies such as fires, storms, floods, earthquakes or any other unavoidable cause without regard to Sundays, Federal holidays, and the regular workweek.

Proposed change in language:

1. **[To the greatest extent possible, and in accordance with the Final Amendment to the Shawnee National Forest Plan, none of the funds available in this Act shall be used for preparation of timber sales using clearcutting or other forms of even aged management in hardwood stands in the Shawnee National Forest, Illinois.]**

This change removes the Shawnee National Forest language included in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1996. The final amendment to the Shawnee National Forest plan has been implemented and this language is no longer necessary.

Proposed change in language:

1. **Pursuant to sections 405(b) and 410(b) of Public Law 101-593, funds up to $1,000,000 for matching funds shall be available for the National Forest Foundation.**

This change restores the National Forest Foundation language that was included in previous appropriation bills prior to fiscal year 1996, but was omitted in the 1996 language. This change provides the authorized funding for managment activities of the National Forest Foundation.

No change in language:

· Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for interactions with and providing technical assistance to rural communities for sustainable rural development purposes.

Proposed change in language:

1. [Notwithstanding any other provision of law, eighty percent of the funds appropriated to the Forest Service in the National Forest System and Construction accounts and planned to be allocated to activities under the "Jobs in the Woods" program for projects on National Forest land in the State of Washington may be granted directly to the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife for accomplishment of planned projects. Twenty percent of said funds shall be retained by the Forest Service for planning and administering projects. Project selection and prioritization shall be accomplished by the Forest Service with such consultation with the State of Washington as the Forest Service deems appropriate.]

This change removes the language included in the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1996 concerning the "Jobs in the Woods" program. The language has been modified and included as a recommended General Provision.

Proposed change in language:

1. [For fiscal years 1996 and 1997, the Secretary shall continue the current Tongass Land Management Plan (TLMP) and may accomodate commercial tourism (if an agreement is signed between the Forest Service and the Alaska Visitor's Association), except that during this period, the Secretary shall maintain at least the number of acres of suitable available and suitable scheduled timber lands, and Allowable Sale Quantity, as identified in the Preferred Alternative (Alternative P) in the Tongass Land and Resources Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (dated October 1992) as selected in the Record of Decision Review Draft #3-2/93. Nothing in this section, including the ASQ identified in Alternative P, shall be construed to limit the Secretary's consideration of new information or to prejudice future revision, amendment or modification of TLMP based upon sound, verifiable scientific data.

   If the Forest Service determines in a Supplemental Evaluation to an Environmental Impact Statement that no additional analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act or section 810 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act is necessary for any timber sale or offering which has been prepared for acceptance by, or award to, a purchaser after December 31, 1988, that has been subsequently determined by the Forest Service to be available for sale or offering to one or more other purchasers, the change of purchasers for whatever reason shall not be considered a significant new circumstance, and the Forest Srevice may offer or award such timber sale or offering to a different purchaser or offeree notwithstanding any other provision of law. A determination by the Forest Service pursuant to this paragraph shall not be subject to judicial review.]

This change removes the Tongass National Forest language included in the Department of Interior and Related Acencies Appropriation Bill, 1996.

Proposed change in language:

1. **[None of the funds appropriated under this Act for the Forest Service shall be made available for the purpose of applying paint to rocks, or rock colorization: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Forest Service shall not require of any individual or entity, as part of any permitting process under its authority, or as a requirement of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4231 et seq.), the painting or colorization of rocks.]**

This change removes language included in the Department of Interior and related agencies Appropriation Bill, 1996.

Proposed change in language:

1. Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for payments to counties within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, pursuant to sections 14(c)(1) and (2), and section 16(a)(2) of Public Law 99-663.

This change provides the funding to make the authorized payments to counties in connection with land acquisition activities in the Scenic Area.

TITLE III--GENERAL PROVISIONS

No change in language:

Sec. 301. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

Proposed change in language:

1. **[Sec. 302. No part of any appropriation under this Act shall be available to the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture for the leasing of oil and natural gas by noncompetitive bidding on publicly owned lands within the boundaries of the Shawnee National Forest, Illinois: Provided, That nothing herein is intended to inhibit or otherwise affect the sale, lease, or right to access to minerals owned by private individuals.]**

This change removes language included in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1996, that is no longer required. Appropriations language is not necessary for the management of oil and natural gas leases on the Shawnee National Forest.

No change in language:

Sec. 303. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for any activity or the publication or distribution of literature that in any way tends to promote public support or opposition to any legislative proposal on which congressional action is not complete.

No change in language:

Sec. 304. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

No change in language:

Sec. 305. None of the funds provided in this Act to any department or agency shall be obligated or expended to provide a personal cook, chauffeur, or other personal servants to any officer or employee of such department or agency except as otherwise provided by law.

Proposed change in language:

1. Sec. 306. No assessments may be levied against any program, budget activity, subactivity, or project [funded] funds by this Act unless advance notice of such assessments and the basis therefor are presented to the Committees on Appropriations. [and are approved by such Committees.]

This change restates more clearly the language requiring Committee approval of assessments.

Proposed change in language:

Sec. 307. (a) COMPLIANCE WITH BUY AMERICAN ACT.--None of the funds made available in this Act may be expended by an entity unless the entity agrees that in expending the funds the entity will comply with sections 2 through 4 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a-10c; popularly known as the "Buy American Act").

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS; REQUIREMENT REGARDING NOTICE.--

(1) PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS.--In the case of any equipment or product that may be authorized to be purchased with financial assistance provided using funds made available in this Act, it is the sense of the Congress that entities receiving the assistance should, in expending the assistance, purchase only American-made equipment and products.

(2) NOTICE TO RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE.--In providing financial assistance using funds made available in this Act, the head of each Federal agency shall provide to each recipient of the assistance a notice describing the statement made in paragraph (1) by the Congress.

(c) PROHIBITION OF CONTRACTS WITH PERSONS FALSELY LABELING PRODUCTS AS MADE IN AMERICA.--If it has been finally determined by a court or Federal agency that any person intentionally affixed a label bearing a "Made in America" inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any produce sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States, the person shall be ineligible to receive any contract or subcontract made with funds made available in this Act, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures described in sections 9.400 through 9.409 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

No change in language:

Sec. 308. None of the funds in this Act may be used to plan, prepare, or offer for sale timber from trees classified as giant sequoia (sequoiadendron giganteum) which are located on National Forest System or Bureau of Land Management lands in a manner different than such sales were conducted in fiscal year 1995.

The following four general provisions (Sections 312, 314, 315, 327) included in the Interior and Related Appropriations Bill for FY 1996 are not being considered for renewal in FY 1997 given the general policy of not requesting authorization for managerial decisions that can be affected administratively.

> [Sec. 312. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used for the AmeriCorps program unless the relevant agencies of the Department of the Interior and/or Agriculture follow appropriate reprogramming guidelines: Provided, That if no funds are provided for the AmeriCorps program by the VA-HUD and Independent Agencies fiscal year 1996 appropriations bill, then none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used for the AmeriCorps programs.]
>
> [Sec. 314 (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), no part of any appropriation contained in this Act or any other Act shall be obligated or expended for the operation or implementation of the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (hereinafter "Project").
>
> (b)(1) From the funds appropriated to the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management: a sum of $4,000,000 is made available for the Executive Steering Committee of the Project to publish, and submit to the Committees on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Appropriations, and Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and Committees on Agriculture, Appropriations, and Resources of the House of Representatives, by April 30, 1996, an assessment on the National Forest System lands and lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (hereinafter "Federal lands") within the area encompassed by the Project. The assessment shall be accompanied by draft Environmental Impact Statements that are not decisional and not subject to judicial review, contain a range of alternatives, without the identification of a preferred alternative or management recommendation, and provide a methodology for conducting any cumulative effects analysis required by section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)) in the preparation of such amendment to a resource management plan pursuant to subsection (c)(2). The Executive Steering Committee shall release the required draft Environmental Impact Statements for a ninety day public comment period. A summary of the public comments received must accompany these documents upon its submission to Congress.
>
> (2) The assessment required by paragraph (1) shall contain the scientific information collected and analysis undertaken by the Project on landscape dynamics and forest and rangeland health conditions and the implications of such dynamics and conditions for forest and rangeland management, specifically the management of forest and rangeland vegetation structure, composition, density and related social and economic effects.]

[(3) The assessment and draft Environmental Impact Statements required by paragraph (1) shall not: contain any material other than that required in paragraphs (1) and (2); be the subject of consultation or conferencing pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1536); or be accompanied by any record of decision or documentation pursuant to section 102(2) of the National Environmental Policy Act, except as specified in paragraph (1).

(c)(1) From the funds appropriated to the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, each Forest Supervisor of the Forest Service and District Manager of the Bureau of Land Management with responsibility for a national forest or unit of land administered by the Bureau of Land Mangement (hereinafter "forest") within the area encompassed by the Project shall--

(A) review the resource management plan (hereinafter "plan") for such forest, the scientific information and analysis in the report prepared pursuant to subsection (b) which are applicable to such plan, and any policy which is applicable to such plan upon the date of enactment of this section (whether or not such policy has been added to such plan by amendment), including any which is, or is intended to be, of limited duration, and which the Project addresses; and

(B) based on such review, develop a modification of such policy, or an alternative policy which serves the basic purpose of such policy, to meet the specific conditions of such forest.

(2) For each plan reviewed pursuant to paragraph (1), the Forest Supervisor or District Manager concerned shall prepare and adopt an amendment which: contains the modified or alternative policy developed pursuant to paragraph (1)(B); is directed solely to and affects only such plan; and addresses the specific conditions of the forest to which the plan applies and the relationship of the modified or alternative policy to such conditions. The Forest Supervisor or District Manager concerned shall consult at a minimum, with the Governor of the State, and the Commissioners of the county or counties, and affected tribal governments in which the forest to which the plan applies is situated during the review of the plan required by paragraph (1) and the preparation of an amendment to the plan required by this paragraph.

(3) To the maximum extent practicable, each amendment prepared pursuant to paragraph (2) shall establish site-specific standards in lieu of imposing general standards applicable to multiple site. Any amendment which would result in any major change in land use allocations within the plan or would reduce the likelihood of achievement of the goals and objectives of the plan (prior to any previous amendment incorporating in the plan any policy referred to in paragraph (1)(A) shall be deemed a significant change, pursuant to section 6(f)(4) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604(f)(4) or section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712), requiring a significant plan amendment or equivalent.]

[(4) Each amendment prepared pursuant to paragraph (2) shall comply with any applicable requirements of section 102(2) of the National Environmental Policy Act, except that any cumulative effects analysis conducted in accordance with the methodology provided pursuant to subsection (b)(1) shall be deemed to meet any requirement of such Act for such analysis and the scoping conducted by the Project prior to the date of enactment of this section shall substitute for any scoping otherwise required by such Act for such amendment, unless at the sole discretion of the Forest Supervisor or District Manager additional scoping is deemed necessary.

(5) The review of each plan required by paragraph (1) shall be conducted, and the preparation and decision to approve an amendment to each plan pursuant to paragraph (2) shall be made, by the Forest Supervisor or District Manager, as the case may be, solely on: the basis of the review conducted pursuant to paragraph (1)(A), any consultation or conferencing pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 required by paragraph (6), any documentation required by section 102(2) of the National Environmental Policy Act, and any applicable guidance or other policy issued prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

(6)(A) Any policy adopted in an amendment prepared pursuant to paragraph (2) which is a modification of or alternative to a policy referred to in paragraph (1)(A) and upon which consultation or conferencing has occurred pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, shall not again be subject to the consultation or conferencing provisions of such section 7.

(B) If required by such section 7, and not subject to subparagraph (A), the Forest Supervisor or District Manager concerned shall consult or conference separately on each amendment prepared pursuant to paragraph (2).

(C) No further consultation, other than the consultation specified in subparagraph (B), shall be undertaken on the amendments prepared pursuant to paragraph (2), on any project or activity which is consistent with an applicable amendment, on any policy referred to in paragraph (1)(A), or on any portion of any plan related to such policy or the species to which such policy applies.

(7) Each amendment prepared pursuant to paragraph (2) shall be adopted on or before October 31, 1996: Provided, That any amendment deemed a significant plan amendment, or equivalent, pursuant to paragraph (3) shall be adopted on or before March 31, 1997.

(8) No policy referred to in paragraph (1)(A), or any provision of a plan or other planning document incorporating such policy, shall be effective in any forest subject to the Project on or after March 31, 1997, or after an amendment to the plan which applies to such forest is adopted pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, whichever occurs first.

(9) On the signing of a record decision or equivalent document making an amendment for the Clearwater National Forest pursuant to paragraph (2), the requirement for revision referred to in the Stipulation of Dismissal dated September 13, 1993, applicable to the Clearwater National Forest is deemed to be satisfied, and the interim management direction provisions contained in the Stipulation of Dismissal shall be of no further effect with respect to the Clearwater National Forest.

(d) The documents prepared under the authority of this section shall not be applied or used to regulate non-Federal lands.]

[Sec. 315 (a) The Secretary of the Interior (acting through the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service) and the Secretary of Agriculture (acting through the Forest service) shall each implement a fee program to demonstrate the feasibility of user-generated cost recovery for the operation and maintenance of recreation areas or sites and habitat enhancement projects on Federal lands.

(b) In carrying out the pilot program established pursuant to this section, the appropriate Secretary shall select from areas under the jurisdiction of each of the four agencies referred to in subsection (a) no fewer than 10, but as many as 50, areas, sites or projects for fee demonstration. For each such demonstration, the Secretary, notwithstanding any other provision of law---

(1) shall charge and collect fees for admission to the area or for the use of outdoor recreation sites, facilities, visitor centers, equipment, and services by individuals and groups, or any combination thereof;

(2) shall establish fees under this section based upon a variety of cost recovery and fair market valuation methods to provide a broad basis for feasibility testing;

(3) may contract, including provisions for reasonable commissions, with any public or private entity to provide visitor services, including reservations and information, and may accept services of volunteers to collect fees charged pursuant to paragraph (1);

(4) may encourage private investment and partnerships to enhance the delivery of quality customer services and resource enhancement, and provide appropriate recognition to such partners or investors; and

(5) may assess a fine of not more than $100 for any violation of the authority to collect fees for admission to the area or for the use of outdoor recreation sites, facilities, visitor centers, equipment, and services.

(c)(1) Amounts collected at each fee demonstration area, site or project shall be distributed as follows:

(A) Of tha amount in excess of 104% of the amount collected in fiscal year 1995, and thereafter annually adjusted upward by 4%, eighty percent to a special account in the Treasury for use without further appropriation, by the agency which administers the site, to remain available for expenditures in accordance with paragraph (2)(A).

(B) Of the amount in excess of 104% of the amount collected in fiscal year 1995, and thereafter annually adjusted upward by 4%, twenty percent to a special account in the Treasury for use without further appropriation, by the agency which administers the site, to remain available for expenditure in accordance with paragraph (2)(B).

(C) For agencies other than the Fish and Wildlife Service, up to 15% of current year collections of each agency, but not greater than fee collection costs for that fiscal year, to remain available for expenditure without further appropriation in accordance with paragraph (2)(C).

(D) For agencies other than the Fish and Wildlife Service, the balance to the special account established pursuant to subparagraph (A) of section 4(i)(1) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, as amended.]

[(E) For the Fish and Wildlife Service, the balance shall be distributed in accordance with section 201(c) of the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act.

(2)(A) Expenditures from site specific special funds shall be for further activities of the area, site or project from which funds are collected, and shall be accounted for separately.

(B) Expenditures from agency specific special funds shall be for use on an agency-wide basis and shall be accounted for separately.

(C) Expenditures from the fee collection support fund shall be used to cover fee collection costs in accordance with section 4(i)(1)(B) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, as amended: Provided, That funds unexpended and unobligated at the end of the fiscal year shall not be deposited into the special account established pursuant to section 4(i)(1)(A) of said Act and shall remain available for expenditure without further appropriation.

(3) In order to increase the quality of the visitor experience at public recreational areas and enhance the protection of resources, amounts available for expenditure under this section may only be used for the area, site or project concerned, for backlogged repair and maintenance projects (including projects relating to health and safety) and for interpretation, signage, habitat or facility enhancement, resource preservation, annual operation (including fee collection), maintenance, and law enforcement relating to public use. The agencywide accounts may be used for the same purposes set forth in the preceding sentence, but for areas, sites or projects selected at the discretion of the respective agency head.

(d)(1) Amounts collected under this section shall not be taken into account for the purposes of the Act of May 23, 1908 and the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 500), the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), the Act of July 22, 1937 (7 U.S.C. 1012), the Act of August 8, 1937 and the Act of May 24, 1939 (43 U.S.C. 1181f et seq.), the Act of June 14, 1926 (43 U.S.C. 869-4), chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, section 401 of the Act of June 15, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 715s), the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601), and any other provision of law relating to revenue allocation.

(2) Fees charged pursuant to this section shall be in lieu of fees charged under any other provision of law.

(e) The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall carry out this section without promulgating regulations.

(f) The authority to collect fees under this section shall commence on October 1, 1995, and end on September 30, 1998. Funds in accounts established shall remain available through September 30, 2001.]

[Sec. 327. TIMBER SALES PIPELINE RESTORATION FUNDS.-- (a) The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall each establish a Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund (hereinafter "Agriculture Fund" and "Interior Fund" or "Funds"). Any revenues received from sales released under section 2001(k) of the Fiscal Year 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Recissions Act, minus the funds necessary to make payments to States or local governments under other law concerning the distribution of revenues derived from the affected lands, which are in excess of $37,500,000 (hereinafter "excess revenues") shall be deposited into the Funds. The distribution of excess revenues between the Agriculture Fund and the Interior Fund shall be calculated by multiplying the total of excess revenues times a fraction with a denominator of the total revenues received from all sales released under such section 2001(k) and numerators of the total revenues received from such sales on lands within the National Forest System and the total revenues received from such sales on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, respectively: Provided, That revenues or portions thereof from sales released under such section 2001(k), minus the amounts necessary for State and local government payments and other necessary deposits, may be deposited into the Funds immediately upon receipt thereof and subsequently redistributed between the Funds or paid into the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts as may be required when the calculation of excess revenues is made.

(b)(1) From the funds deposited into the Agriculture Fund and into the Interior Fund pursuant to subsection (a)--

(A) seventy-five percent shall be available, without fiscal year limitation or further appropriation, for the preparation of timber sales, other than salvage sales as defined in section 2001(a)(3) of the fiscal year 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Recissions Act, which--

(i) are situated on lands within the National Forest System and lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, respectively; and

(ii) are in addition to timber sales for which funds are otherwise available in this Act or other appropriations acts.

(B) twenty-five percent shall be available , without fiscal year limitation or further appropriation, to expend on the backlog of recreation projects on lands within the National Forest System and lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, respectively.

(2) Expenditures under this subsection for preparation of timber sales may include expenditures for Forest Service activities within the forest land management budget line item and associated timber roads, and Bureau of Land Management activities within the Oregon and California grant lands account and the forestry management area account, as determined by the Secretary concerned.]

[(c) Revenues received from any timber sale prepared under subsection (b) or under this subsection, minus the amounts necessary for State and local government payments and other necessary deposits, shall be deposited into the Fund from which funds were expended on such sale. Such deposited revenues shall be available for preparation of additional timber sales and completion of additional recreation projects in accordance with the requirements set forth in subsection (b).

(d) The Secretary concerned shall terminate all payments into the Agricurture Fund or the Interior Fund, and pay any unobligated funds in the affected Fund into the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, whenever the Secretary concerned makes a finding, published in the Federal Register, that sales sufficient to achieve the total allowable sales quantity of the National Forest System for the Forest Service or the allowable sales level for the Oregon and California grant lands for the Bureau of Land Management, respectively, have been prepared.

(e) Any timber sales prepared and recreation projects completed under this section shall comply with all applicable environmental and natural resource laws and regulations.

(f) The Secretary concerned shall report annually to the Committees on Appropriations of the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives on expenditures made from the Fund for timber sales and recreation projects, revenues received into the Fund from timber sales, and timber sale preparation and recreation project work undertaken during the previous year and projected for the next year under the Fund. Such information shall be provided for each Forest Service region and Bureau of Land Management State office.

(g) The authority of this section shall terminate upon the termination of both Funds in accordance with the provisions of subsection (d).]

Proposed change in language:

This Act may be cited as the "Department of the Interior and
1. Related Agencies Appropriations Act, [1996] 1997."

This change updates the fiscal year reference of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

PRESIDENT'S FOREST PLAN FOR THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Implementation of the President's Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest will result in a significantly changed approach to land and resource management. The Plan is based on Option 9 of the Forest Ecosystem Management Assessment Team (FEMAT) report. The Forest Service expects to deliver professional, science-based ecosystem management on the national forests. This will be accomplished by working in partnership with other federal and state agencies, local communities, and private industry to implement this new approach to land and resource management and to support long term economic and environmental health.

The President's Plan includes the following key elements:

(1) the identification and protection of key watersheds and old growth forests

(2) timber harvest of 1.1 billion board feet annually (including timber volume from Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands)

(3) designation of adaptive management areas for the purpose of developing and demonstrating new ways to integrate ecological and economic objectives

(4) development of a scientifically sound and ecosystem-based strategy for management of the east side forests

(5) planning and monitoring to determine the effect of plan implementation

(6) strategic opportunities for rural communities to develop long term economic strength

(7) ecosystem restoration activities to assure environmental health and to minimize the listing of additional threatened and endangered species

(8) Funding needed for full compliance with the new standards and guidelines for resource projects.

The FY 1997 budget includes $107.4 million to carry out the incremental requirements of the President's Plan, including provisions of the interagency memorandum of understanding for economic adjustment and community assistance. The following table displays the funding by individual key element.

SUMMARY OF FUNDING
(Dollars in Millions)

	1996 Funding	1997 Estimate
Watershed Assessment	21.9	21.3
Forest Research	1.8	2.0
National Forest System	20.1	19.3
Timber	20.9	22.0
National Forest System	9.5	9.8
Construction	2.2	2.6
Perm Approp. - Timber Salvage	9.2	9.6
Adaptive Management	7.4	8.9
Forest Research	2.2	2.6
State & Private Forestry	0.5	1.1
National Forest System	4.7	5.2
Planning	4.3	6.4
Forest Research	0.4	0.5
National Forest System	3.9	5.9
Monitoring	11.1	14.8
Forest Research	2	2.5
National Forest System	9.1	12.3
Rural Assistance	16.0	15.0
State & Private Forestry	16.0	15.0
Jobs in the Woods	13.5	16.0
National Forest System	8.7	9.1
Construction	4.8	6.9
Project Funding	0.7	3.0
National Forest System	0.7	3.0
TOTALS	95.8	$107.4
BY Appropriation		
Forest Research	6.3	7.6
State & Private Forestry	16.5	16.1
National Forest System	56.9	64.6
Construction	6.9	9.5
Perm. Approp. - Timber Salvage	9.2	9.6

INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY

Overview

International cooperation in forestry is crucial to sustain the ecological and commercial viability of global forest resources which ultimately determine the quality of life for the American people. Small investments for collaboration with international partners on the most relevant management, research and policy issues enhance and protect the tremendous services and values of our forests. This engagement advances forestry research, practices and policies, yielding improved domestic forest management and a more level playing field in international trade.

The economic benefits of engaging in international cooperative forestry activities are significant. International cooperation in forestry directly benefits the large export sector of the forest products industry through stabilizing supply of raw material imports, fostering sustainable forest management in producer countries and improving information about forest cover and health, the cornerstones of timber supply and demand forecasts.

Declining migratory species, which make important economic and environmental contributions to the US, depend on effective international cooperation to maintain their population levels and improving habitats. Furthermore, international cooperation in forestry has implications for human health. The wealth of plants, animals, and microorganisms which forests harbor offer significant opportunities for the development of new medical techniques and drug treatments. For example, Vincristine, derived from the rosy periwinkle, a tropical dry forest plant from Madagascar, has improved the odds of survival for thousands of people who suffer from Hodgkin's disease and childhood leukemia. There is no synthetic substitute for this drug.

Forest Service participation in intergovernmental policy forums is the primary vehicle for advancing US environmental, economic and social interests. This ensures that the US positions for international negotiations on forestry matters have the best technical input and prevent the US from entering into international agreements which would be impossible or costly to implement domestically.

Funding History

For many years, International Forestry existed as a small staff within the Research Deputy area. In 1990, the Farm Bill mandated the establishment of a Deputy Chief for International Forestry, elevating the international mission of the Forest Service. In Fiscal Year 1994, the International Forestry budget line was established with an appropriation of $7 million. In Fiscal Year 1995, Congress originally appropriated $7 million for the Program but the 1995 Rescissions Act reduced it by approximately $2 million. The latest FY 1996 Conference Action included no funding for the International Forestry appropriation and directed the Forest Service not to maintain a separate Deputy Chief for this area. Under this latest Conference Action, the Agency may spend up to $4 million on international forestry activities, financed from benefiting Forest Service programs.

Program in FY 1997

A program level not to exceed $4 million is planned for FY 1997. Collaborative partnerships form the core of International Forestry portfolio of disaster assistance and policy work. These partnerships utilize small budgets efficiently while leveraging the financial and institutional resources of our partners. Following is a brief summary of International Forestry's integrated program of work for 1997.

Policy: The Forest Service will continue to provide the technical input for major initiatives and negotiations on global forest policies in collaboration with the US Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). More specifically, the major activities for 1997 will include: efforts to implement Agenda 21 and appropriate conventions stemming from the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED); participation on the Inter-governmental Panel on Forests of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development; leadership in the International Tropical Timber Organization; continued input of expertise on timber issues to the Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES); and participation in international dialogue on application of criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management both overseas and domestically.

The Disaster Assistance Support Program (DASP) will continue to provide essential emergency management technical support to the USAID/ Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), the coordination arm of the U.S. Government for international disaster assistance. With program funding from OFDA, the Forest Service is furnishing disaster prevention, preparedness, and response expertise to enhance the U.S. coordination of its disaster activities and responses to international disaster declarations abroad.

Technical field programs will build on public and private sector partnerships in countries with major forest ecosystems and significant trade with the US. Projects in Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Russia and other countries will continue to engage all areas of the Forest Service to provide technical cooperation, training, institutional strengthening, and to undertake joint research. Within the Forest Service, much of the Agency's work in Latin American and the Caribbean is conducted through the International Institute of Tropical Forestry (IITF). Another important partner within the Forest Service is the Institute for Pacific Islands Forestry (IPIF) which is increasingly involved in Forest Service activities in the Pacific rim. Additionally, the Forest Service will seek to strengthen the working relationship with the Peace Corps in its environmental education programs and with USAID in implementing the Forest Resources Management II Project in 1997.

PASSENGER-CARRYING VEHICLES

The Forest Service is an agency that operates in remote sections of the country where public transportation is not available. There are about 191 million acres within the National Forest System and about 726 million acres of State and private forest land within areas covered by cooperative forest programs. Management of these remote lands requires the use of many different types of transportation and equipment.

The Forest Service fleet includes over 19,000 pieces of equipment, ranging from sedans and pickup trucks to bulldozers and motor graders. The Forest Service uses fleet management centers or commercial rental services when it is cost effective. However, an FY 1993 USDA cost comparison study (conducted to comply with the provisions of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985) indicated that ownership is generally the most cost-effective method. FS employees use passenger-carrying vehicles in protecting and managing the National Forest System lands, and in research, State and private forestry, and law enforcement activities.

Additions

The Forest Service proposes to purchase 10 additional passenger-carrying vehicles, of which 2 are for law enforcement. Passenger-carrying vehicles are less costly to operate and maintain than trucks.

Replacements

The Forest Service proposes to replace 149 of the passenger-carrying vehicles now in operation, that meet the requirements of having traveled more than 60,000 miles and/or being more than 3 years old. Twelve of these replacement vehicles are for law enforcement.

The Forest Service normally does not purchase high performance engines, but the remaining components of a type IV vehicle (suspension and cooling system for weight, electrical system for communications equipment, size and configuration for multipurpose uses) are needed to meet the needs of criminal investigators. Ordering these features separately would be more costly than ordering the "police special" vehicles with small engine options.

These type IV vehicles obtained through the General Services Administration (GSA) are necessary to:

- Provide an adequate electrical system for communications equipment to ensure responsiveness and employee safety.

- Provide a multi-use vehicle that will safely and efficiently haul 600 or more pounds of investigative equipment and simultaneously transport Federal suspects.

- Provide security (as compared with a utility vehicle) for expensive investigative equipment, such as radios and night viewing devices.

- Provide adequate separation between Federal prisoners and Federal officers, and provide a safe means of transporting prisoners.

Passenger-carrying Vehicles.

The following Age and Mileage data is as of 9/30/95:

Age Data

Age-Year of Model	**Number of Vehicles**
1990 or older	116
1991	137
1992	66
1993	133
1994	102
1995	147
Total	701

Mileage Data

Lifetime Mileage	**Number of Vehicles**
60,000 or over	222
40,000-59,999	129
20,000-39,999	148
Under 20,000	202
Total	701

FEDERAL EXCESS PERSONAL PROPERTY, VEHICLES & AIRCRAFT

General

The Forest Service is authorized to loan property no longer required by the owning Federal agencies to States for rural and wildland fire protection (40 U.S.C. 483). The States use the equipment in their protection program or assign the loaned property to cooperating volunteer rural fire departments.

Property on loan to States is upgraded when possible, with equipment excess to Federal agency needs.

Excess property is directed to areas with the highest potential to increase efficiency, based on an analysis of fire protection needs. Funding is not required to obtain property through this program.

Passenger-carrying Vehicles

The current fleet of passenger carrying vehicles on loan to the States and territories is 377. In FY 1997, an estimated 25 passenger-carrying vehicles will be replaced or acquired.

Aircraft

The current fleet on loan to States and territories is:

115 single-engine aircraft
62 twin-engine aircraft
75 helicopters

Aircraft replacement and acquisition estimates for loan to States and Territories are:

6 single-engine reconnaissance aircraft
6 twin-engine reconnaissance and cargo aircraft
8 helicopters

Helicopter needs and inventory will fluctuate as we work to upgrade the State Foresters' helicopter fleet, however, equipment may become more available as the Department of Defense closes military installations and reduces personnel.

LEGISLATIVE AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS PROGRAMS

The Forest Service Legislative Affairs and Public Affairs staffs provide essential Congressional and public liaison and outreach services. A summary of staff responsibilities follows:

Legislative Affairs: The Legislative Affairs Staff has the primary responsibility for providing information to Congress and other parts of the Executive Branch to facilitate consideration and disposition of all matters of Congressional interest, except for appropriations. (The Program Development and Budget Staff has primary responsibility for appropriations.) Legislative affairs tracks, analyzes, drafts, and clears positions on pending legislation; responds to Congressional oversight initiatives such as hearings and Committee and member questions; and prepares the Department's legislative program for the Forest Service. These activities occur primarily at the Washington Office level and are financed by the General Administration (GA) line item under the National Forest System appropriation.

Public Affairs: Public affairs activities provide information to enable the public to enjoy national forests, to understand Agency programs or actions, and to participate in Forest Service policy and resource management decisions. Much of this work supports public participation requirements under the National Forest Management Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and the Administrative Procedures Act. Many public affairs personnel also serve as fire information officers and are involved in disaster-related communications. Demand for public affairs services continues to grow as the Agency works to broaden the the range of people's values considered in management decisions, and in response to specific pressures such as growing public use and involvement with national forests located near major urban areas. This program is funded by both GA and benefiting activities.

Staffing costs and locations for these functions are shown below:

(Dollars in thousands)

	FY1995 Final		**FY 1996 Estimate**		**FY 1997 Estimate**	
Staff & Location	**Funds**	**FTEs /**	**Funds**	**FTEs**	**Funds**	**FTEs**
Legislative Affairs 1/						
Washington, D.C.	$611	7	$739	9	$678	8
Public Affairs 2/						
Washington, D.C.	982	27	909	25	800	22
Regions/Forests	9,453	260	8,517	237	7,707	212
Research Stations	945	26	836	23	764	21
Public Affairs Total	11,380	313	10,262	285	9,271	255

1/ Includes FTEs and personnel compensation costs of professional staff.

2/ Includes FTEs, and personnel compensation costs of public affairs specialist, and public affairs administration personnel above grade 11.

FOREST SERVICE FUNDING ALLOCATION METHODOLOGY

The Forest Service budget process consists of a series of steps designed to effectively and efficiently develop, communicate and implement the Agency's corporate policies and priorities. An on-going critique of each step is an integral part of the overall process and has resulted in some significant changes in recent years.

One area now receiving considerable attention is the development and refinement of the criteria or factors used in the allocation of funds. This will result in some important changes related to the allocation of funds among National Forest System Regions in FY 1997. A comprehensive effort led by the Washington Office with extensive field involvement is reviewing and instituting new allocation criteria to better reflect the overall objectives of resource program priorities and objectives. This effort is being initiated as part of the budget formulation process, and the results will be carried through final distribution of the Forest Service appropriation.

While the above effort is critical to improving the budget development and allocation process, this process can never be entirely formula driven. Professional judgement will always be required in adjusting the distribution of funds to address changing conditions - from the national level to individual programs.

The Agency views the development and refinement of allocation criteria as an on-going, iterative process involving both field units and the Washington Office.

Example: Criteria for Allocating Recreation Management Funds

As an example of the above effort, the following five criteria or workload factors have been identified/selected for use in the allocation of funds for the Recreation Management program:

Factor/Criteria	Unit of Measure
Recreation Use	Recreation Visitor Days (RVDs)
Developed Site Capacity	Persons-At-One-Time (PAOTs)
Non-wilderness NFS Lands	Acres
Existing Trails (non-Wilderness)	Miles
Special Use Permits	Number Administered

These criteria were selected because they reflect major recreation workload differences among Regions that are currently reported nationally. To the extent possible, available funds will be distributed based on each Region's share of the estimated total program dollars needed for managing the recreation program components represented by these criteria. Estimated total program dollars are calculated using an estimate of the average unit cost for each criterion. Future adjustments will be considered as the quality of program-related information improves. Areas of adjustment may include stratification of some of the criteria (e.g., RVDs and special use permits), the use of average unit costs, the need for criteria to reflect the dispersed recreation and concessionaire components of the program, and the need to reflect the impact of population on Forests located in close proximity to urban areas.

FOREST SERVICE PROGRAM FOR CONTRACTING WORK

There is a renewed emphasis for the Forest Service to re-examine how it's work is accomplished due to the National Performance Review, downsizing of the work force, and other initiatives. Reductions in work force require the agency to utilize the remaining work force in the most efficient manner and maintain only the skills that are essential to carrying out those functions that are inherently governmental and inappropriate for contracting out. Concurrently, the Forest Service has taken advantage of changes in Federal procurement law and regulations to become more efficient in the manner in which the agency accomplishes its work.

The Forest Service continues to perform the analysis and documentation required by OMB's Circular A-76, Performance of Commercial Activities. Since the issuance of A-76, the Forest Service has converted a significant amount of work to contracting. The agency contracts (1) most projects related to construction and maintenance of the agency's infrastructure, (2) support of natural resource development and protection (tree planting, thinning, pesticide application, and timber harvesting), (3) much of the activities related to wildland fire protection, (4) professional services including the preparation of NEPA documentation, and, (5) most support services such as training, temporary clerical support, and package delivery. This accounts for approximately 20-30% of the Forest Service budget used to contract out in support of its mission (number varies due to size of fire season).

Whereas in the past, the Forest Service rarely contracted out the preparation of environmental impact statements and assessments, many of these are now acquired from commercial sources. With a shrinking work force and budget, line officers throughout the agency more seriously consider commercial sources to acquire these and other services. Other areas that the Forest Service is contracting out more of or is considering in the future are: professional services of wildlife and fisheries biologists, hydrologists, cultural resources investigators, soil scientists, botanists, geologists, ecologists, silviculturists, writer/editors, and computer programmers and operators; trainers and facilitators; receptionists; mail distribution; reproduction services; fleet management and inspections; road maintenance; prescribed burning and mop-up; stream, sensitive plant, cultural resources, cadastral, regeneration, stocking, and cone mapping surveys; data collection studies; log scaling; firefighting crews; engines; tree nurseries; hazardous waste inventories clean up; facilities maintenance and janitorial services.

Efforts to shift work to the private sector also include the Forest Service's increased cooperative activities. Mission areas that have traditionally been accomplished by Federal employees are now in many cases in the private sector such as management of recreation facilities by concessionaires.

Major Factors Affecting Contracting Out Decisions

Certain laws or regulations may prohibit the Government from making a decision to contract for a particular task.

The decision to contract out an activity is the consideration of several regulations that may, in fact, prevent that choice. For example, the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Subpart 37.102 prohibits the award of any contract for the performance of an inherently governmental function, such as direct conduct of criminal investigations and various personnel, fiscal and procurement functions.

OMB Circular A-76 requires that a detailed cost study be performed whenever an activity consisting of more than 10 full-time equivalent jobs is being considered for contracting out, and that this study identify minimum cost savings of greater than 10% over comparable in-house costs before the activity can be converted. The Federal work force Restructuring Act of 1994 also includes other restrictions and requires that any A-76 cost study must show a clear financial advantage before a given activity can be converted.

There are special restrictions and/or approval requirements to award contracts for advisory & assistance services, personal services, and to former Government employees. The recent "buy out" legislation prohibits contracting for anything accomplished by employees who took the buy out without a cost study. Cost studies are difficult and managers may decide to shift the work to remaining employees rather than contracting for it.

Notwithstanding compliance with the requirements and constraints of OMB Circular A-76, selection of activities to be contracted out should be determined by local Forest Service line officers, and in some cases, Regional line officers. Factors affecting those determinations may include the seasonal nature of the activity or work performed, anticipated future workload and staffing of a specific activity in terms of present local, Regional, and Forest Service reorganization plans, and present staffing of the activity. Availability of commercial sources to perform a given function or activity in the local area will affect the decision unless it is determined that it is economically feasible and beneficial to consolidate and centralize that activity thus making consideration of a wider geographic area for commercial sources.

Of the dollars spent in contracting, a large portion is in support of fire activities. In fighting wildfires, the Forest Service utilizes direct and indirect resources. Direct resources is a ready force of Government employees and aircraft. Indirect resources include employees who are assigned to fire as a collateral duty, national contract services such as showers, catering, commissary, helicopter, and transportation and local contracts, equipment rental agreements, and other small purchase contracts. Resources for fighting small fires are primarily Federal employee, direct attack resources. The larger fires involve a mix of direct and indirect resources. If direct resources were to be considered for contracting out, costs associated with "idle or ready time" would have to be compensated to the contractor.

The Forest Service will continue to follow direction and contract for goods and services at every appropriate opportunity.

NATIONAL FOREST FOUNDATION

The National Forest Foundation was established by Congress in 1990 as a charitable, nonprofit District of Columbia corporation. The purposes of the foundation are to encourage and accept donations and gifts for the benefit of the Forest Service; conduct activities that further the purposes of National Forest and National Grassland management; encourage educational and other assistance that supports multiple use, research, cooperative forestry, and other programs administered by the Forest Service; and to promote cooperation among the Forest Service, the private sector, and other governmental and educational institutions. The foundation is dedicated to promoting conservation and the wise use of natural resources throughout the United States and world community.

The foundation is governed by a 15-member Board of Directors appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture for terms of six years. The Chief of the Forest Service is an ex-officio, nonvoting member of the Board.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to provide use of Department of Agriculture personnel, facilities and equipment to assist the foundation. In addition, $1,000,000 in matching funds are authorized to be appropriated annually through fiscal year 1997 to be made available to the Foundation to match private contributions made to the Foundation on a one-to-one basis.

The foundation has the power of a corporation in the District of Columbia, including the power to accept, administer, and use donation or gifts of any real or personal property; transfer, sell, invest, or otherwise dispose of the property or income from it; to borrow money and issue bonds; and to enter into contracts with public agencies, private organizations, and persons.

The foundation accepted its first donations in October of 1992, and is implementing its first strategic plan. Three Youth Forest Camps, under YCC authority, were sponsored by the foundation in FY 1995. During FY 1996, the foundation will assist the Forest Service in expanding its Challenge Cost-Share program by identifying and working with private sector partners to match $1.5 million in appropriated funds from recreation and wildlife. A "Firefighter Fund" has been established by the Foundation to provide financial assistance to firefighters who were severely injured in the September 1994 fires and to the families of those men and women who were killed in the line of duty. These funds will continue to support those who need assistance in the future. $37,000 in financial assistance was provided to 12 surviving families in 1995. A pilot will get underway in FY 1996 to develop interactive kiosks technology and update interpretive exhibits at visitor information centers through corporate sponsorships and fund raising efforts. The foundation also supported public education via television, Urban Tree House, Outdoor Classroom, and interpretation. In addition to supporting studies of forest products, the foundation supported tree planting, watershed restoration, universal accessibility to National Forests and trail repair and maintenance, including $50,000 for the Continental Divide Trail in the Rocky Mountains.

In 1994 and 1995, the foundation raised funds in excess of one million dollars each year while maintaining administrative overhead costs below 6 percent.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

Overview of Project 615

Procurement of advanced technologies is a necessary part of the desired Forest Service integrated and shared information management environment. Called "Project 615", the Forest Service's technology modernization program will provide for an open systems environment and replace existing aging administrative processing technology. However, the major new capability that Project 615 technology brings to the Forest Service is Geographical Information Systems (GIS) which is essential for more effectively conducting ecosystem management. With this technology, research scientists and natural resource managers will not only perform detailed and complex analyses, but will be able to share this information across a common data network with common platforms and GIS databases.

The procurement life cycle of Project 615 is 8 years. During this phase, the Agency will address numerous issues relating to implementing new technology such as migrating existing data and applications to the new technology base and phasing out the existing aging computer system.

The current schedule for the 615 Project acquisition and pilot year implementation is:

February 1995	-	Contract awarded
August 1995	-	Pilot implementation begins
August 1996	-	End pilot

Geographic Information Systems

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) is a set of tools used to facilitate the automated storage, retrieval, analysis, and presentation of geographic or spatial information about natural resources and the environment. The issues currently facing the Forest Service and the need to address problems of global and multi-regional magnitude exceeds the Agency's current information management and analysis capabilities. To address these issues and problems, the Forest Service must develop a uniform GIS capability. Implementation of GIS will enhance the analysis of complex resource management problems and help ensure that decisions are based on timely, accurate, and high quality information.

Centers of Excellence

The introduction of modernized technology and the mandate to achieve an integrated information environment requires a greater degree of standardization and consistency regarding managing computer systems, developing GIS applications, and managing application systems software and databases. To help facilitate these activities, the following Centers have been created and are operational:

(1) the Open Systems Environment (OSE) which serves as a clearinghouse and testing site for all operating systems and applications software; it also provides standards and procedures for operating and maintaining the FS client/server operating environment;

(2) the GIS Center of Excellence provides the mechanism for coordinating and maintaining common GIS usage and spatial data standards across the agency, it coordinates the development, maintenance, and agency-wide use of standard GIS user interfaces and standards spatial data structures; and

(3) the National Information Management Repository (IMR) provides configuration management for all relevant information assets and related applications that are developed for use in the Forest Service client/server technology base.

CHALLENGE COST-SHARE PROGRAM

The Challenge Cost-share program was started in FY 1986 to respond to Forest Service needs and public desires for expansion and enhancement of wildlife and fish habitat improvement projects and activities. Since that time, the program has expanded to include recreation and trail operations and maintenance, construction of recreation facilities, roads and trails, and research projects. Contributors include local, county, State, and national agencies; private interest groups; senior citizens; disabled youths; correction facility inmates; students; utility companies; recreation industries; timber operators; interpretive associations; and private businesses.

CHALLENGE COST-SHARE FUNDING DISPLAY
FY 1995 to FY 1997
(Dollars in thousands)

		FY1995		FY1996		FY1997	
ACTIVITY		FS	COOP.	FS	COOP.	FS	COOP.
NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM RECREATION:							
Recreation Management	$	5,225	12,890	7,882	15,554	7,900	15,600
Wilderness Management	$	1,328	3,145	1,448	3,429	1,400	3,400
Heritage Resources	$	1,409	3,770	1,075	2,278	1,100	2,280
Subtotal - Recreation	$	7,962	19,805	10,405	21,261	10,400	21,280
Numbers of Partnerships	1/		1,980		2,130		2,132
WILDLIFE & FISH:							
Wildlife Habitat	$	5,627	7,716	5,169	7,900	5,200	8,100
Inland Fish	$	2,365	3,615	2,859	2,700	3,000	3,200
TES Species	$	6,752	10,301	4,079	5,620	4,200	5,800
Anadromous Fish	$	3,185	4,790	2,890	3,780	3,100	3,900
Subtotal - WL&F	$	17,929	26,422	14,997	20,000	15,500	21,000
Numbers of Partnerships			3,300		3,350		3,500
RESEARCH	$	760	1,860	850	2,000	850	2,000
Numbers of Partnerships			52		56		56
CONSTRUCTION							
Recreation Construction	$	2,000	9,320	4,000	10,020	4,000	10,056
Road Construction	$	1,500	1,500	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550
Trail Construction	$	2,000	6,150	2,471	6,200	2,500	6,164
Subtotal - Construction	$	5,500	16,970	8,021	17,770	8,050	17,770
TOTAL:							
DOLLARS	$	31,391	63,197	33,423	59,031	33,950	60,050
NUMBERS OF PARTNERSHIPS			5,332		5,536		5,688

1/ Includes recreation, recreation construction, and road and trail construction partnerships.

Authorities

These laws authorize, and/or provide guidance for the use of, appropriations to the Forest Service.

RESEARCH

P.L. 78-425, Department of Agriculture Organic Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2250). Section 703.

Erect, alter, and repair buildings necessary to carry out authorized work.

P.L. 81-478, Granger-Thye Act of 1950, as amended (16 U.S.C. 581i-1) ch. 97, sec. 20 as added April 6, 1956, ch 177.

Provides authority to advance funds to cooperators for cooperative research.

P.L. 85-934, Research Grants Act of 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1891-1893).

Provides, to agencies authorized to enter into contracts for basic scientific research with nonprofit institution and organizations, authority to make grants to such institutions and organizations; title to equipment purchased with such grants being vested with the nonprofit organization or institution.
Such sums as are necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 87-788, McIntire-Stennis Act of 1962, as amended by P.L. 101-624, Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (Farm Bill), Title XII, Subtitle B, Chapter 1. (16 U.S.C. 582a, 582a-1–582a-7).

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate and assist State colleges and universities in forestry research on a matching funds basis.

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make competitive grants to a State agriculture experiment station, college or university, research institution or organization, Federal agency, private organization, or corporation with the demonstrable capacity to conduct forestry, natural resource, and environmental research, and to update research facilities and equipment available for this type of research.
Authorizes appropriations as necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 88-74,95-113, and 99-198, Research Facilities Act of 1963, as amended (7 U.S.C. 390).

Authorizes support of agricultural (including forestry) research at eligible institutions through Federal grant funds, on a matching funds basis, to help finance facilities and equipment as required for the effective conduct of the research and related academic programs.

P.L. 89-106, 97-98 and 99-198, Agriculture Grants and Powers Act of 1965, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2250a, 7 U.S.C. 450i).

Provides authority to erect buildings and other structures on non-Federal land, if long-term lease on the land is obtained.
Also, includes authority to enter into a long-term lease on the land.

Provides authority to make competitive grants to eligible institutions, including special grants and grants for facility renovation and refurbishment, to further the programs of the Department of Agriculture.

P.L. 93-378, Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, August 17, 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1601 note). Sections 2-5.
Requires preparation of a renewable resource assessment, program plans, inventories, and budget request and update every five years.
Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 94-588, National Forest Management Act of 1976, October 22, 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472 (a-i) and 1601 (d)(3). Section 1-14.
Amends Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 and provides authority and requirements for the sale of timber on the National Forest System.
Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 95-113, Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 (Title XIV), as amended December 22, 1981, and as amended by The Food Security Act of December 23, 1985 (7 U.S.C. 3221, 3222, 3291, 3318-3319d).
Provides for increased cooperation and coordination in the performance of agricultural research by Federal departments and agencies, in the States, State agricultural experiment stations, colleges and universities, and other user groups (7 U.S.C. 1281).
Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to engage in international agricultural research and extension, including to "assist the Agency for International Development with agricultural research and extension programs in developing countries." Designates USDA as the lead agency of the Federal Government for agricultural research, extension, and teaching. Eliminates restrictions on use of cooperative agreements with universities, and permits cost reimbursable agreements with cooperating State institutions without competition.

P.L. 95-307, Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act, June 30, 1978, as amended by P.L. 100-521, Forest Ecosystems and Atmospheric Pollution Research Act of 1988, Section 3 (c), and as amended by P.L. 101-624, Food Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (Farm Bill), Title XII, Subtitle B (16 U.S.C. 1641 et. seq.).
Provides authority to conduct, support, and cooperate in investigations, tests, and other activities necessary to obtain, analyze, develop, demonstrate, and disseminate scientific information about protecting, managing, and utilizing forest and rangeland renewable resources in rural, suburban, and urban areas.

Authorizes competitive grants and advance of funds to cooperators and grantees. Provides authority for research encouraging improved reforestation of cutover lands.

Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

Authorizes development and implementation of improved methods of survey and analysis of forest inventory information.
Authorizes $10 million annually; no expiration date.

Authorizes research studies and other activities deemed necessary to: (1) evaluate renewable resource management problems associated with the wildland-urban interface; (2) assess effects of changes in Federal revenue codes on private forest management and investment; and, (3) develop improved delivery systems for information and technical assistance provided to private landowners.

Authorizes an expanded wood fiber recycling research program.
Authorizes $10 million annually; expires September 30, 1995.

Authorizes determination of the cause of changes in the health and productivity of domestic forest ecosystems and to monitor and evaluate the effects of atmospheric pollutants on such ecosystems.
Authorizes establishment of a forestry student grant program for minority and female students.
Authorizes such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 101-513, Title VI, International Forestry Cooperation Act of 1990.
Authorizes support (including cooperation and financial and technical assistance without reimbursement) for international forestry and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories and possessions; authorizes support of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan and activities specifically addressing tropical deforestation and degradation; authorizes expansion of the capabilities of the Institute of Tropical Forestry in Puerto Rico.
Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 101-606, Global Change Research Act of 1990 (15 U.S.C. 2931). Establishes the Committee on Earth and Environmental Sciences, part of the Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering, and Technology under the Office of Science and Technology Policy of the Executive Office of the President. Authorizes funded participation in the United States Global Change Research Program as the Forest Service Global Change Research Program.

P.L. 101-624, Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (Farm Bill) Title XII, Subtitle B, Chapter 2; and Title XXIV (Global Climate Change Prevention Act of 1990); and Title XVI, Section 1608.
Authorizes continuation of the Modem Timber Bridge Initiative on a cost share basis for the construction of bridges, modem bridge technology transfer projects, and conferences.
Authorizes $5 million annually; no expiration date.

Authorizes a grant to a State for the establishment of a Southern Forest Regeneration Center for the study of forest regeneration problems and forest productivity in the South.

Such sums necessary; no expiration date.

Authorizes establishment of a Semiarid Agroforestry Research, Development, and Demonstration Center at the Forest Service Forestry Sciences Laboratory in Lincoln, Nebraska to conduct research, investigations, studies, and surveys of agroforestry systems and practices; and to collect and disseminate information on agroforestry conservation technologies and practices and promote the use of same.
Authorizes $5 million annually; no expiration date.

Authorizes establishment of a Research and Demonstration Program for the forests and rangelands of Oregon and Washington east of the Cascades Crest in consultation and cooperation with Federal, State, and local agencies, universities, and the private sector; and the establishment of an advisory committee to assist in formulation of implementation plans for the program.
Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

Authorizes establishment of an International Forest Products Trade Institute to increase the competitive position of forest industries of the northeastern United States as major producers of international forest products.
Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

Authorizes conduct of studies on the emissions of methane, nitrous oxide, and hydrocarbons from tropical and temperate forests and the manner in which they may affect global climate change; authorizes the establishment of an Office of International Forestry within the Forest Service; authorizes the expansion of programs at the Institute of Tropical Forestry and the Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry to conduct research on management, development, etc., of tropical forests; authorizes biomass energy demonstration projects; authorizes an interagency cooperative agreement with the Department of Defense to maximize biomass growth.
Such sums as necessary through September 30, 1996.

Provides authority for the Secretary to make grants to land grant colleges and universities, and colleges and universities having significant minority enrollments and the demonstrable capacity to carry out the teaching of food and agricultural science (including forestry), for a period not to exceed 5 years.
Such sums as are appropriated.

STATE & PRIVATE FORESTRY

P.L. 78-425, Department of Agriculture Organic Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2250). Section 703.
Erect, alter, and repair buildings necessary to carry out authorized work.

P.L. 93-378, Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, August 17, 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1601 note). Sections 2-5. Requires preparation of a renewable resource assessment, program, plans, inventories and budget request and update every five years.

Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 94-588, National Forest Management Act of 1976, October 22, 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472(a-1) and 1601(d)(3)). Section 1-14.

Amends Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, and provides authority and requirements for the sale of timber on the National Forest System.

Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 95-192, Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977 (16 U.S.C. 2008).

Cooperation in soil and water resource appraisal and conservation.

P.L. 95-313, Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978, July 1, 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2101-2110). Sections 3 and 5-18, as amended by P.L. 101-624, the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, Title XII, Subtitles A, B, and C, sections 1265 and 1266; as amended by P.L. 101-513, Title VI, the International Forestry Cooperation Act of 1990.

Authorizes cooperation and assistance to non-federal forest landowners in rural forest management, urban and community forest management, production of timber, insect and disease control, rural fire prevention and control, forest management and planning assistance, and technology implementation.

Authorizes appropriation of such sums as necessary; no expiration date specified.

Establishes a forest stewardship program to assist non-industrial private forest landowners to more actively manage their forest resources; authorizes assistance to State Foresters for this purpose. Authorizes establishment of a rural tree planting and forest management program to expire December 31, 2001.

Authorizes $25,000,000 annually for fiscal years 1991 through 1995, and such sums as necessary thereafter; no expiration date.

Establishes a stewardship incentive program and authorizes cost-sharing assistance to nonindustrial private forest landowners. Authorizes a rural tree planting and forest management program to expire on December 31, 2001.

Authorizes $100,000,000 for fiscal years 1991 through 1995 and such sums necessary thereafter; no expiration date.

Establishes a forest legacy program and authorizes the acquisition of land, including conservation easements and rights of public access, to ascertain and protect forest areas threatened by conversion to non-forest uses.

Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

Authorizes financial assistance to State Foresters, and private forestry and other organizations, to monitor forest health and protect the forestlands of the United States.

Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

Authorizes cost share assistance to States, subdivisions of States, or other entitles on non-federal lands, to implement an integrated pest management strategy.
Authorizes $10,000,000 annually; no expiration date.

Authorizes an urban and community forest resources education and technical assistance program; a competitive Challenge Cost-share program for urban and community forestry projects; a Forestry Advisory Council; and an urban and community tree planting and forest management program to expire on December 31, 2001.
Authorizes $30,000,000 annually for fiscal years 1991 through 1995 and such sums as necessary thereafter; no expiration date.

Authorizes financial, technical, and related assistance to State Foresters, and through them to other agencies and individuals, including rural volunteer fire departments, to conduct preparedness and mobilization activities.
Authorizes $70,000,000 annually; no expiration date.

Authorizes establishment of Federal and State Coordinating Committee to advise on State and Private Forestry issues.
No specific appropriation authorization; no expiration date.

Authorizes cooperative forestry assistance to foreign countries.
Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 96-586, Burton-Santini Lake Tahoe Basin Act of December 23, 1980. Sections 2(g) and 3.
Land acquisitions in the Lake Tahoe Basin. Payments to localities for water pollution control and land management.
Authorization is 15 percent of the Land and Water Conservation Fund appropriation for Lake Tahoe Basin land acquisitions each year.
Expires when all Clark County, Nevada, land specified in the Act is sold by the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

P.L. 99-198, Food Security Act of 1985. (99 Stat. 1354, Title XII, Section 1231-1236) Conservation acreage reserve.
Such sums as may be necessary; no expiration date specified.

P.L. 99-663, Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act of November 17, 1986.
Authorizes assistance to the Columbia Gorge Commission.
Authorizes operation and maintenance of facilities included in the recreation assessment on nonfederal lands.
Provides for the completion of a resource inventory for the special management areas including private lands.
Provides for the payment of $5,000,000 each to the States of Oregon and Washington for use by the States to make grants and losns for economic development projects.

Provides for technical assistance to States and others.
Provides for payments to counties in connection with the acquisition of lands or interests therein in an amount equal to one percent of the fair market value on the date of acquisition.

P.L. 101-624, Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (Farm Bill) Title XII, Subtitle B, chapter 2, Sec. 1244; Subtitle C (America the Beautiful Act of 1990), and Subtitle D; and Title XXIII, Subtitle G, Chapter 2 (National Forest-Dependent Rural Communities Economic Diversification Act of 1990) and (d) Title XXIV, Sec. 2409.

Authorizes continued support for the study of changing landownership patterns in the northern forestlands of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York. Authorizes $250,000 for the study of the New York-New Jersey Highlands.
No specific appropriation authorization; no expiration date.
Authorizes designation of a private non-profit Tree Planting Foundation to provide grants and promote awareness, volunteerism, and encourage tree planting projects in communities and urban areas. Authorizes a grant of $25,000,000 in fiscal year 1991; no expiration date.

Authorizes assistance to landowners who suffer destruction of 35 percent or more of a commmercial tree stand due to damaging weather, related conditions, or wildfire.
No specific authorization; no expiration date.

Authorizes assistance to rural communities in or near national forests; establishment of rural forestry and economic diversification action teams; and loans to economically disadvantaged rural communities.
Authorizes an amount not to exceed 5 percent of receipts from sales of timber and other forest products and user fees, plus additional sums as necessary; as provided for in Appropriation Acts. No expiration date.

P.L. 101-624, Title XVI, Section 1608 of the Food Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (Farm Bill).

Provides authority for the Secretary to make grants to land grant colleges and universities, and colleges and universities having significant minority enrollments and the demonstratable capacity to carry out the teaching of food and agricultural science (including forestry), for a period not to exceed 5 years.
Such sums as are appropriated.

P.L. 102-381, The Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1993.

Provides for contingency funds necessary for emergency suppression of pests, provided these funds shall be available only to the extent that the President notifies the Congress of his designation of these amounts as emergency requirements under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

P.L. 103-115, National Forest Dependent Rural Communities Economic Diversification Act Amendment, 107 Stat. 1117, October 26, 1993.

Amends the definition of rural community for eligibility for economic recovery funds.

P.L. 103-427, Timber-Dependent Communities: Financial Assistance, October 31, 1994, 108 Stat. 4373.

Expands the definition of rural community and places the forestry incentives program under the new Natural Resources Conservation Service.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

U.S.Mining Laws Act of May 10, 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. 22, 28)
Governs mining activities for valuable minerals on public domain lands.

The Act of June 4, 1897, Organic Administration Act of 1897, as amended (16 U.S.C. 473-478, 479-482, 551). Section 24.
Administration, protection, and management of the national forests.
Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L.63-293, Use and Occupancy Permits Act of 1915, as amended.
Issuance of permits for use and occupancy of suitable lands.

P.L. 68-575, The Act of March 3, 1925, as amended (16 U.S.C. 555). Section 5.
Purchase of land and acceptance of donations of land.
Such sums as necessary, not to exceed $50,000 per fiscal year; no expiration date.

P.L. 75-210, Title III, The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1010, 1011). Sections 31 and 32.
Land acquisition, exchange, and authorities to correct maladjustments for land utilization purposes.
Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 78-412, Department of Agriculture Organic Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2250). Section 703.
Erect, alter, and repair buildings necessary to carry out authorized work.
Section 205 (16 U.S.C. 579(a)).
Procure and provide aerial operations and facilities, including equipment and structures.

P.L.80-291, Mineral Materials Act of 1947, as amended (30 U.S.C. 226, 601-602, and 611).
Dispose of mineral materials. Issue permits for oil and gas exploration.

P.L. 81-348, Act of October 11, 1949, Anderson-Mansfield Reforestation and Revegetation Act, (16 U.S.C. 581j-k). Sections 1 and 2.
Authorizes funding to provide for reasonable continuity of reforestation and range revegetation programs. Authorize acquisitions of land for nurseries.
Such sums as needed; no expiration date.

P.L. 84-375, Act of July 23, 1955, 69 Stat. 367; P.L. 100-203 Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (30 U.S.C. 226 and 601).
Authority to dispose of mineral material, and approve and issue permits to explore and develop oil and gas leases.
No specific sums; no expiration date.

P.L. 84-979, The Department of Agriculture Organic Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a and (b)). Section 11.
Authorizes acquisition of land or interests in land by purchase, exchange, or otherwise to carry out authorized work.

Such sums specified by annual appropriation; no expiration date.

P.L. 86-517, Act of June 12, 1960, 74 Stat. 215, Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960 (16 U.S.C. 528-531). Authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop and administer the renewable surface resources of the National Forests for multiple use and sustained yield of the several products obtained therefrom.

P.L. 88-657, Act of October 13, 1964, National Forest Roads and Trails Systems Act (16 U.S.C. 532-538). Sections 1-7.
Authorizes acquisition, construction, and maintenance of forest roads and trails.
Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 89-106, The Act of August 4, 1965 (7 U.S.C. 2250a). Section 1.
Authorizes expenditure of funds for erection of buildings and other structures, on non-federal lands, and for the acquisition of long term leases.
Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 89-665, Historic Preservation Act of 1966; P.L. 93-291, Preservation of Historical and Archaeological Data Act of 1974, and P.L. 96-95. The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 U.S.C. 469, 469a-1, 470a, 470f, 470h-2,470j, 470w-1, and 470aa-11).
Authorizes use of appropriated funds for the preservation and protection of historical and archaeological resources.
Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 90-542, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of October 2, 1968 (16 U.S.C. 1271-1287).
National wild and scenic rivers system components.
Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 90-543, National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended by P.L. 98-11 (16 U.S.C. 1241 et. seq.). Section 10.
Authorizes administration, development, and maintenance of national trails; assistance to and from volunteer organizations and volunteers.
Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 90-583, Carlson-Foley Act of 1968 (43 U.S.C. 1241-1243). Section 3.
Authorizes reimbursement of States for noxious farm weed control on federal land.
Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 92-82, Sisk Act of August 10, 1971 (16 U.S.C. 551(a)).
Authorizes cooperation with States and political subdivision for enforcement of State laws on national forest lands and reimbursement of expenses incurred for such activities.
Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 93-378, Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, August 17, 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1601 note). Sections 2-5.
Requires preparation of a renewable resource assessment, program, plans, inventories, and budget request and update every 5 years.

Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 94-588, National Forest Management Act of 1976, October 22, 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472(a-i) and 1601(d)(3)). Sections 1-14.

Amends; Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, and provides authority and requirements for sale of timber on National Forest System lands.

Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

Reforestation $200 million annually (16 U.S.C. 1601(d)(3).

P.L. 95-495, Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness (BWCAW) Act of October 21, 1978 (92 Stat. 1649). Section 11(f) and 18(e).

Authorizes appropriations for acquisition of minerals and mineral rights, and expansion of dispersed recreation outside the BWCAW.

Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 96-586, Act of December 23, 1980. Section 2(h). Prevent, control, and mitigate water pollution, and manage NFS lands within the lake Tahoe Basin.

Authorizes 5 percent of the L&WCF appropriation for Lake Tahoe Basin land acquisition each year. Expires when all Clark County, Nevada, land specified in the act is sold by the U.S. Department of Interior, BLM.

P.L. 97-465, Small Tracts Act of January 22, 1983 (16 U.S.C. 521(d)).

Authorizes the conveyance of NFS lands of forty acres or less and of $150,000 or less in value.

Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 99-570, Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, Title XV, October 27, 1986, as amended by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (16 U.S.C. 559 b-f).

Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to prevent and control drug abuse on the NFS lands, including investigative powers beyond the exterior boundaries of NFS lands.

$10 million annually; no expiration date.

P.L. 100-409, Federal Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988, August 20, 1988 (43 U.S.C. 1716). Section 4.

Funds to consider, process, and consummate land exchanges pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

Amount not to exceed $4 million annually for fiscal years 1989 through 1998 for the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior; no expiration date.

P.L. 101-626, Tongass Timber Reform Act, January 23, 1990, 104 Stat. 4426 (16 U.S.C 539d-e,1132).

Amended the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, to protect certain lands in the Tongass National Forest in perpetuity, to modify certain long-term timber contracts, to provide for protection of riparian habitat, and for other purposes.

P.L. 102-338, Zuni River Watershed Act of 1992, August 11, 1992.

Authorizes Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a study and prepare a plan for watershed protection and rehabilitation of the portion of the Zuni River Watershed that is upstream from the Zuni Indian Reservation on both public and private lands.

Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

Presidential Proclamation, Giant Sequoia in National Forests, July 14, 1992.
Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to delineate the boundaries of Giant Sequoia groves on the Sequoia, Sierra, and Tahoe National Forests. provides that designated groves will not be managed for timber production or included in the land base used to establish allowable sale quantities for the affected national forest.

P.L. 103-16, Sioux Ranger District, Custer National Forest Boundary Exchange, 107 Stat. 49, April 12, 1993.
Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange lands within the Custer National Forest for certain lands which lie outside the proclaimed boundary of that Forest.

P.L. 103-17, State of Idaho, 107 Stat. 50, April 12, 1993.
Provides for Forest Service land exchanges with the state of Idaho.

P.L. 103-46, Big Thicket National Preserve, 107 Stat. 1498, July 1, 1993.
Adds acreage to the preserve and provides for land exchanges to increase the preserve.

P.L 103-48, In Lieu Lands, 107 Stat. 234, July 2, 1993.
Resolves the status of the base lands for which "in lieu selections" were never completed.

P.L. 103-66, Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, August 10, 1993, Title I, Subtitle D, Section 1401, Admission, entrance, and recreation fees. Title X, Section 10001-10003, Fees, Title XIII, Section 13982, Sharing of Forest Service Timber Sale Receipts
Gives the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to charge admission or recreation use fees at lands administered by the Secretary. (16 U.S.C. 460l-6c)
Amends the L&WCF Act to allow the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Interior to withhold 15 percent of L&WCF receipts to cover fee collection costs, establishes commercial tour use fees, authorizes the sale of Golden Eagles Passports by private businesses and other organizations, and mandates a 10 percent increase in communication site fees. (16 U.S.C 460)
Sets out a schedule of 25-percent fund payments to states and counties affected by the northern spotted owl. (16 U.S.C 500 note.)

P.L. 103-82, National and Community Service Act of September 21, 1993, 107 Stat. 785, (42 U.S.C 12501, 12572-12681)
Authorizes the Secretary to enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with any qualified youth or conservation corps for completion of conservation work.

P.L. 103-91, Gallatin Range Consolidation and Protection Act of 1993, 107 Stat. 987.
Consolidates Federal and private land ownership in the Gallatin mountain range north of Yellowstone Park in southwestern Montana. Provides for land exchanges and acquisition.

P.L. 103-93, Utah Schools and Lands Improvement Act of 1993, 107 Stat. 995, October, 1, 1993.

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to accept land from the State of Utah in exchange for royalty receipts.

P.L. 103-106, National Forest Foundation Act of October 3, 1993, 107 Stat. 102, (16 U.S.C. 583j-3).

Amends the National Forest Foundation Act (P.L. 101-593) to authorize start-up funds and matching funds for the National Forest Foundation for project expenses.

P.L. 103-450, Red Rock Canyon Conservation Area in Nevada, October 2, 1994, 108 Stat. 4766.

Expands the conservation area and provides for land exchange.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

The Act of June 4, 1897, Organic Administration Act of 1897, as amended (16 U.S.C. 551).

Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to make provisions for the protection against destruction by fire and depredations upon the public forest and national forests.

No specific authority; no expiration date.

P.L. 101-121, The Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1990.

Established a new appropriation for necessary expenses of firefighting, presuppression, and fuels management.

No specific authority; to remain available until expended.

P.L. 102-154, The Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1992.

Established separate appropriations for Forest Service Firefighting and Emergency Forest Service Firefighting. (Proposed appropriation act for 1996 consolidates these two funds into one, Wildland Fire Management.

CONSTRUCTION

P.L. 78-425, Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2250). Section 703.

Erect, alter, and repair buildings and other improvements necessary to carry out authorized work, if provided for in applicable appropriation.

Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 88-657, Act of October 13, 1964, National Forest Roads and Trail Systems Act (16 U.S.C. 532-538); P.L. 85-767, Title 23, United States Code Highways (23 U.S.C. 205); P.L. 94-588, National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a); P.L. 93-378, Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended, Section 10(a) (16 U.S.C. 1608).

Acquisition, construction and maintenance of forest development roads and trails, and cooperation with States, counties, and other subdivisions. Construction of roads by timber purchasers, or election to have Forest Service build.

Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 89-106, The Act of August 4, 1965 (7 U.S.C. 2250a). Section 1.
Erection of buildings and other structures, on non-federal lands, with long term lease and right to remove.
Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 90-543, National Trails System Act, October 2, 1968, as amended by P.L. 98-1 (16 U.S.C. 1241-1251). Sections 7 and 10.
Land acquisition, exchange, donation. Management, development and volunteer assistance of the national trails system.
Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 95-307, Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act, June 30, 1978, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1643(a)). Section 3.
Construction and acquisition of research laboratories and facilities.
Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 95-495, Act of October 21, 1978 (92 Stat. 1649). Sections 18(e).
Construction of dispersed recreation sites and trails outside the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness.
Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

LAND ACQUISITION

P.L. 61-435, Weeks Act, March 1, 1911, as amended by P.L. 94-588 (16 U.S.C. 516, 521b). Sections 1 and 2.
Land acquisition for watershed protection and timber production.
Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 733, Superior National Forest, Minnesota Act of June 22, 1948 (16 U.S.C. 577h).
Purchase and condemnation of lands in northern Minnesota.

P.L. 84-950, Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a(a)).
Acquisition of land by purchase, exchange or otherwise, to carry out authorized work, provided that provision therefor is made in applicable appropriation.
Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 84-979, Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a(a)).
Acquisition of land to carry out authorized work, if provided for in applicable appropriation.
Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 88-577, Wilderness Act, September 3, 1964. Sections 5 and 6 (16 U.S.C. 1121(note), 1131-1136).
Land acquisition, exchange, donation for wilderness purposes.
Such sums as appropriation; no expiration date.

P.L. 88-578, Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-4 to 460l-11).

Acquisition of lands and other purposes.

P.L. 90-542, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, October 2, 1968. Sections 6 and 16 (16 U.S.C. 1277).
Land acquisition, exchange, donation of land for inclusion in wild and scenic rivers system.
Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 90-543, National Trails System Act, October 2, 1968, as amended by P.L. 98-11 (16 U.S.C. 1241-1251). Sections 7 and 10.
Land acquisition, exchange, donation of land for inclusion in the national trails system.
Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 93-205, Endangered Species Act, December 28, 1973. Sections 5 and 15. (16 U.S.C. 1534 and 1542)
Acquisition for protection of threatened and endangered species.
Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 93-622, Eastern Wilderness Act, January 3, 1975. Sections 6 and 9. (16 U.S.C. 1132 (note)).
Land acquisition, exchange, donation of land for wilderness purposes.
Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 95-442, Act of October 10, 1978 (7 U.S.C. 2269).
Donations of land or interests in land.
Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 95-495, the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness Act of October 21, 1978. Section 7(d)(3).
For the acquisition of lands and waters within the designated wilderness.
Such sums as may be necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 96-586, Lake Tahoe Basin Act, December 23, 1980. Sections 2 and 3.
Land acquisition in the Lake Tahoe Basin.
Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 99-663, Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act, November 17, 1986 (16 U.S.C. 544g and 544n). Section 9 and 16a.
Land acquisition.
$40 million; no expiration date.

P.L. 102-220, Greer Spring Acquisition and Protection Act of December 11, 1991. Section 2.
Authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire land from willing seller in Denning tract within the Mark Twain National Forest of Missouri.
Authorizes such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

Additional authorities are provided in each of the acts establishing national recreation areas and wilderness in other specific laws.

P.L. 103-63, Spring Mountains National Recreation Area Act of October 26, 1993.

Establishes a 316,000 acre National Recreation Area within the Toiyabe National Forest. Section 7 authorizes land acquisition.

P.L. 103-104, Jemez National Recreation Area Act of October 12, 1993.

Establishes a 57,000 acre National Recreation Area within the Santa Fe National Forest. Section 5(b)(1) authorizes land purchase.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS

P.L. 76-589, 76-591, and 78-301 (54 Stat. 297 and 299 and 58 Stat. 227) Land acquisition for watershed protection and timber production within the exterior boundaries of the Cache, Uinta, Wasatch National Forest, Utah; the Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada; and the Angeles, San Bernardino, Sequoia, and Cleveland National Forests, California.

Toiyabe -$10,000 annual limit.

Other such sums as available from the receipts of each national forest as appropriated; no expiration date.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

P.L. 90-171, Act of December 4, 1967, Land Exchanges in the National Forests, as amended (16 U.S.C. 484a).

Acquisition of lands to complete land exchange with public schools and State and local governments.

Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

GIFTS, DONATIONS, AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

P.L. 95-307, Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act, June 30, 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1643). Section 4(b).

Acceptance of gifts, donations, and bequests for deposit into a special account and to be used to establish or operate any forest and rangeland research facility; or perform any forest and rangeland renewable resource research activity authorized by this Act. Funds in the account thereof not needed for current operations may be invested in public debt securities.

Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

P.L. 94-579, Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976; (43 U.S.C. 1751), as amended by P.L. 95-514, Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1751(b)(1).

Authorizes appropriation of one-half of grazing receipts from national forest in the 16 Western States for range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements on the national forests from which collected.

One-half of grazing receipts per annum; no expiration date.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF RECREATION FACILITIES	P.L. 88-528, Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-6a), Section 4; as amended by P.L. 100-203, Section 520(c).
WORKING CAPITAL FUND	P.L. 84-979, Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1956, as amended by the Act of October 23, 1962 (16 U.S.C.579b). To provide services to Forest Service programs through use of a revolving fund. Such sums as are available; no expiration date.
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS	P.L. 62-430, Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501) (Department of Agriculture Appropriations Act). Forest Road and trail improvements–10 percent financed from National Forest receipts. Permanent appropriations; no expiration date.
	P.L. 64-190, Act of August 11, 1916 (Department of Agriculture Appropriations Act), as amended (16 U.S.C. 490). Section 6. Disposal of brush and other debris due to timber sales in national forests. Permanent appropriations; no expiration date.
	P.L. 82-359, Act of May 23, 1952, as amended (16 U.S.C. 580p-2; 18 U.S.C. 711). Section 3. Forest fire prevention campaign (Smokey Bear). Permanent appropriations; no expiration date.
	P.L. 85-464, Act of June 20, 1958 (16 U.S.C. 579c). Section 7. Restoration, improvements, and protection of Forest Service lands. Permanent appropriations; no expiration date.
	P.L. 88-578, Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, as amended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 460l-6a(i)(1)(B)). Authorizes retention of up to 15% of fees collected for admission and use of recreation areas to cover the cost of collecting the fees.
	P.L. 93-318, Act of June 22, 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 580p-3; 18 U.S.C. 711, 711a; and 31 U.S.C. 488a, 4886-3–4886-6). Section 1-6. Woodsy Owl antipollution campaign. Permanent appropriations; no expiration date.
	P.L. 94-588, National Forest Management Act of 1976, October 22, 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a(h) and (i). Section 14(h) and (i). Timber salvage fund for harvesting insect infested, dead, and damaged trees. Section 472a(h). Timber purchaser roads constructed by the Forest Service. Section 472a(i). Permanent appropriations; no expiration date.
	P.L. 98-473, Title 1, Continuing Appropriations Act of 1985, Interior and Related Agency Appropriations, Title III (98 Stat. 1874; 5 U.S.C. 5911 as amended). Section 320.

Fund for the operation and maintenance of Forest Service quarters.
Permanent appropriations; no expiration date.

P.L. 101-335, Pacific Yew Act, Act of August 7, 1992. Provides for the management of Federal lands containing the Pacific Yew to ensure a sufficient supply of taxol, a cancer treatment drug made from the Pacific Yew.
Authorizes the use of amounts received from the sale of Pacific Yew to pay the costs incurred by the Secretary (Agriculture and/or Interior) associated with the harvest and sale of Pacific Yew.
Permanent appropriations; no expiration date.

P.L. 100-563, Act of October 31, 1988, Section 4. Strawberry Valley Land Compensation and Exchange.
Provides for the exchange or sale of NFS lands, including any administrative sites and improvements thereon, described in subsection (h)(2).
Acquisition of administrative sites and offices together with improvements thereon at either Provo, Utah County, Utah or near Heber City, Wasatch County, Utah.
Sums collected are authorized for expenditure without further appropriation.

P.L. 103-132, Old Taos District Office and Warehouse, 107 Stat. 1371, November 2, 1993.
Directs the Secretary to convey certain lands, the old Taos Ranger District Office and Warehouse, to the town of Taos, New Mexico for the sum of $360,000.

TRUST FUNDS

Various Public Laws including the Act of June 30, 1914, Cooperative Funds Act, as amended; and 7 U.S.C. 2269; 16 U.S.C. 471h, 498, 572, 535, 537, 693d, and 1643c.
Cooperative work (trust fund) for investigation, protection, and improvement of national forests.
No expiration date.

P.L. 71-319, Act of June 9, 1930, Knutson-Vandenberg Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 576b). Section 3.
Funds deposited by timber sale purchasers to cover the cost of reforestation, timber stand improvements, and special cultural measures to improve renewable resources on timber sale areas.
No expiration date.

P.L.96-451, Act of October 14, 1980, Reforestation Trust Fund, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1606 a(d). Section 303.
Establishment of Reforestation Trust Fund to be held by the Secretary of Treasury. Funds to be invested and provided to the secretary of Agriculture based on an estimated fiscal year need necessary to accomplish the treatment of acreage in the reforestation program.
Such sums as are necessary, but not more than $30 million annually, from custom tariffs: no expiration date.

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